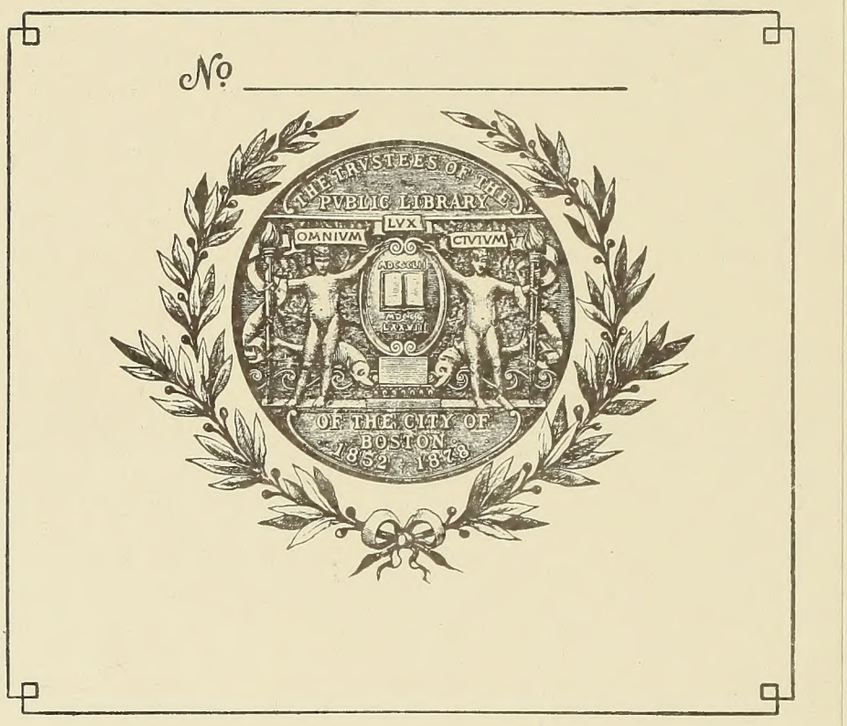
THE DESCENDANTS
of
SAMUEL STEVENS
with
HISTORIES OF ALLIED FAMILIES

by

JOHN GRIER STEVENS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THE DESCENDANTS

of

SAMUEL STEVENS

with

HISTORIES OF ALLIED FAMILIES

* * *

A BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL RECORD

by

JOHN GRIER STEVENS

Member of

SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS, LONDON

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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THE DESCENDANTS

of

S A M U E L S T E V E N S

with

HISTORIES OF THE ALLIED FAMILIES

of

MYRICK

WHITTIER SHAW

BUNKER LYFORD BRAWNER

WILLIAMS LARMINIE BENTLEY

John Grier Stevens

PREFACE

One of England's most learned Antiquaries said "if a genealogist turn up in a Family every 100 years it is quite sufficient to keep the records running and in good order."

This chronicle was approached with a specific purpose in mind: to bring together available facts and some relevant background about Samuel Stevens after he came to America, about his family, his descendants and the families allied to his line. Those who have attempted such a compilation know its difficulties and challenges, those who have not cannot understand them.

A Family History is a record of human experience. Human acts are its sources, its forces, its substance, its soul. Individual life is its unit, collective biography becomes its family group portrait. Human beings are too important to be treated as symptoms of an era; they have value which is eternal.

In breaking ground for such an undertaking two necessary aids at once presented themselves--ignorance and curiosity about the subject: ignorance which must discipline the genealogist to discard or select material to be used, then to simplify and clarify it; curiosity which goads the searcher ever further to find missing facts and to try to learn motivations and reasons. Goethe once remarked that after three generations tradition ceases but in the fourth, already everything is either myth or documented history. Facts are the fast colors in history. Herein lies the duty of the serious Family Historian: documented details must not be ignored or slighted, in fact he must know them well insofar as he can find them and verify them. Then in assembling the final collection, he must line up the fragmented and unrelated pieces and arrange them in orderly patterns lest the completed work become another book on a Library shelf, without contributory value to future historians.

It is my frank admission that the following records are assuredly not the sum total of relevant material, more of which might somewhere and somehow come to light. But to the best of my knowledge no genealogical study has ever before been undertaken, in any depth, by a descendant of Samuel Stevens. The following results of my efforts are therefore embodied in this volume, so that this information may not die with me.

I am under the debt of much gratitude to those descendants of Samuel Stevens and to those members of the Allied Families who have been helpful in supplying me with data, memorablia, maps, etc., and whose effectual assistance has added perspective and dimension to this work. Their interest and courtesy have aided me and lightened my task and I am happy to commit this Family History to them and to their descendants.

J. G. S.

Baltimore, Maryland
17 January 1968

TO MY WIFE

whose constant interest
and sustained enthusiasm
encouraged me and furthered my task

* * *

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KEY TO THE NUMBERING AND SEQUENCE OF BIOGRAPHICAL RECORDS

Numbering

Every member of the Stevens and Allied Families has been assigned his or her number for identification and reference. This number appears to the left of the name of the member.

When children of a family member are listed the number of each child appears to the left of his or her name. To the right of this Arabic numeral is a Roman numeral which indicates the order of birth of the child.

Example (page 13) 7 ii Mary

In a few instances a letter within a parenthesis, or a letter within a parenthesis followed by an Arabic number, has been used.

Examples (pages 467 and 468) 397 ii(a) Katharine Morris
397 ii(a)3 Katharine Chapin

If the assigned number of a family member is preceded by an asterisk the biographical record of that person will follow on a subsequent page.

Example (page 18) *14 iii Sylvanus Boardman

It should be noted that biographical records are not always in consecutive numerical order because not all persons have biographical records, as indicated in the 7 ii Mary example above.

Sequence

1. Biographical records are arranged by Family Groups as Stevens, Myrick, Whittier, Shaw, Lyford, etc., commencing with the first generation in each group.

2. Biographical records of second generation family members are placed in the order of their birth.

3. Biographical records of third generation family members are placed first, according to the order of birth of their fathers, and are placed second, according to their own order of birth.

4. The same pattern is used for subsequent generations.

The heading of a biographical record of a family member contains a number after his name to denote his generation. The generation is added also at the top of the page.

Example (page 367) Fifth Generation

261 Enoch Bunker[5]

(255 Joseph[4], 251 Clement[3], 244 James[2], 242 James[1])

To trace the ancestry of a family member who has a biographical record refer to the above example. The father of 261 Enoch Bunker[5] was 255 Joseph Bunker[4], whose biographical record can be found on a preceding page (page 364) under his assigned number. 251 Clement Bunker[3] was the grandfather of 261 Enoch Bunker[5] and his biographical record can be found in a similar manner, etc., etc.

A family member may be mentioned in other sections of the book. When his name appears elsewhere his assigned number usually follows in parenthesis for cross reference.

Example (page 107) John Alfred Brawner (384)

His biographical record can be found on page 437.

An alphabetical list of names of persons will be found in the back of the book.

THE OLD AND NEW CALENDAR

The Julian Calendar, introduced by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C., was subsequently slightly modified. It consisted of a year of 365 days. Each fourth or bissectile year (leap year) consisted of 366 days. The months were the same months and kept the same order and length as now.

Pope Gregory XIII introduced the Gregorian Calendar in 1582 A.D. This is the Calendar now in general use. It corrected discrepancies in the Julian Calendar which was about eleven minutes longer than the astronomical year with the result that by 325 A.D. the vernal equinox had become displaced by ten days. In order to restore the displacement Pope Gregory effaced 10 days, ordaining that October 5, 1582 should be called October 15. He further stipulated that of all centesimal years (1600, 1700, 1800, etc.) only those exactly divisible by 400 should be leap years so as to prevent future displacement. In other details the Gregorian and Julian Calendars are the same.

Thus the difference between the two Calendars is 10 days from 1582 to 1700; 11 days from 1700 to 1800; 12 days from 1800 to 1900 and 13 days since 1900. The two methods of reckoning are also called Old Style (O.S.) and New Style (N.S.).

Great Britain and the English Colonies in America adopted the Gregorian Calendar. In 1752 the English Parliament fixed January 1 as the commencement of the new year. The legal year until, and including 1751, commenced with March 25 (The Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary). Indeed months were frequently called by number rather than by name. March was 1, April was 2, and February in the next legal year was 12 in the sequence. When names of the months were used, because the legal year did not terminate until March 24, it was often the custom to continue the figures belonging to the chronological year from March 25 through the balance of the year to December 31 and into the months of the next year up to, and including, March 24.

Example (page 325)

See birth date of 163 11 Abigail Myrick

10 January 1737/8 (O.S.) equals 21 January 1738 (N.S.)

". . . They fell upon an uncongenial climate where there were nine months of winter and three months of cold weather and that called out the best energies of the men and the women, too, to get a mere subsistence out of the soil, with such a climate. In their effort to do that they cultivated industry and frugality at the same time. . . ."

Oliver Wendell Holmes
from his speech at the New England Society Dinner
December 22, 1880

1 Samuel Stevens[1]

Samuel Stevens of English ancestry was the first member of our branch of the Stevens family who settled in the New England Colonies of whom there is presently a record. He was born circa 1698, possibly in Devonshire, England, immigrating to Massachusetts Colony as a young man. At the time of his marriage he was living in the Colony at Methuen.

Samuel Stevens married Anne Huse 20 May 1731 in Newbury, Massachusetts Colony. Their marriage is recorded in the Register of St. Anne's Episcopal Chapel.

Anne Huse was born 22 May 1700 in Newbury, eldest of the three children of William Huse and Anne Russell. Her parents were married 17 August 1699 (intentions published 22 July 1699) in Boston in the Colony.

Her father, William Huse, was born 12 October 1667 in Newbury, the fourth of seven children of Abel Huse and his second wife, Mary (Hilton) Sears, a widow with two daughters, whom he married 25 May 1663 in Newbury. The gravestones of her parents in the Old Burying Ground at Sawyer's Hill, Newburyport, Massachusetts are inscribed:

Here lies buried ye body of
Mrs. Annie Huse
Wife to Mr. William Huse
She departed this life
June ye 2d 1733 & in ye
61st year of her age

Here lies buried ye body of
Mr. William Huse
Who departed this life
May ye 6th 1754 & in ye
87th year of his age

Her grandfather, Abel Huse, was born about 1602 in England, probably in Wiltshire. In 1635 he left London with his first wife, Eleanor, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts Colony. She died there 27 March 1663, leaving no children. He died 29 March 1690 in Newbury. His will, dated 7 March 1690, was proved 30 September 1690. It is in Volume 49, Page 99 in the Essex Court archives, Salem, Massachusetts. The will mentioned his wife and their seven children.

Anne Huse Stevens died 23 August 1756. In the death records of Methuen she is listed as "wife of Samuel Stevens."

Samuel Stevens died some time later. However, if his death occurred in Methuen the event was not recorded.

Their Children:

*2 i William
born 4 September 1731/2 in Methuen

3 ii Joshua
born 10 September 1733/4 in Methuen; n.f.i.*

4 iii Jonathan
born 5 March 1734/5 in Methuen
He married Lydia Moss 8 April 1762 in Methuen.
Their Children:

(a) Jonathan
born 3 August 1763 in Methuen
(b) William Huse
born 31 August 1765 in Methuen
(c) Samuel
born 29 July 1767 in Methuen

5 iv Ephraim
born _____; baptized 6 August 1738 in Methuen
He married Mrs. Elizabeth Barker of Andover, Massachusetts Colony, 4 January 1757.
Their Children:

(a) William
born 29 September 1757 in Methuen
(b) Anne
born 7 September 1759 in Methuen
(c) Ephraim
born 24 October 1760 in Methuen

*No further information.

2 William Stevens[2]

(1 Samuel[1])

William Stevens was born 4 September 1731/2 in Methuen, Massachusetts Colony, son of Samuel Stevens (1) and Anne Huse. He was the oldest of their four children.

He married Sarah Myrick (162) 12 June 1759 in Newbury, Massachusetts Colony. She was born 20 May 1736 in Newbury, daughter of Joseph Myrick (161) and Lydia Brown.

William Stevens and his wife and their infant daughter, Anne, moved to the Province of New Hampshire in 1768 and settled in the Town of Brentwood. He purchased land in the Township. By occupation he was a weaver and farmer.

The abstract of the deed to the land William Stevens purchased is recorded in New Hampshire Province Deeds, Volume 96, Page 272. It reads:

> "Abraham Morrill of Brintwood, husbandman to William Stevens of Brintwood, Weaver, for £ 150 - 19 sh. land in Brintwood on the south side of the High Way leading from Brintwood Meeting House to Crowley's Falls containing 42 acres and an Half -- Bounded as followeth viz: Beginning at a Stake and Stones at the aforesaid High Way at the Northwest Corner of Land of Daniel Sanborn's and from thence to run South by said Daniel Sanborn's land one hundred & thirty one Rods to a Stake & Stones by the Fresh River thence running Westerly by said River to a Hemlock Tree, being the South East Corner of the Widow Mary Huse's Land and from thence to run North by Mary Huse's Land one hundred & thirty three Rods to the High Way aforesaid, from thence to run East by said High Way forty nine Rods to the Bounds where it began the Boundaries.
>
> Daniel Sanborn — 13 March 1769
> Joseph Greeley — Abraham Morrill
> Elizabeth Morrill
>
> Ack. by both 10 July 1769
> Rec. 24 December 1770"

Continued on Page 9

Methuen

The Town of Methuen was incorporated 8 December 1725. On that date the General Court of the Massachusetts Colony passed an Act "that the west part of said town of Haverhill [settled in 1640] with the land adjoining be and hereby are set off and constituted a separate township by the name of Methuen." The name is supposed to have been written into the petition to erect the Town by Governor William Dummer,* complimentary to Lord Paul Methuen, Privy Councillor to George I (1714-1727), and for years prominent in the English Government.

Subsequently, the Town boundaries were changed as follows: 17 April 1847 part of Methuen was included in the new Town of Lawrence; 4 April 1854 part of Methuen was annexed to Lawrence.

* * *

Newbury

The Town of Newbury was settled in 1635 and incorporated the same year. It was originally one of the largest townships, being about thirteen miles long and about six miles broad at its widest place. It contained about thirty thousand acres, including nearly two thousand acres covered with water. Subsequently, other towns were erected from Newbury.

It was named for Newbury, a town in Berkshire, England. Before its incorporation in 1635 the Town of Newbury was called by its Indian name "Quascacunquen," which signifies a water-fall. The Indians did not give the name to the whole territory, but only to the Falls on what is now called the Parker River, on whose banks the first settlers established themselves.

In 1636 the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony passed an Act "that every particular township should have power over its own affaires and to settle mulcts upon any offender, upon any public order

*Lieutenant Governor (1722-1728); governed the Colony wisely and well as Acting Governor after Governor Samuel Shute returned to England.

not exceeding twenty shillings, and liberty to chuse prudential men not exceeding seven to order the affaires of the town."

The Town of Newbury availing itself of this privilege chose seven men who were at first called by the name of "the seven men," then "towne's men," then "towne's men select," and finally "select men."

The Reverend Brown in his diary stated that "they were chosen from quarter to quarter by papers to discharge the business of the town, in taking in, or refusing any to come, into town, as also to dispose of lands and lots, to make lawful orders, to impose fines on the breakers of orders, and also to levy and distrain, and were fully impowered of themselves to do what the town had power for to do. The reason whereof was the town judged it inconvenient and burdensome to be called together on every occasion."

Soon thereafter other Towns chose Selectmen who were to keep order, punish offenders and be advisers as well as arbiters in many transactions. In Colonial days Selectmen had far wider latitude than now.

The Old Burying Ground on Sawyer's Hill was set aside 18 December 1695 for burial purposes by a grant of the Town of Newbury. In 1764 Newbury was divided into two Towns, Newbury and Newburyport. The division placed the Old Burying Ground within the limits of Newburyport.

In 1819 West Newbury, first named Parsons, was set off from Newbury.

* * *

Newburyport

Newburyport was incorporated 28 January 1764. The Act of Incorporation commences thus:

> "An Act for erecting part of the town of Newbury into a new town by the name of Newburyport,
> Whereas the town of Newbury is very large and the inhabitants of that part of it, who dwell by the water side there, as it is commonly called, are mostly merchants, traders and artificers, and the other part of the town are chiefly husbandmen, by means whereof many difficulties and disputes have arisen in managing their affairs,
> Be it enacted . . ."

Province of Maine

A clear title to the Ferdinando Gorges rights to the Province of Maine was obtained 6 May 1677 for £ 1250 by the Massachusetts Colony, although the Colony had endeavored to assume control of the Province in 1668. The Gorges rights were based on an original grant to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, grandfather of the seller of the rights, and Captain John Mason in 1620 by the Council for New England. In 1629 the two men divided the territory. Ten years later Sir Ferdinando Gorges received a royal charter from Charles I for a vast tract of land. The charter specified that the tract should "forever be called the Province and Countie of Maine and not by any other name whatsoever."

District of Maine

The Province of Maine remained under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Colony until the Revolutionary War. In 1778 the second Continental Congress divided Massachusetts into three districts of which the northern district comprising the Counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln became known as the District of Maine.

State of Maine

Massachusetts as one of the thirteen original Colonies became a State in 1788 and continued to maintain jurisdiction over the District of Maine. The inhabitants of the District agitated for Statehood after the Revolutionary War but the people were divided on the question. Finally, however, Maine became the twenty third State on 15 March 1820.

Note Maine is listed as a Province, District or State in the biographical records of persons in Maine depending on the period in which they lived.

Brentwood

The Parish of Brentwood, Province of New Hampshire, was set off from the Town of Exeter and incorporated 26 June 1742. It was the third successive Township to be erected from Exeter and reduced the latter town to about one quarter of the area it contained in 1727, before the first partition. Brentwood in turn was reduced in size when Poplin--later called Fremont--was set off from it 22 June 1764.

A Congregational Church was established in Brentwood in 1752 and a Baptist Society was formed in 1775.

The soil of the area was found to be well adapted with careful cultivation, for the growing of good crops of cereal grain. The Exeter River ran through the Township on the south and within the Township were two other small streams.

Brentwood had a population in 1767 of 1064 and in 1855 it was 923, showing a decline during a period of large national growth.

* * *

New Hampshire Townships and Counties

The Province of New Hampshire was completely separated in 1742 from Massachusetts Colony. Benning Wentworth was appointed its first Governor and served until 1767. During his rule New Hampshire remained one territory, but he did grant many Townships, including Brentwood. New Hampshire was named for Hampshire, England.

John Wentworth succeeded his uncle in 1767 as the last Royal Governor of New Hampshire. He approved the Act of the two branches of the Assembly 19 March 1771 which on 29 April 1769 finally divided the Province of New Hampshire into five Counties, subject to his approval.

Rockingham County in which Brentwood became one of its Townships, was named for Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham. It remains the only one of the original Counties which was not subsequently further divided into five additional Counties.

New Hampshire's Statehood dates from 1788.

Town Meetings

Rules and Regulations were made in the early Colonial period for the conduct of Town Meetings and were substantially the same for most Towns. Eventually procedures were modified to meet changing conditions.

A Moderator was chosen at every Town Meeting to preside either at that meeting or at the next one.

He opened the Meeting with prayer if the Elders were not present.

The Moderator was then to state some proposition, or called on some one else to do it.

When any person addressed the Moderator he was to stand or put off his hat, and no other person was to speak at the same time or to talk on any other matter when a subject was in consideration, under penalty of a fine.

No person was to leave the Meeting without permission, before its close under penalty of a fine.

The Selectmen and a Town Clerk and minor Town Officials were chosen for a term of one year. One of the duties of the Town Clerk was to call the roll of the freemen and to note those absent.

Freemen were members in good and regular standing of a duly recognized church and were allowed to vote as citizens of the Town and Colony or Province. In later years those not freemen were permitted to vote for Selectmen and on other Town business provided a majority of Selectmen were present.

Tything Men

The Tything men were minor Town Officials. Their duties were varied in nature: to preserve order in the Meeting House, to see that every one attended church, to stop unnecessary riding and driving on Sunday, to inspect all licensed inns, and in all respects to guard the public morals.

The Office was created by the General Court 31 October 1679 when the Towns were ordered to choose Tything men annually from the "most prudent and discreet inhabitants" and to swear them in before a Magistrate or a Commissioner of Small Causes or where there was neither of these officials, before the Selectmen. Tything men were usually elected annually in Town Meeting for a term of one year.

Continued from Page 3

Town Records of New Hampshire Province, Volume 1, have the following Brentwood entries for William Stevens:

> "At legal juror meeting held at Brentwood Meeting House 20 November 1770 voted William Stevens of said Parish a Petit Juror."
>
> Page 252

> "At a Town Meeting 20 March 1775 William Stevens was elected a Tything man."
>
> Page 290

> "At a Meeting 1 May 1775 William Stevens was elected a Petit Juror."
>
> Page 293

William Stevens and his family lived in Brentwood during the Revolutionary War. He was one of eighteen men who declined to sign the Association Test in the Summer of 1776, although one hundred and sixty men signed the document. John Farmer, Esq., the noted historian and founder of the New Hampshire Historical Society, in writing about the Association Test stated that it was:

> "The Declaration of Independence by the People of New Hampshire. It was a similar act to that of the Patriots who signed the National Declaration on the 4th of July 1776. It preceded that event, and seems to have a sanction or an encouragement to those who contemplated it. It is not to be understood that all who declined signing it were Tories, or were disaffected to the American cause; some of them were Friends, whose principles forbade their signing a pledge to oppose their enemies with ARMS; others, who were really friends to the cause of opposition to the British, had conscientious scruples, and others doubtless were influenced by their timidity; others were opposed to the British but wanted to obtain redress by patience through negotiation."
>
> --New Hampshire State Papers, Volume 8--

Nearly eight years after William Stevens purchased land in Brentwood he sold it. The sale is recorded in Volume 110, Page 345 in the Registry of Deeds, Exeter, New Hampshire, and reads:

> "Stevens to Morrill — Know all men by these presents, that I, William Stevens of Brintwood in the County of Rockingham of State of New Hampshire, Weaver --

Association Test

"Colony of New Hampshire
In Committee of Safety
April 12, 1776

In order to carry the underwritten Resolve of the Honorable Continental Congress into Execution, you are requested to desire all Males above Twenty one years of age (Lunaticks, Idiots and Negroes excepted) to sign to the DECLARATION on this Paper; and when so done, to make return thereof, together with the Name or Names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the General Assembly or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

M. Weare, Chairman

In Congress, March 14, 1776

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Several Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils, or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies, immediately to cause all Persons to be disarmed, within their Respective Colonies, who are notoriously disaffected to the cause of AMERICA, or who have not associated, and refuse to associate, to defend by ARMS, the United Colonies, against the Hostile attempts of the British Fleets and Armies.

(copy)

--Extract from Minutes--
Charles Thompson, Secy

In Consequence of the above Resolution of the Hon. Continental CONGRESS, and to show our Determination in joining our American Brethren in defending the Lives, Liberties, and Properties of the Inhabitants of the United Colonies:

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, DO HEREBY SOLEMNLY ENGAGE AND PROMISE, THAT WE WILL, TO THE UTMOST OF OUR POWER, AT THE RISQUE OF OUR LIVES AND FORTUNES, WITH ARMS, OPPOSE THE HOSTILE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH FLEETS AND ARMIES AGAINST THE UNITED AMERICAN COLONIES"

For in consideration of the sum of One hundred & Seventy four pounds, lawful Money To me in Hand before the Delivery here of well and truly paid by --
Levi Morrill of Brintwood aforesaid Yeoman
The Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge Have given, granted, bargained and sold, and by these Presents Do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, convey and confirm unto the said Levi Morrill his heirs and Assigns forever, A certain Tract of land situate in Brintwood aforesaid on the Southerly side of the highway leading from the old meeting house in said Brintwood to Crowley's falls containing Forty two acres and a half, bounded as followeth viz: beginning at a stake and Stones at the northwest corner of David Sanborns land at the said highway and from thence running South by said Sanborns land one hundred and thirty one rods to a stake and stones by Exeter quiet River so called thence running westerly by said river to a hemlock Tree which is the Southeast corner of the widow Mary Huse's land and from thence to run north by the said Mary Huse's land to the highway aforesaid and from thence running Easterly by said highway Forty nine rods to the bounds first mentioned where it began --
To Have and to Hold the said granted premises with all the Privileges and Appurtenances to the same appertaining to him the said Levi Morrill his Heirs and Assigns to his and their only proper Use and Benefit forever, And I the said William Stevens for myself my Heirs Executors and Administrators do hereby covenant, grant and agree to and with the said Levi Morrill his Heirs and Assigns, that until the Delivery here of I am the lawful Owner of the said premises am lawfully seized and possessed thereof in my own Right in Fee simple; and have full Power and lawful Authority to grant and convey the same in manner aforesaid: That the said premises are free and clear of all and every Incumbrance whatsoever. And that I and my Heirs, Executors and Administrators shall and will warrant the same to the said Levi Morrill his Heirs and Assigns against the Lawful Claims and Demands of any person or persons whomsoever. And Sarah my Wife doth hereby give and surrender to the said Levi Morrill his heirs and assigns all her right of Dower and power of thirds of in and unto the premises. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands

and seals this twenty third day of November
one thousand seven hundred and seventy six.

Signed Sealed and delivered in presence of
(William Stevens (Seal)
Abraham Morrill (Sarah Stevens (Seal)
Levi Morrill jun[r]

Rockingham ss Brintwood, January 30th 1778.
Then William Stevens and his wife, Sarah
within named personally appeared and
acknowledged the within written Instrument
to be their free Act of Deed before me,
William Morrill Just. Peace

Received and Recorded April 10th 1778
Saml Brooks, Rdr."

Brentwood inhabitants were subscribers to the Association Test during the summer of 1776. It may be of significance or merely a coincidence that a few weeks later William Stevens a non-signer of the Association Test sold his land to Levi Morrill, a signer. The names of two other signers appear in the above Instrument--Abraham Morrill from whom William Stevens purchased the land in 1769 and William Morrill, Justice of the Peace.

After the sale of his land William Stevens and his wife and their two unmarried sons continued to live in Brentwood for many years, where he followed his occupation of weaver. In 1796 their elder son moved to Mount Vernon, District of Maine. In 1798 or 1799 William Stevens and his wife accompanied by their younger son also moved to Mount Vernon.

William Stevens was in failing health and lived only a few years longer. After his death in Mount Vernon his widow, Sarah Myrick Stevens, lived there with her elder son, Joshua Stevens (10), and his wife. When this son died in 1818 she made her home with her younger son, William Huse Stevens (11), and his wife in the nearby village of New Sharon, where she died.

William Stevens and his wife were buried in the villages where they died.

He died 6 May 1807 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, aged 74 years.
Interment: Village Burying Ground* on the Vienna Road, Mount Vernon, District of Maine

*Broken gravestones from this previous cemetery site were found along a fence near the road in 1952 by the author.

She died 6 April 1823 in New Sharon, Maine, aged 86 years.
Interment: Village Cemetery, New Sharon, District of Maine

Their Children: (first three were born in Newbury, Massachusetts Colony; the others in Brentwood, Province of New Hampshire)

6 i Sarah (Sally)
born circa 1761; died in infancy

7 ii Mary (Polly)
born circa 1763; died in infancy

8 iii Anna (Nancy)
born 20 July 1765; died 1833 in Barnstead, New Hampshire
She married Jonathan Lyford (332).

9 iv Rhoda
born 22 May 1769
She married (probably) William Perkins of South Hampton, New Hampshire, 27 January 1794. They had six children, all born in Unity.

*10 v Joshua
born 26 September 1773

*11 vi William Huse
born 8 October 1779

Mount Vernon, Maine

Mount Vernon was incorporated 28 June 1792 as the 80th Township in the District of Maine. Its original area comprised about 15,000 acres and contained numerous ponds. One of the largest of these, at the edge of the present village of Mount Vernon, is named Minnehonk Lake.

Washington Plantation was the early name of the Township. It also comprehended most of the area which later was incorporated as Belgrade Township whose western border adjoins Mount Vernon Township. About 1774 Washington Plantation was settled by families from Readfield, the northern Parish of Winthrop in the District of Maine.

When the Town of Mount Vernon was incorporated in 1792 it was named for the estate of George Washington. His name thus used to designate the Plantation could not be taken because it had been already adopted by another District of Maine Township organized in 1789.

In 1792 Mount Vernon had a population of 600, but in the following few years the population more than doubled. In 1820 the Township had 170 dwelling houses and shops and 5 mills.

In later years the boundaries of Mount Vernon were extended by annexing additional acreage from each of the five Kennebec County Townships which surround Mount Vernon. These Townships are Rome on the north, Belgrade on the east, Readfield on the south, Fayette on the west and Vienna on the northwest. The present-day size of Mount Vernon--subtracting acreage set off to Readfield in 1825--is slightly more than 25,000 acres as compared to its original size of about 15,000 acres.

10 Joshua Stevens[3]

(2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Joshua Stevens was born 26 September 1773 in Brentwood, Province of New Hampshire, son of William Stevens (2) and Sarah Myrick (162). He was their elder son, the fifth of their six children.

He was apprenticed in youth as a blacksmith in Brentwood and followed this occupation for most of his life. In 1796 he left the family home to establish his business in Mount Vernon in the District of Maine. The area which he selected was filling with settlers from the Province of New Hampshire and from nearby Readfield.

Joshua Stevens married Dorcas Whittier (204) 20 April 1797 in Mount Vernon. The Officiant was Nathan Dudley, Justice of the Peace, as recorded on Page 292 of Volume 2, Town Records, 1797 to 1822. She was born 30 March 1780 in Readfield, the northern Parish of Winthrop, District of Maine, daughter of William Whittier (198) and Elizabeth Hankerson.

In 1798 Joshua Stevens purchased parcels of land from his father-in-law on which to build a house and a larger blacksmith shop for his growing business. The deed is recorded in the Lincoln County Registry of Deeds and reads:

"Whittier to Stevens

Know All Men by these presents, that I William Whittier of Mount Vernon in the County of Lincoln and Commonwealth of Massachusetts gentleman in consideration of two hundred dollars paid me by Joshua Stevens of Mount Vernon in the County and Commonwealth aforesaid Blacksmith the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge do hereby give grant sell and convey unto said Joshua Stevens his Heirs and Assigns forever three pieces of land lying in Mount Vernon aforesaid being part of Lot 161--the first piece to begin at a stake and stone three Rods from the Pond and about Ten feet from a Shelley rock then running West eight rods and a half thence South two thirds of a rod, then North eighty degrees west twelve rods and three quarters of a rod to a stake and stones then South eighty degrees east twenty four rods and a half to a stake and stones then South Ten degrees west eighteen rods to a stake and stones containing two Acres and one hundred and thirty two square rods.

The second piece beginning four rods from Daniel Thing's South east corner by the edge of the pond then running South eighty degrees east five rods and a half then North ten degrees west three rods and a half then North eighty degrees west five rods and a half to a stake and stones then southerly to the bounds first mentioned this piece contained twenty square rods more or less including said Stevens Shop.

The third piece begins on the North Line of said Lot the west side of the Town road then runs west North west forty five rods then south south west twenty rods then east south east fifty one rods to the Town road twenty rods to the bounds first mentioned said piece of Land to contain six acres more or less.

To have and to hold the same to the said Joshua Stevens his Heirs and Assigns to his and their use and benefit forever. And I do covenant with the said Joshua Stevens his Heirs and Assigns that I am lawfully seized in fee of the premises that they are free of all incumbrances that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Joshua Stevens his Heirs and Assigns and that I will warrant and defend the same to the said Joshua Stevens his Heirs and Assigns forever Against the lawful claims and demands of any persons.

In Witness whereof I the said William Whittier have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifteenth day of November in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.

William Whittier [seal]

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of John Hovey, Jed^{h} Prescott

Lincoln SS November ye 15th 1798 then the above William Whittier acknowledged the above Instrument to be his free Deed before me Jed^{h} Prescott Justice Pacis

Rec^{d} January 9, 1799 and entered and examined

by Tho. Rice Regr"

In 1760 the single County of York, whose boundaries were the same as those of the Province of Maine, was divided to form the two additional Counties of Lincoln and Cumberland. When Joshua Stevens purchased land in Mount Vernon 15 November 1798 from his father-in-law the Town was in Lincoln County. However, six weeks after his deed was recorded 9 January 1799 parts of Lincoln and Cumberland Counties were set off 20 February 1799 to establish the new County of Kennebec. Subsequently, later records connected with the estate of Joshua Stevens are shown at the Registry of Deeds and at the Probate Court of Kennebec County.

Kennebec County was reduced in size in 1809 and again in 1838 and 1854 in order to establish one entire and parts of two other new Counties. However, despite these boundary changes Mount Vernon remains to this day a Town in Kennebec County.

Joshua Stevens and his wife were among a small group of original members of the First Particular Baptist Church which was organized 8 August 1799 in Mount Vernon. For a time, meetings were held in the home of his father-in-law, William Whittier. Other original members included Samuel Thing and his wife, Hannah Smith. Their son, Jabez Smith Thing, as a widower, married Mary Stevens Norris (12), widowed daughter of Joshua Stevens and Dorcas Whittier in 1834.

In the Town Records of Mount Vernon the name of Joshua Stevens appears on Page 430 in Volume II which contains vital statistics from 1775 to 1890. A Town Meeting had been called for the purpose of appointing a Committee to complete the Meeting House in Mount Vernon. The record of the Town Meeting shows that Joshua Stevens was one of five men who on 19 October 1806 witnessed an agreement of that Committee.

Joshua Stevens was a Lieutenant in the local Militia Company. His military title appears in two items in Volume II of the Town Records which contain vital statistics from 1775 to 1890. The first item on Page 380 records the death of Roxanna Stevens, daughter of Lieutenant Joshua Stevens, and the second item on Page 380 records his own death a few years later.

In 1817 Joshua Stevens sold the land, with certain parcels excepted, to his brother, William Huse Stevens (11) for twelve hundred and fifty dollars. He had purchased this land in 1798 from his father-in-law, William Whittier, for two hundred dollars. The sale included the buildings and blacksmith shop which he had erected in the intervening years. These buildings were destroyed by fire in September, 1850 as were many other village structures in the Town.

The deed of conveyance from "Joshua Stevens of Mount Vernon in the county of Kennebec, Gentleman, to William Huse Stevens of New Sharon, aforesaid county, blacksmith" is dated 15 July 1817. The deed was recorded the same day in the Kennebec County Registry of Deeds in

Book 28, Pages 153 and 154. On the same day Joshua Stevens sold his blacksmith equipment located on Lot 170 in Mount Vernon to his brother for one hundred and fifty dollars. (Book 16, Page 551)

After selling his land, buildings and equipment Joshua Stevens opened a village tavern in 1817. He died the following year. A note found among the papers of his grandson, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens (36), stated that "on a cold blustering night in December, 1818 he [Joshua Stevens] arose to wait on travellers and died from exposure."

He died 17 December 1818 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, aged 45 years.
Interment: Village Burying Ground on the Vienna Road, Mount Vernon, District of Maine

Their Children: (born in Mount Vernon)

*12 i Mary
born 26 April 1799

*13 ii Nathaniel Morrell
born 13 January 1802

*14 iii Sylvanus Boardman
born 14 February 1804

15 iv Stillman
born 11 August 1806; died 25 August 1806 in Mount Vernon.
Interment: Village Burying Ground, Mount Vernon

16 v Roxanna
born 2 September 1808; died 6 April 1813 in Mount Vernon.
Interment: Village Burying Ground, Mount Vernon

*17 vi Sophronia
born 17 November 1811

*18 vii Roxanna
born 28 June 1813

*19 viii Vilena
born 12 September 1815

*20 ix Almira
born 12 June 1817

Dorcas Whittier Stevens remarried in 1821. Her further record is given in the biographical account of her second husband, Joseph Shaw (237).

To the Honorable Daniel Coey [illegible]
& for the County of Kennebec

The undersigned Widow of Joshua Stevens
late of Mount Vernon in said County Gentlemen
deceased would respectfully represent to your Honor
that it would be inconvenient for her to administer
upon the Estate of her late husband, and begs leave
to request that Daniel Thing may be
administrator on said Estate.

Augusta Jany 12. 1819 -

Doreas Stevens

Attest John Havey

The request & Refusal
of
Doreas Stevens -

Recorded Lib 18
Fol 298

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

KENNEBEC, ss. PROBATE OFFICE.

The Honorable DANIEL CONY, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Probate, in and for the County of Kennebec.

To [illegible] GREETING.

You are hereby appointed and empowered to take an Inventory of all the Estate whereof [illegible]

in said County [illegible] seized and possessed [illegible] You will, according to your best skill and judgment, truly and justly apprize the same as soon as may be, in Dollars and Cents according to the present value thereof in money, being first sworn to the faithful discharge of that Trust. And when you shall have compleated and signed the said Inventory as aforesaid, you are to deliver the same together with this warrant, unto [illegible] the [illegible] who [illegible] hereby directed to return and exhibit the same upon oath into said Probate Office, within three months from the time of taking upon [illegible] that Trust, in order that the same may be recorded.

Witness the said DANIEL CONY, Esquire, *Judge as aforesaid, under his hand and the seal of the said Court of Probate, this* [illegible] *day of* [illegible] *in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and* [illegible]

[illegible] *Judge of Probate.*

Attest,

[illegible] *Reg. Prob.*

KENNEBEC, ss. January 15th 1819

Then the above named Jacob Graves and James Robinson

personally appeared and made oath well and faithfully to execute the trust reposed in them by virtue of the foregoing warrant

before me,

[illegible] Jus. Peace.

Kennebec ss January 15th 1819 Then the above named [illegible] personally appeared and made oath well and faithfully to execute the trust reposed in them by virtue of the foregoing warrant

Before me

[illegible]

Warrant, Appraisement & Inventory of the Estate of Joshua Stevens [illegible]

An Inventory of the Estate of Joshua Stevens Late of [illegible] in the County of [illegible] Gentleman [illegible] and Appraised upon oath by us the subscribers [illegible] appointed to that service by the Hon [illegible] Esq Judge of probate of wills for said county of [illegible]

Real Estate

The homestead of said deceased situate in [illegible] containing fifteen acres with the buildings thereon at five hundred dollars $500.00

personal Estate (Viz)

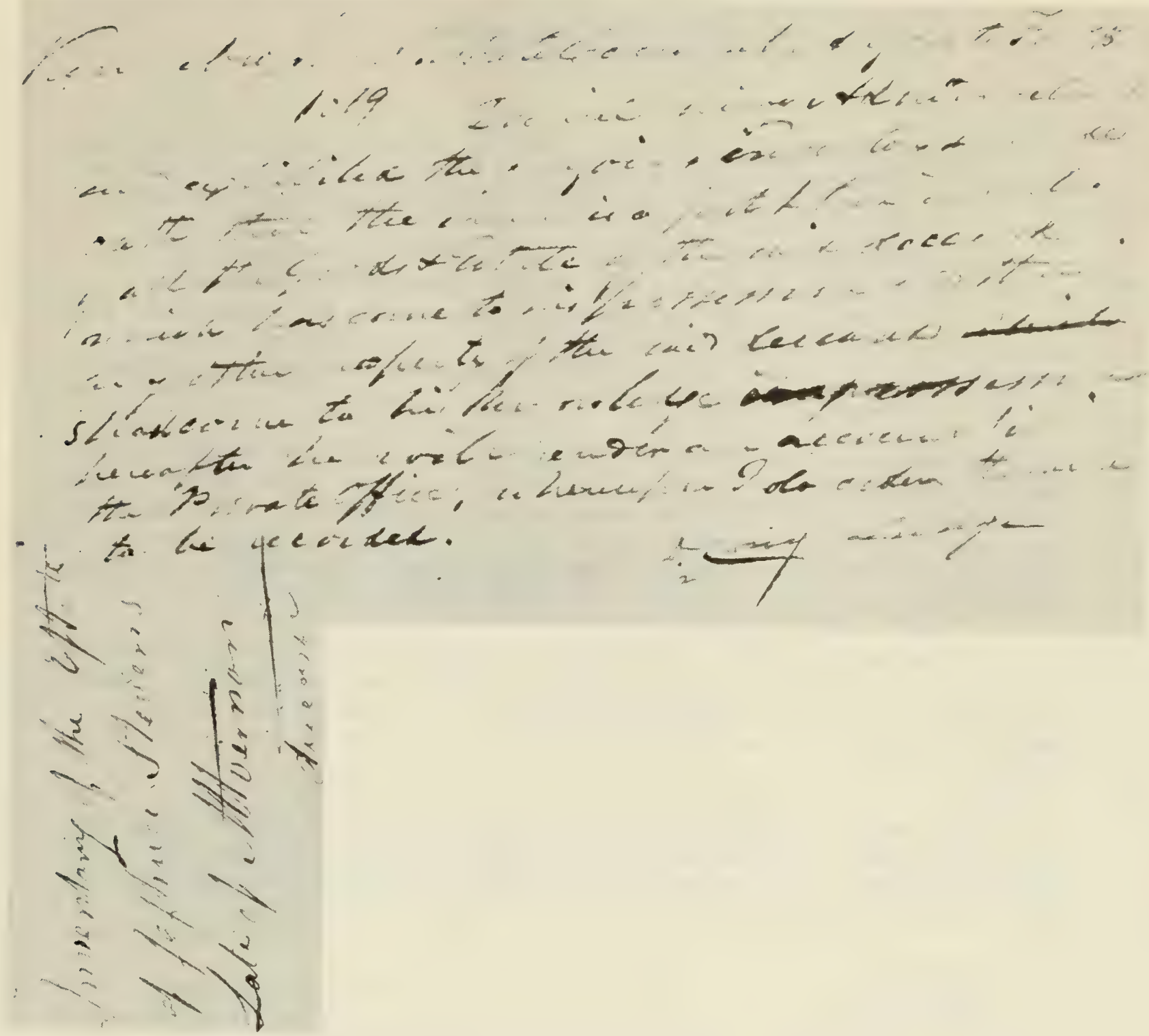
one cow at	[illegible]
five sheep at 2,00 each	10.00
one horse at	15.00
one swine at	[illegible]
one two wheel carriage at	10.00
one sleigh harness at	2.00
one iron shovel at	.50
blacksmith tools (Viz)	10.00
one anvil at	10.00
one vice at	5.00
two sledges at 1,50 each	3.00
two hammers at .50 each	[illegible]
two tongs at .50 each	[illegible]
three butts at .25 each	.75
one stake anvil at	.60
one do horn at	2.00
one heading tool at .33 one bit stock .33 two [illegible] .17 each	1.00
one bellows pipe plank and leather for bellows	8
one side saddle at	5
three beds and bedding No one at 20,00 No 2 at 18. No three at 16,00	54.00
one desk at 6,00 one square table at 2.00	8.00
one small do at 0.75 one light stand at .50	1.25
one bureau at	[illegible]
Eight kitchen chairs at .33 each	2.64
one pair of andirons at	2.00
fire shovel and tongs at	1.50
one iron pot at 1,00 one do small at 0.50	1.50
one small kettle at	.50
one frying pan at 1,00 one bake pan at 0.50	1.50

one [illegible] Iron at 50 one gridiron at 96 . . . . 1 [illegible]
one bake kittle at 40 one coffee mill at [illegible] . . . 70
one Cubard . . . . [illegible]
one Stove . . . . [illegible]
[illegible] tubs [illegible] 50 each . . . . [illegible]

two [illegible] at 25 each . . . . [illegible]
three [illegible] at 33 . . . . 1 17
one [illegible] at . . . . [illegible]
one [illegible] wheat at [illegible] 1
one [illegible] tub at 50 one pail at 20 . . . . 1 [illegible]
one Iron Crane at 2.00 one do [illegible] . . . [illegible]
nine Earthern Green Edge plates at [illegible] each . . [illegible]
Six white plates at 6 each . . . . . . [illegible]
two large Earthern platers at 33 each . . . [illegible]
six puter plates at [illegible] each . . . . . . [illegible]
two Earthern bowls at [illegible] . . . . . . [illegible]
one pitcher at 17 two tin [illegible] at [illegible] each . . [illegible]
Six Cups and Saucers 11
Six Knifes and forks . . . . 1 [illegible]
five table Spoons at [illegible] each . . . . . . [illegible]
three Silver tea Spoons at 50 each 1 50
one Coffe pot at 50 one black tin tea pot at 50 . . 1 00
one Sugar bowl and Creamer at [illegible] each . . . 20
two milk pans at 12½ each 25
one Earthern pot at 12 two flatirons at 33 each . . 16
one Looking Glass at 1.00 one do at 50 . . . . 1 50
one pew on the lower flore in the Meeting house . . [illegible]
one do in the upper flore . . . . [illegible]
the deceaseds wearing apparel [illegible]
one Strate bodyed Coat at [illegible] one do at 50 . . 7 50
one Waistcoat at 1.00 one do at 25 . . . . . 1 25
one pare of pantiloons at 1.00 one do at 50 . . 1 50
one hat at . . . . 1 [illegible]

The deceased Library [illegible]
one bible at 1.00 Bostons fourfold State at 50 . . 1.
one hymn Book at . . . . [illegible]
Sundry tracts [illegible]
one [illegible] . . . . . . [illegible]
one by Saml. Sherborn [illegible] . . . . . [illegible]
one by Saml. Sherborn [illegible] . . . . . [illegible]
one by Squire Bishop [illegible] . . . . . [illegible]
one by Squire Bishop Junr [illegible] . . . . . [illegible]
one by Joseph Bishop [illegible] . . . . . [illegible]
one by John Stephens [illegible] . . . . . [illegible]
one by Josiah Sterns [illegible] . . . . . [illegible]

Jacob Graves } [illegible] [illegible] 6 [illegible]
Eratther Rice } [illegible] [illegible]
James Robinson } [illegible] 8 56 [illegible]



11 William Huse Stevens[3]

(2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

William Huse Stevens was born 8 October 1779 in Brentwood, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, son of William Stevens (2) and Sarah Myrick (162). He was their younger son, the youngest of their six children.

He was apprenticed in youth, as was his brother, Joshua, as a blacksmith in Brentwood. When his brother moved to Mount Vernon, District of Maine, in 1796 he remained in Brentwood with his father and mother. In 1798 or 1799 William Huse Stevens, accompanied by his parents, moved to Mount Vernon where he joined his brother in business in the latter's blacksmith shop.

The marriage intentions of William Huse Stevens and Abigail Otis, "both of Mount Vernon," were published 15 July 1804. They are recorded on Page 289 of Volume 2 of the Mount Vernon Town Records, 1797 to 1822. They were married 13 October 1804 in the nearby Town of Winthrop. Abigail Otis was born 20 April 1784 in the Town of Barrington, Strafford County, New Hampshire, daughter of Joshua Otis and Julia Gray.

In the early summer of 1809 William Huse Stevens and his wife with their three children moved to Mercer, Somerset County, District of Maine. Four years later he and his family moved to the Town of New Sharon in Kennebec County. He was the proprietor of a blacksmith shop in both places.

William Huse Stevens purchased land in New Sharon after he settled there. His acquisitions are recorded in the Registry of Deeds of Kennebec County.* Extracts from the records of these purchases provide the following information:

Volume 23
Page 200

> William H. Stevens of New Sharon, Kennebec County, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, purchased from Levi Johnson of the same for $275 a certain piece of land

*Franklin County was created 20 March 1838. On that date the Town of New Sharon became one of the Towns set off to the new County.

with buildings therein containing 4-1/2 acres on the north side of Sandy River being part of Lot 31

Dated February 3, 1814
Received, Entered and Compared with original April 25, 1814

Volume 29
Page 403

William H. Stevens purchased from Abel Baker, Esq., Justice of the Peace, both of New Sharon, Kennebec County, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a house lot, being part of Lot 7 on the south side of Sandy River

Dated August 2, 1814
Received, Entered and Compared with original March 30, 1818

Volume 29
Page 402

William H. Stevens purchased from Samuel Luce, both of New Sharon, Kennebec County, Commonwealth of Massachusetts for $200 a certain piece of land lying in New Sharon on the north side of Sandy River

Dated February 3, 1817
Received, Entered and Compared with original March 30, 1818

On 15 July 1817 William Huse Stevens purchased land and buildings in Mount Vernon from his brother, Joshua Stevens, for twelve hundred and fifty dollars. He also bought blacksmith equipment from his brother the same day for one hundred and fifty dollars. These transactions are recorded in the Registry of Deeds of Kennebec County (Book 28, Pages 153 and 154 and Book 16, Page 551).

Sarah Myrick Stevens (162), the widowed mother of William Huse Stevens, made her home with him in New Sharon for the last five years of her life until her death in 1823. Previously, and after the death of her husband, William Stevens (2), in 1807, she had lived in Mount Vernon with her older son, Joshua Stevens (10), until his death in 1818.

In 1824 William Huse Stevens and his wife and their children, now six in number, moved to the Town of New Portland, Somerset County, Maine. They settled in the northeast part of the Town near the present village of North New Portland, where they lived for many years.

William Huse Stevens was a farmer, but he also had a blacksmith shop. The 1860 U.S. Census lists him only as a blacksmith in the Town of New Portland. He was then 81 years old.

William Huse Stevens and his wife, Abigail Otis Stevens, had their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary 13 October 1854. She died two years later at their farm home. He survived her by more than fourteen years. At the time of his death he made his home with his married son, William Gray Stevens, who was living in the adjacent Town of Embden.

She died 20 March 1856 in the Town of New Portland, Maine, aged 72 years.
Interment: North Village Cemetery,* North New Portland, Maine
He died 9 June 1872 in Embden, Maine, aged 92 years.
Interment: North Village Cemetery,* North New Portland, Maine

The following item was published Wednesday, 9 July 1856 in the Morning Star and Free Will Baptist, Dover, New Hampshire:

> "Died in New Portland, Maine, Mrs. Abigail Stevens, wife of William H. Stevens, aged 72 years. She died in full hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave.
>
> Emeline E. Hutchins"

She signed her will 6 March 1856. The will was received and filed 1 April 1856 at the Somerset County Court House and proved 6 May 1856. It reads as follows:

Notice Vol. 25 Page 130

"Know all men by these presents that I Abigail Stevens of New Portland County of Somerset and State of Maine, being of sound disposing mind and memory, do make and publish this my last Will and testament. My Will is that my Executor herefor named shall pay all my just debts legacies and funeral charges.

Probate Vol. 25 Page 70

Secondly I give unto my son, Moses M. Stevens one bed and bedding, consisting of four blankets, four sheets, four puffs and two pillows with pillow cases. Thirdly, I give unto my daughter, Sarah M. Greaton one dollar. Fourthly, I give

*Lot No. 8, NE 1/2 Section 2, as re-numbered 19 June 1902 by the North Village Cemetery Association.

to my son, Harrison Stevens five dollars. Fifthly, I give to my daughter, Julia Stevens five dollars. Sixthly, I give to my daughter Abigail Savage three dollars. Seventhly, I give to my son William Stevens all my estate in New Portland both real and personal, the income and use of the same to be given and bestowed upon my beloved husband, William H. Stevens, during his natural life and at his decease to my son William Stevens sole Executor of this my last Will and testament. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

Abigail Stevens [Seal]

Signed sealed published and declared by the testatrix to be her last Will and Testament in presence of us, etc. . . ."

Their Children:

21 i Moses Morrell
born 17 October 1804 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine; died 28 January 1883 near North New Portland, Maine, aged 78 years.
Interment: North Village Cemetery,* North New Portland, Maine
He was a farmer on the family farm near North New Portland until the death of his mother in 1856. Then his widowed sister, Sarah Myrick Stevens, made a home for him until she moved to New Richmond, Wisconsin, in 1879. He boarded with farm neighbors during the few remaining years of his life.
He was unmarried. Marriage intentions between Moses Morrell Stevens and Miss Dolly Jones, both of New Portland, were filed 9 April 1835 with the Town Clerk. The Town Records show the banns were forbidden.

*22 ii Sarah Myrick
born 17 November 1806 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine

*Lot No. 8, NE 1/2 Section 2, as re-numbered 19 June 1902 by the North Village Cemetery Association.

*23 iii Harrison
born 16 December 1808 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine

24 iv Julia Ann Eveline
born 17 March 1810 in Mercer, District of Maine; died probably after 29 April 1889 because she was named in the will of her brother, William Gray Stevens, who signed his will on that date, more than a year before his death. She married Elijah Norton 2 May 1830 in New Portland, Maine. The Officiant was Jobias Churchill, Justice of the Peace. Their intentions of marriage filed 9 April 1830 show their residence as New Portland. He was born 5 August 1806 in Lexington, Maine, son of Peter and Lydia B. Norton. He was a life-long farmer. They had no children.

25 v Abigail
born 10 November 1814 in New Sharon, District of Maine; died 16 September 1860 in Parlin Pond, Somerset County, Maine, aged 45 years.
Interment: North Village Cemetery,* North New Portland, Maine
She married Reuben Savage, Jr., a farmer of Lexington, Maine, 28 November 1835 in New Portland. Their intentions of marriage were filed 2 November 1835 in New Portland as shown on the Town Records.
Their Children:

(a) Martha
born 12 September 1836; died 15 May 1837, aged 8 months.
Interment: North Village Cemetery,* North New Portland, Maine
(b) Sarah
(c) Martha
(d) Abigail
(e) Cyrus
(f) Harrie

26 vi William Gray
born 18 May 1819 in New Sharon, District of Maine;

*Lot No. 8, NE 1/2 Section 2, as re-numbered 19 June 1903 by the North Village Cemetery Association.

died 5 July 1890 in Embden, Maine, aged 71 years.
Interment: East New Portland Cemetery, Lot No. K-17, New Portland, Maine
He married Betsey Frost Caldwell 3 September 1848 in New Portland. She was born 1 October 1823 in Anson, Maine, daughter of Dr. Francis Caldwell and Betsey Frost; died 10 November 1886 in Embden, Maine, aged 63 years.
Interment: East New Portland Cemetery, Lot No. K-17, New Portland, Maine
For many years he was a farmer in the Town of New Portland and later in the adjacent Town of Embden. His father, an aged widower, had made his home with him and his wife for several years at the time of his death in 1872, aged 92 years. About 1874 he discontinued farming. He and his wife then became the proprietors of a hotel in Embden.
They had no children of their own, but adopted an infant son in 1870.
He signed his will 29 April 1889. The will was received and filed during the August term, 1890 at the Somerset County Court House and proved the second Tuesday in September (9 September 1890). His adopted son was willed the entire balance of his estate after bequests of one dollar each to his two sisters, Sarah and Julia, his brother, Harrison, and five nieces and nephews, children of his deceased sister, Abigail.

Their Children:

(a) Harry Caldwell
born 1869 in Somerset County, Maine

12 Mary Stevens[4]

(10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Mary Stevens was born 26 April 1799 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, daughter of Joshua Stevens (10) and Dorcas Whittier (204). She was the oldest of their nine children.

She married Grafton A. Norris 27 December 1820 in Mount Vernon. Their marriage is recorded on Page 409, Volume 2 of the Town Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages, 1775-1890. He was born 30 October 1789 in Wayne, District of Maine, oldest son of Woodin Norris and his first wife, Mary Wing. His birth is listed on Page 9, Book 100 of the Old Town Records.

After their marriage Mary Stevens Norris and her husband lived for a few years on his 100 acre farm in Lot 7, located on the east side of the Androscoggin River in the Town of Livermore. In 1827 he sold the farm and moved with his family to the village of Livermore.

A few months after her own marriage her widowed mother remarried and moved from Mount Vernon to New Sharon, Maine, with her four youngest children, all girls. The elder of her brothers, Nathaniel Morrell Stevens (13), had recently moved to nearby Vienna, Maine. Mary Stevens Norris made a home for her younger brother, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14), who helped with the farm work until he was married five years later.

Her sisters, Sophronia Stevens (17) and Vilena Stevens (19) who had been living with their mother and stepfather came to live with her and her husband and young daughter--Sophronia in 1827 and Vilena two years later.

The records of First Free Will Baptist Church, Livermore, Maine, show that Mary Stevens Norris was baptized 19 June 1830. This church was founded 11 February 1828 and is still an active country church known as the Moose Hill Baptist Church, Livermore Falls.

Grafton A. Norris died in the Spring of 1833 in Mount Vernon. His exact date of death and place of burial are presently unknown.

Their Children:

27 i Lovina Amanda
born 6 April 1825 in Town of Livermore. Additional data will be found in the record of her husband, Oliver Smith Lyford (354).

Mary Stevens Norris remained in Livermore after the death of her husband for about two years until her second marriage. She married Jabez Smith Thyng* 5 October 1834 in Livermore. The following announcement was published in the American Advocate, Hallowell, Maine, 8 October 1834:

> "In Livermore, by the Rev. Mr. Weston
> Mr. Jabez S. Thing of Mount Vernon to
> Mrs. Mary Norris"

Jabez Smith Thyng was born 23 December 1794 in Brentwood, New Hampshire, son of Samuel Thing and Hannah Smith. His first wife, Rebecca Anne Thing, was born 13 July 1800 in Brentwood, daughter of Biley Thing and Anne Robinson. She died 14 July 1831 in Mount Vernon, Maine, leaving a son 3 years old and an infant daughter 1 year old, both of whom died a day apart, six months later. When Jabez Smith Thyng was a small boy his father had brought his family to live in Mount Vernon prior to his appointment as Postmaster 3 August 1803. Consequently, Mary Stevens and Jabez Smith Thing had known each other since childhood.

Jabez Smith Thyng was a farmer. He also acquired a potash plant originally built by a doctor who was an early partner of his in a store in Mount Vernon. In later years he owned the store alone, which he subsequently sold.

Mary Stevens Thyng and her husband lost their house in September 1850 when a fire destroyed it and other Mount Vernon dwellings. Her husband gave up his business interests in the latter years of his life and moved with her and their daughter to Buffalo, New York. They wanted to be near her married daughter.

After the death of her husband Mary Stevens Thyng and her unmarried daughter followed her married daughter and her husband and their family to some of his railroad posts in midwest cities, finally moving permanently to Chicago, Illinois. Mary Stevens Thyng lived nearly nineteen years longer than her husband.

He died 5 June 1872 in Buffalo, New York, aged 77 years.
Interment: Forest Lawn Cemetery,**Buffalo, New York
She died 10 March 1891 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 91 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

*His surname appears as Thing at this period as does that of his father. Later he changed the spelling to Thyng.

**Re-interment in Lyford family lot, Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago 17 December 1894.

The following item was published in the Chicago Tribune Wednesday, 11 March 1891:

> "Thyng--Tuesday morning, March 10, at the residence of her son-in-law, O. S. Lyford [354], 2979 Michigan Avenue, Mrs. Mary Thyng, aged 91 years and 10 months. Funeral from residence at 2 P.M., Wednesday, March 11."

Their Children:

28 i Laura Anne
born 23 June 1837 in Mount Vernon (Page 168, Volume 2 of the Town Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages, 1775-1890); died 10 February 1929 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 91 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago
She was unmarried.
The following notice was published in the Chicago Tribune Monday, 11 February 1929:

> "Thyng--Laura A. Thyng, Feb 10 1929, aunt of Will H. and Harry B. Lyford, born June 23, 1836.* Funeral private, Wednesday Feb 13"

*There is a difference of one year in her birth year as shown in the above notice and also on her gravestone inscription from that given in the Town Records of Mount Vernon.

13 Nathaniel Morrell Stevens[4]

(10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Nathaniel Morrell Stevens was born 13 January 1802 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, son of Joshua Stevens (10) and Dorcas Whittier (204). He was their oldest son and the second of their nine children.

His father died when he was sixteen years old. His mother was left with a large family of young children and very limited means. It was decided that he would continue his apprenticeship as a blacksmith--begun a short time before--under the supervision and guidance of a family friend appointed to be his guardian by court order.

Accordingly, Nathaniel Morrell Stevens moved to the nearby village of Vienna and lived there until he was nineteen years old. Then with his blacksmith training completed he established his own shop in Norridgewock, Maine, in 1821 on a small tract of land adjoining the schoolhouse. His widowed mother and Joseph Shaw (237) had been recently married and were living in New Sharon, Maine, not far from his new home. His stepfather assisted him financially to start his blacksmith shop. In 1825 he bought 180 acres of land in Norridgewock for which he paid $140. This land had been acquired at one time by his stepfather who had later disposed of it.

He married Elizabeth Temple Hinds of Bloomfield (now Skowhegan) 10 September 1823 in Norridgewock. The Officiant was the Reverend Josiah Peet. Their marriage intentions were filed 25 August 1823. Both dates are listed in the Norridgewock Town Records. His wife was born 16 January 1797 in Fairfax (now Albion), Maine, oldest daughter of Nimrod Hinds and Betsey Pishon.

After their marriage Nathaniel Morrell Stevens and his wife attended the Free Will Baptist Church known as the Bloomfield and Fairfield Church. In late 1829 the Free Will Baptist Church in Norridgewock was founded and they were among its members.

In the spring of 1832 Nathaniel Morrell Stevens accompanied by his brother, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14) from Livermore, Maine, made a trip to Dover,* Penobscot County, Maine. They were seeking new homes

Continued on Page 37

*Later in Piscataquis County when that County was established 23 March 1838.

Nathaniel Morrell Stevens

Know all men by these presents that I, Nathaniel Stevens a minor above the age of fourteen years Son of Joshua Stevens late of Merrit Vernon in the County of Kennebec Gentleman deceased, have named, Ordained and made, and by these presents, put and Constitute Jacob Graves of Vienna in the said County of Kennebec Esquire to be my Guardian, with full power and authority for me and in my name and to my use, to ask, demand, sue for, recover receive and take into his possession and custody all and ~~in~~ singular such part and portion of Real estate, which is or may be coming to me as heir to the estate of my said father, or which by any other way or means whatsoever, doth of right appertain or belong to me as aforesaid, and to manage, employ and improve the same for my best advantage and profit during my Minority, and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary in and about the premises, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as I might or could do personally, being of full age; praying that the said Graves may be accordingly accepted to the same power and trust. In testimony whereof I the said Nathaniel Stevens have hereunto set my hand and seal this Tenth day of May A.D. 1819. Signed and sealed in presence

of: John Havey
Mary Stevens

Nathaniel Stevens

Kennebec ss. To the Honourable Daniel Cony Esquire. Judge of the Probate of Wills &c. in and for said County of Kennebec.

This certifies that the minor whose name is before described to the foregoing instrument, being more than

than ten miles distance from your Honours dwelling
house, this day came before me the subscriber one
of the Justices of the peace, within and for the county
of Vinnica aforesaid, and made choice of Jacob
Greene of Vinnica aforesaid Esquire to be his Guardian
for and during his minority, as in and by the said
instrument appears.

Given under my hand this tenth day
of May at Mount Vernon, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred nineteen

John Harvey

approved & allowed

Nathaniel Stevens,
Chairt of Guardians

Rundw Libr 17. folio 41.

10 day May 1819

Continued from Page 33

for their families where there were cheaper and better lands and greater opportunities. The brothers selected sites near each other. Nathaniel Morrell Stevens chose a place about a mile southwest of the village of Dover on the direct road to the village of Dexter.

He returned to Norridgewock in September and the following month he moved with his wife and family to his new place near the village of Dover. His father-in-law and his large family also settled there and the location became known as Hind's Hill. Houses and barns were built by the families. Nathaniel Morrell Stevens fitted up a blacksmith shop and carried on a general blacksmithing business. He improved the homestead farm of William Farnham on Lot 4 in Range 10 and lived on it with his family until 1850.

In early 1850 he left for California. Gold had been discovered there in 1848. The gold rush began in 1849 and gained momentum in the next three years. As did many others he, too, believed that he could find gold and become wealthy. He went by ship from Augusta to Boston. There he transhipped to New York where he booked passage on a ship bound for San Francisco around Cape Horn. He is listed in the California Census of 1850 as follows:

"Stevens
Nathaniel M. 48 Blacksmith Sacramento County"

He remained in California for about two and a half years until May or June, 1852. On his return trip he went by ship to Panama, crossing the Isthmus and taking another ship to New York. There he transhipped to Boston and thence to Augusta by train. He was then an ill man suffering from malaria and was unable to reach home. He died about a day's journey from Dover.

After his death his widow remained in Dover for several years. Then she made her home with her son, Llewellyn Nathaniel Stevens who had married and was living in Cuba, New York. She spent the last two years of her life with her married daughter, Mary Stevens Philbrick in Austin,*Illinois, where she died nearly twenty years after the death of her husband.

He died 11 August 1852 in Sidney, Maine, aged 50 years.
Interment: Old Dover Village Cemetery, Dover, Maine
She died 25 July 1872 in Austin, Illinois, aged 75 years.
Interment: Forest Home Cemetery, Forest Park, Illinois

*Annexed to Chicago 4 April 1899.

Obituary of Nathaniel Morrell Stevens

"Bro. Nathaniel M. Stevens of Dover, Me., died at Sidney, Me., Aug. 11, 1852, aged 51 years. He was on his way home from California, where he had resided for 2-1/2 years. The deceased had for some time before leaving California been out of health, caused by being sun-struck, and on his way home was attacked by fever, which brought on the disorder of his head, depriving him of his reason and resulting in death when he was within sixty miles of his family and home. His wife, son, and other friends hastened to meet him, but were too late to be recognized by him; reason had departed. His remains were removed to his home in Dover, and funeral attended on the 13th of Aug. Subsequently a funeral service was preached by Eld. Leonard Hathaway at the Union meeting house in Dover. The deceased experienced religion at the age of 17 years--was baptized by Eld. John Foster, and united with the Free-will Baptist Church in Mount Vernon; but afterwards lost his interest in religion, and engaged in the wicked practices of the world. But after removing to Dover he was reclaimed by grace, and became interested in the cause of religion and moral reforms, especially the temperance cause, to which he was ardently attached, and contributed to its advancement by lecturing and sustaining the cause in its several relations, on his passage to California, and even succeeded (by his devotion to the cause) in persuading many of the passengers and crew of the vessel to sign the pledge and abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages, although he was at first persecuted and unhandsomely treated by them. In the death of Bro. Stevens, a tender companion and six children mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father, an aged mother, brothers and sisters, a kind son and brother.

Com."

--Morning Star--
Wednesday 9 February 1853

(Free Will Baptist Newspaper)

Death of a Returned Californian

"Died in Sidney [Maine] on Wednesday evening the 11th inst. of fever contracted on the Isthmus, Mr. Nathaniel M. Stevens of this town, aged 51 years. After an absence of nearly 3 years, he was returning home to his family, but death prevented his accomplishing the object so near to his heart. His health was not good when he left California and he was unwell all the time during his journey until he arrived at Augusta, where he was attacked with fever which confined him some ten days, when he was so far recovered that he was induced from his great anxiety to meet the embraces of his family, to continue his journey, though against the advice of his physician. After riding ten miles he became so fatigued as to be compelled to stay and take his bed which he was never to leave alive. The disease returned upon him in a more malignant form and terminated fatally in about ten days. Like thousands of those who left friends and home in pursuit of gold for bettering their condition in life, he was destined to a disappointment. In the order of Providence, he was not allowed to reach his home alive. It was a source of consolation to his wife and some of his family and friends, that they were permitted to see him and administer to his necessities in his last illness. His remains were brought to this town on Friday last for interment. He has left a large family and numerous relatives to lament his departure. Mr. Stevens was ardently attached to his family to whom his loss will be a great bereavement. His kindness and social qualities endeared him to a large class of friends by whom his loss will be severely felt."

Page 2 (an editorial write-up)

Deaths

"In Sydney on the 11th inst. Mr. Nathaniel M. Stevens, blacksmith, aged 51 years. He had recently returned from California."

Page 3

--Piscataquis Observer, Dover--
Thursday, 19 August 1852

Elizabeth Hinds Stevens

The following item was published in the Piscataquis Observer, Dover, Maine, Thursday, 8 August 1872:

"Died--
In Austin, Cook County, Illinois on the 25th ult. at the residence of George A. Philbrick, Esq., Mrs. Betsey T. Stevens, aged 75 yrs., widow of the late Nathaniel M. Stevens of Dover, Maine.

(Somerset Reporter please copy)"

Their Children:

*29 i Augusta Ann
born 19 July 1825 in Norridgewock, Maine

30 ii George Barton
born 17 May 1827 in Norridgewock, Maine; died 11 January 1890 in Easton, Massachusetts, aged 62 years.
He married Mrs. Mary Brown 29 January 1854 in Corinth, Maine.
After his father's death he moved the family blacksmith shop across the River to Foxcroft. About 1866 he and his wife and their only son moved to New York where he was a traveling sales representative for a large wholesale firm.
Their Children:

(a) Charles
born 1858; died 1866

31 iii Amos Barton
born 28 September 1830 in Norridgewock, Maine; died 2 September 1864 in Santa Cruz, California, aged 33 years.
After his father left Dover, Maine, in 1850 he remained at home with his mother and his brothers and sisters. He helped his oldest brother in their father's blacksmith shop. In 1851 he joined his father in California. He established himself as a blacksmith, first in Sacramento and later at Santa Cruz.
He married _____ in 1853.
Their Children:

(a) Charles M.
(b) Frederick

*32 iv Mary Hinds
born 4 September 1831 in Norridgewock, Maine

*33 v Llewellyn Nathaniel
born 7 April 1837 in Dover, Maine

34 vi Charles Smith
born 24 October 1840 in Dover, Maine; died there 25 October 1855, aged 15 years.

35 vii Elizabeth Maria
born 20 April 1842 in Dover, Maine; died 1873 in Austin, Illinois.
She married John Baker in 1869 in Austin, Illinois.
Their Children:

(a) Ella
born 1870 in Austin, Illinois
(b) Hattie
born 1872 in Austin, Illinois

Receipted Statement given by Nathaniel Morrell Stevens

Edward R. Lavor - 20

Nath M Stevens

1847			
June 17.	"	20 shoing horses, on stale when we settled	" 10
24	"	shoeing horse	" 25
	"	" "	" 20
July 1	"	shoeing horse	" 30
17	"	" "	" 15
Aug 13	"	shoeing 2 horses	" 50
24	"	one bolt for wagon	" 17
28	"	16½ lb hinges 9 f	2 07
"	"	12 bolts 8 sets	" 96
30	"	3 sets hinges 12 bolts 4 nails	2,25
"	"	8 staples 5 hasps & 6 clasps	" 75
Sept 2	"	one pair horse bitts	" 35
9	"	repairing wagon	" 17
11	"	shoeing horse	" 50
14	"	shoeing horse	" 13
"	"	shoeing horse in July 28	" —
		over look when posted	" 50
17	"	shoeing horse	" 12
20	"	shoeing 2 horses	" 75
28	"	shoeing horse all run	1,25
	"	" "	" 50
29	"	shoeing horse	" 50
Oct 5	"	shoeing horse	" 50
Nov 23	"	shoeing horse 75 shing ox en 125	2 00
27	"	shoeing horse 50 & mending slag 8	" 58
1848 Jan 7	"	shoeing ox en	" 34
Apl 22	"	shoeing 2 horses	1,00
26	"	shoeing ox en	1,13
29	"	shoeing horse	" 50
May 23	"	repairing wagon	" 18
July 3	"	shoeing horse	" 40
19	"	shoeing horse	" 50
Aug 7	"	shoeing horse	" 35
17	"	repairing sleigh	" 17
22	"	shoeing horse	" 15
Sept 25	"	shoeing horse	1.25
	"	Cly Ever	$21,64
			1 64
Recd payment		Nath M Stevens	$20.00

Maine Men who joined the California Gold Rush

The U.S. Census of 1850 for California lists more than 2700 men from Maine alone.

There were two routes used in the California Gold Rush which began in 1849--the overland and the sea routes. Maine men generally preferred to go by sea because of their State's geographical position.

Until 1852 when the railroad reached Augusta from Boston, steamships sailed nearly every day from Augusta or its downstream neighbor, Hallowell on the Kennebec River. The larger ships followed the outside route to Boston while the steam packets from Hallowell followed the inner route, making a rail connection at Bath for Boston. At New York passage was then booked for San Francisco around Cape Horn. This was the longer route in distance and time and soon a shorter route was established by way of the Isthmus of Panama. This route reduced the travelling time to about a month whereas two and a half months and often more were needed to make the voyage around Cape Horn, because of storms in that difficult and tedious passage.

Columbia at that period in its history was called New Granada. Its present name was not adopted until 1863. The Isthmus of Panama was part of New Granada. In 1846 a treaty was concluded between New Granada and the United States whereby the United States was granted the right to guard the trade route and preserve the neutrality of the Isthmus. It was not until 3 November 1903 that the Republic of Panama was established.

Aspinwall (later renamed Colon) on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus was named for William H. Aspinwall. He was one of the six promoters of the Aspinwall and Panama Railroad which was begun in 1849 and completed 17 February 1855. This railroad linked Aspinwall to Panama City on the Pacific Ocean side, a distance of 49 miles.

Regularly scheduled semi-monthly mail steamship sailings were inaugurated between New York and Aspinwall. This Isthmus port was advantageously located on a fine harbor able to handle a vast number of deep draft vessels. By 1855 Aspinwall was a flourishing town of 2500 inhabitants. Prior to the construction of the railroad the port of Chagres nine miles from Aspinwall was used. It was a miserable collection of hovels with less than 500 inhabitants. Its small harbor was quite safe from storms but ships had difficulty in crossing the shoals at its entrance.

Sailing from New York to the Isthmus, a distance of about 2000 miles, took about 12 days and mail steamers usually stopped at Jamaica.

Most men bound for the California gold fields, upon landing at Aspinwall in the morning, then boarded a waiting train and proceeded to Barbacore on the Chagres River. For a time this town was the end of the railroad then being constructed across the Isthmus. At Barbacore the men would then transfer to small river boats with their gear. Each boat usually carried 4 to 6 passengers for safe passage through river rapids and currents. Passengers were transported thereby to Cruces, arriving in the evening. Cruces was more than halfway across the Isthmus and was the usual overnight stopping place.

The next morning the final 20 miles to Panama City were started on foot or with pack mules. Most men completed the trip in one day, arriving late in the evening. Natives had erected halfway shacks--crude with wretched accommodations--which many travellers, weary and exhausted from the tropical heat, were forced to use for food and rest. The route was partially over the Camino Real. This ancient road dating from the Spanish Conquistadores led through jungle and brush containing countless knee-deep mud holes. Frequently the route followed a rocky pass between stone walls so narrow that only one man or a mule could barely negotiate the width. Some of these passes were several hundred feet in length. Travellers entering from the opposite direction often were challenged for the right of way and one or the other had to back out.

Panama City had somewhat better lodgings. There the gold seekers rested and waited for the regularly scheduled semi-monthly steamships for San Francisco. This final voyage along the Pacific Coast was completed in about 18 days and stops were sometimes made at Acapulco and San Diego.

Sylvanus Boardman Stevens

14 Sylvanus Boardman Stevens[4]

(10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Sylvanus Boardman Stevens was born 14 February 1804 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, son of Joshua Stevens (10) and Dorcas Whittier (204). He was their second son and the third of their nine children. He was named for the Reverend Sylvanus Boardman, a well known and much respected Baptist minister in the area.

He was fourteen years old when his father, a blacksmith who had recently opened a tavern, died in 1818, leaving his widow with very limited means to support seven children. In 1819 his sixteen year old brother, Nathaniel Morrell Stevens (13), continued his apprenticeship as a blacksmith in the nearby village of Vienna, under the guidance of a family friend. In late 1820 his sister, Mary Stevens (12), was married and moved to the Town of Livermore, Maine. In early 1821 his widowed mother married Joseph Shaw (237) and moved to the Town of New Sharon, Maine, taking her four youngest children, all girls, who were three, five, seven and nine years of age.

His married sister and her husband, Grafton A. Norris, then made a home for him on their 100 acre farm in Lot 7 which was located on the east side of the Androscoggin River in the Town of Livermore. Sylvanus Boardman Stevens learned carpentry and helped with farm work until the summer of 1826.

He married Rebecca Bunker Lyford 25 June 1826 in the Town of Livermore. She was a young widow whose husband had died the previous year. The following marriage announcement was published Thursday, 29 June 1826 in the Oxford Observer, Paris, Maine:

> "In Livermore by Rev. Jonas Weston, Mr. Sylvanus B. Stevens to Mrs. Rebecca P. Lyford."

Announcement of their marriage appeared in other newspapers, including the American Advocate, Hallowell, Maine, 8 July 1826; the Eastern Argus, Portland, Maine, 4 July 1826; and the American Patriot, Portland, Maine, 7 July 1826.

His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Proctor Bunker (266), was born 3 May 1802 in the Town of Barnstead, New Hampshire, daughter of Enoch Bunker and Sally Wiggin. Her first husband, Francis Lyford, 11 (345), died 16 April 1825 on their farm in the Town of Livermore. This farm was on the east side (left bank) of the Androscoggin River a mile

Rebecca Lyford Stevens

below the Falls. The young widow was left with a son, Francis William Lyford (357), under three years of age.

Sylvanus Boardman Stevens and his wife* were the administrators of her first husband's estate which included a farm of about seventy five acres. They offered eight acres of this land to the highest bidder at a public sale by order of the Probate Court of Oxford County so that small estate debts and incidental charges could be paid. Grafton A. Norris bought the small parcel of land for $80.08. The deed to the property was dated 27 March 1827 and recorded 22 January 1828 (Oxford County Deeds, Volume 27, Pages 471 and 472).

The same day that Grafton A. Norris bought the land he sold it for almost the same amount to his young brother-in-law, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (Oxford County Deeds, Volume 28, Page 513). It is possible that Sylvanus Boardman Stevens paid the full purchase price, but it may well be that his sister and her husband waived payment for all or part of the amount due as a gift to the young married couple.

The boundaries of the property and its lot location detailed in the deed read as follows:

> ". . . a certain piece of land situate on the east side of the river in the said Livermore being a part of Lot numbered 4 bounded as follows Viz beginning at a stake and stones on the South side of the County road on the line of Richard Sheffield's land, thence crossing said County road and running a due East course on said Sheffield's line to Jabez Dow's land, thence North to Benjamin Thomas' line, thence West to Sheffield's land, thence South to the first mentioned bounds said piece of land containing eight acres more or less . . ."

On 2 March and 5 March 1828 Sylvanus Boardman Stevens bought two more parcels of land. He bought the first parcel containing twenty acres in Lot 4 for $190 (Oxford County Deeds, Volume 33, Page 14) and the second parcel containing seven acres in Lot 3 for $73 (Volume 32, Page 216). Then he sold four acres and sixty nine square rods of the twenty acre parcel 11 April 1828 for $44.31. He farmed the remaining thirty one acres, more or less, for the following five years.

*She was appointed Administratrix 15 September 1825. Subsequently, her second husband joined her in the administration of the estate at her request to, and approval of, the Probate Court.

Livermore, Maine

The Town of Livermore which lay on both sides of the Androscoggin River was incorporated 28 February 1795. It was originally named Port Royal because of a grant to certain persons for services in the expedition against Port Royal about the middle of the 18th century. The first settlers were Deacon Elijah Livermore and Major Thomas in 1779. By 1798 the population was 400; in 1820 it was more than 2100; in 1830 the population had increased to about 2500.

For years the settlers were inconvenienced when holding meetings and carrying on Town business at all seasons of the year because there was no bridge over the Androscoggin River. Their frequent requests for a bridge were denied.

Finally they were able to have the Town of East Livermore set off from the Town of Livermore. It was incorporated 20 March 1843 and its boundaries defined as "all that part of Livermore in the County of Oxford on the east side of the Androscoggin river and classed in County of Kennebec."

Androscoggin County was set off 18 March 1854 from Oxford, Kennebec, Cumberland and Lincoln Counties and included the Towns of Livermore and East Livermore. The name of the Town of East Livermore was changed to the Town of Livermore Falls 15 March 1929, effective 2 March 1930. However, the largest village in the Town was called Livermore Falls as early as 1852. The village at the falls of the River had become, by that time, the center of the Town's population. A toll bridge was finally built from there in 1858 which spanned the River at the falls. The bridge was carried away by a spring freshet in 1870 and replaced in 1872. The Androscoggin River rises rapidly to great heights at flood time.

After their marriage Sylvanus Boardman Stevens and his wife attended the North Livermore Baptist Church. The Church records show his name on a committee. However, when the First Free Will Baptist Church, Livermore, was founded 11 February 1828 Sylvanus Boardman Stevens and his wife united with that Church. He was baptized there 6 May 1830 by Elder John Foster. This still active church in Livermore Falls has been known for many years as the Moose Hill Baptist Church.

Sylvanus Boardman Stevens used his skill in carpentry to improve his farm property. His eldest son, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens (36) in his family notes wrote as follows:

> "Sylvanus Boardman Stevens made some improvement in the buildings on the farm, building a new house and moving back the old one [built by Francis Lyford 11] to the rear, making an ell."

He sold his farm in 1832, having decided to seek cheaper and better land. On 2 March he sold the remaining sixteen acres of the twenty acre parcel of land he had bought in 1828 to Joseph Turner who had been the buyer of the other four acres and sixty nine square rods in 1828. During the interval, Joseph Turner had married Mary Bunker (265), a favorite sister of Sylvanus Boardman Stevens' wife. He realized considerably less for this parcel of land than he had paid for it. However, he sold the original eight acre farm and the seven acre parcel of land to one buyer 26 April at no loss (Volume 37, Page 270). But the family continued to live in the farm house for the next six months.

In the spring of 1832 Sylvanus Boardman Stevens and his brother, Nathaniel Morrell Stevens (13), who lived in Norridgewock, Maine, made a trip together to Penobscot County. Sylvanus Harlow Stevens (36) in his family notes written many years later stated:

> ". . . As the contracted holdings on the banks of the Androscoggin failed to give more than a precarious living, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens joined Nathaniel Morrell Stevens of Norridgewock, and together sought a location more desirable in the comparatively new township of Dover, in Penobscot County, afterwards incorporated as Piscataquis Co., Maine. They purchased lands one mile southwest of Dover village on the main road to the village of Dexter. All this in the spring of 1833.* After making such provisions as were necessary they returned and moved their families to their new homes in October."

*Lands were purchased in April and September 1832 and the families moved in October of the same year.

Dover-Foxcroft, Maine

The Town of Dover, named for Dover, England, was first explored and surveyed in 1791. The first settler, Eli Towne, came in 1803. Dover was incorporated 19 January 1822 as a Town of Penobscot County. When Piscataquis County was set off 23 March 1838 from Penobscot and Somerset Counties, Dover became one of the Towns within the boundaries of the new County.

The Town of Foxcroft, first called Spauldingtown, was originally in Hancock County. When the Town was incorporated 29 February 1829 its name was changed to Foxcroft for Colonel Joseph E. Foxcroft who purchased the Town 22 January 1801. This Town was one of the six Towns of the Bowdoin College Grant. Penobscot County was set off from Hancock County 15 February 1816 and Foxcroft became a Town within the new County. When Piscataquis County was set off in 1838 the Town of Foxcroft became one of the Towns within the boundaries of Piscataquis County.

The union of the Town of Dover and Foxcroft was authorized by the act of the State Legislature 23 March 1915, effective 1 March 1922. The villages of Dover and Foxcroft are separated by the Piscataquis River. The first bridge connecting the villages was completed in 1821. The present bridge, erected in 1912, is the fourth one in the history of the villages to span the River.

The records at the Piscataquis County Court House show the following entries in the office of the Recorder of Deeds:

Volume R, Page 25

> "Richard Parsons of Bangor, Penobscot County for $50 paid by Sylvanus B. Stevens of Livermore, Oxford County, Maine, remised, released, sold and forever quit claim . . . lot of land situated in Dover, No. 4 in the 9th range, containing 100 acres being same conveyed to Richard Parsons by Pearse P. Furber by deed of quit claim, April 26, 1831
>
> Dated 16 June 1832"

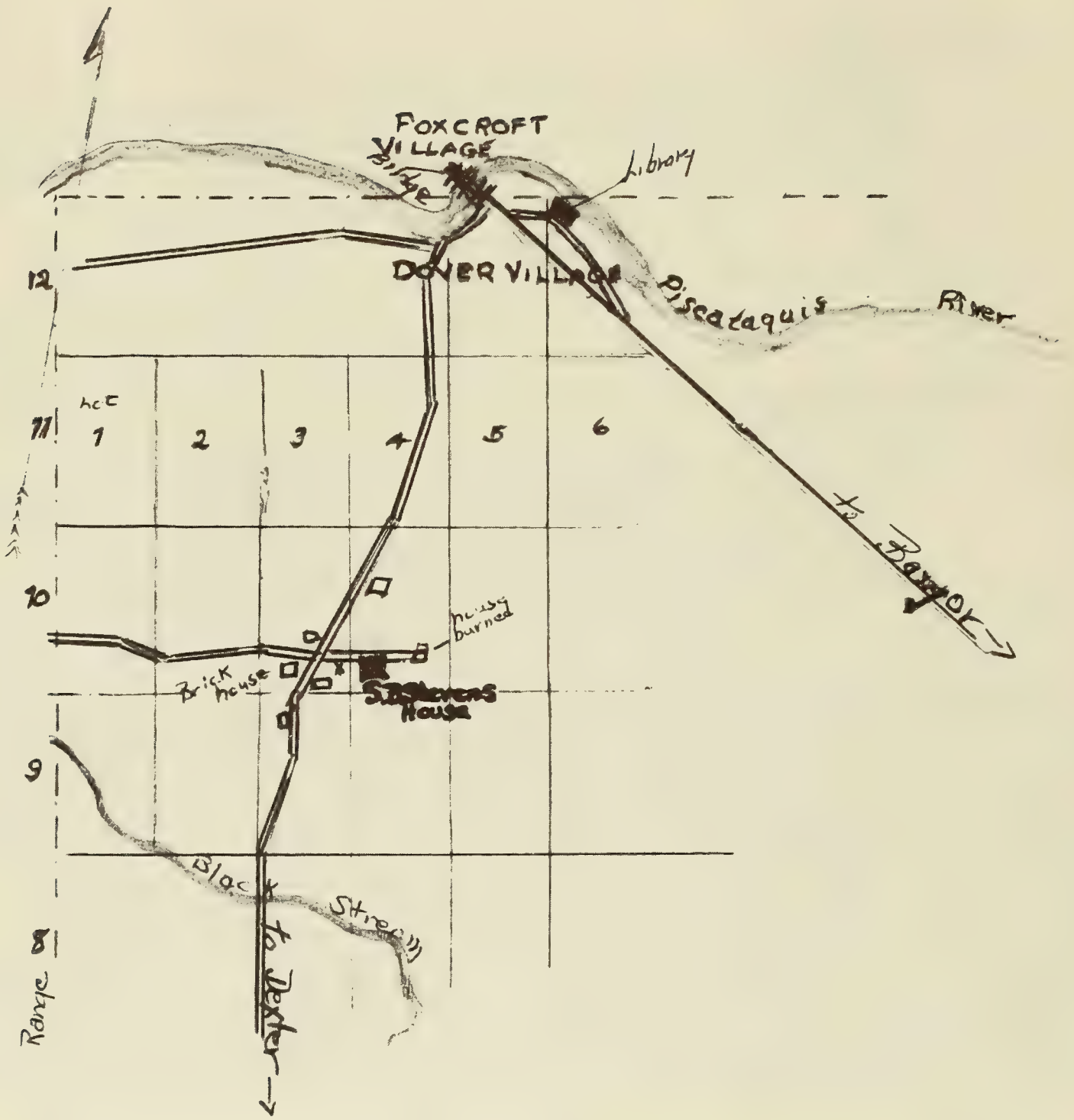
Volume R, Page 75

> "Trustees of the Ministerial and School Funds in consideration of $294 paid by Sylvanus B. Stevens of Livermore in the County of Oxford, yeoman, by warranty deed grant him lot of land situated in Dover, No. 4 in the 9th range, containing 100 acres
>
> Dated 22 September 1832"

The sum of $294 which Sylvanus Boardman Stevens paid to the Trustees was the exact amount owed them on a promissory note of a previous owner of the Lot (Volume R, Pages 164 and 477). By paying a total of $344 Sylvanus Boardman Stevens obtained a clear title to the 100 acre Lot which was debt free, momentarily, because on the same day he bought the Lot from the Trustees he gave them a mortgage deed for it (Volume R, Page 159). Consequently, his actual cash outlay for the 100 acre Lot was only $50. Prior to 1840 Sylvanus Boardman Stevens disposed of the westerly half of his 100 acre Lot and with the proceeds seemingly paid off the mortgage. This sale left him with the easterly half of the Lot free from any incumbrance. The records also show that he acquired and subsequently sold other parcels of land in Lot 2, 3 and 4 in the 10th range (Volume R, Page 759; Volume U, Pages 126 and 319).

In October 1834 two years after they had moved to their new farm home near the village of Dover, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens, his wife and their three sons and his stepson were joined by Vilena Stevens (19). Her brother, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens and his wife had other close family connections in Dover and in other Maine towns. Rebecca Lyford Stevens' parents and a married brother and sister and their families lived in Corinna. Her husband, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens' mother and stepfather and two of his sisters and families lived in New Sharon. In Dover his brother and his family were neighbors. Another of his married sisters lived in Mount Vernon.

Location of Sylvanus Boardman Stevens' Farm



Drawn from

ATLAS of PISCATAQUIS COUNTY
1882

His son, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens in his family notes commented:

> "Sylvanus Boardman Stevens was occupied for the next ten years in clearing up and improving his lands and building houses and barns. He also was a large contractor for village improvements. He and his wife were active members of the Free Will Baptist Church."

The Bridge Committee chosen to repair Foxcroft bridge stated in their report 2 May 1835 that the repairs had been completed and that they had contracted debts which they had agreed would be paid on the following October first, agreeable to the Town of Foxcroft. Sylvanus Boardman Stevens was listed in the report as being owed $17.16 on this bridge repair project.

The Free Will Baptist newspaper, the Morning Star (Volume VII, No. 3), dated Friday, 18 May 1832 published the following item:

> "On the 23 ult. a Free Will Baptist Church was formed at Foxcroft in this State. Elders F. Bartlett, A. Combs and L. Hathaway, officiated on the occasion. The church consists of eleven males and three females. Others are expected to join soon, as a number have recently experienced religion, and several are inquiring the way to Zion."

Sylvanus Boardman Stevens and his wife, Rebecca Lyford Stevens, were early members of the Foxcroft Free Will Baptist Church. No church was built for several years, but meetings were held regularly in homes of some of the members in Foxcroft and Dover. The Reverend Flavel Bartlett, an itinerant preacher, officiated at many of the meetings.

Two more children were born to Sylvanus Boardman Stevens and his wife in Dover, a son born in 1837 and their only daughter born in 1839. His stepson and their three oldest sons attended a district school located on the main Dover-Dexter road only a short walk from their house. In later years the two oldest boys helped with the farm work. This enabled Sylvanus Boardman Stevens to give increased attention to building construction work in the village and the surrounding countryside.

After living nearly eleven years in Dover, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens decided to move to Quincy, Illinois. The area was noted for its rich soil. The village itself was experiencing a rapid population increase due to expanding railroad facilities and local industry and its growing importance in the Mississippi River trade. Accordingly, he sold his farm and the records at the Piscataquis County Court House show the following entry in the office of the Recorder of Deeds:

Volume 10, Page 268

"Sylvanus B. Stevens in consideration of $650 paid by Peabody H. Rice of Monson . . . easterly part of Lot 4 in the 9th range containing 50 acres . . .

Sylvanus B. Stevens
Rebecca P. Stevens

August 19, 1843"

His son, Silas Curtis Stevens (39), in one of his many family letters written some years later wrote the following description of the long journey from Dover to Quincy:

"Finding the situation of the town of Dover too contracted, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens, in the summer of 1843 sold out all his belongings situated in Piscataquis County amounting in the aggregate to the sum of Six hundred dollars in gold coin. With the indomitable spirit of adventure and travel and the desire of bettering the conditions of his increasing family he wanted to remove with the members of his household to the great unknown--the 'Far West.'

On the 8th day of September 1843 the line of march was taken up. The personnel consisted of Sylvanus Boardman Stevens and his wife, Rebecca Proctor Stevens; their four sons and daughter; Francis William Lyford, the son of Rebecca Proctor Stevens by her first husband, Francis Lyford; and Vilena Stevens, the sister of Sylvanus Boardman Stevens.

The equipment consisted of one two-horse wagon mounted on thorough-braces and one single horse, covered carriage, double seated, very comfortably fitted up and cushioned.

Mother, at the undertaking, so I have learned, did not favor the move 'out west,' but was overcome by the pressure of her growing sons who persuaded her to give her consent, for their interest. She had at that period two favorite sisters* and their families settled in the western States, and with her family at heart, at home and in the west, she was won over to undertake the hazardous travel by land.

*Mary Bunker (265) and Sophia George Bunker (269).

The route selected was by way of Corinna, New Sharon, Mount Vernon and Portland, Maine, Dover, New Hampshire, to Bellows Falls, Vermont, and over Rupert Mountain to Bellston Spa, New York, Schenectady, Utica, Rochester to Buffalo, thence by propeller to Detroit. The trip then continued overland through Ann Arbor to South Bend and La Porte, Indiana. One horse died at La Porte and Father bought another one. Without further incident Sylvanus Boardman Stevens and those under his direction arrived at the home of Joseph Turner [husband of his wife's sister, Mary Bunker] near Quincy, Adams County, Illinois, October 30, 1843 after a laborious trip of 38 days [actual travel time]."

Sylvanus Boardman Stevens and his family settled near Quincy. He rented land from John P. Robbins for a year in the northeast quarter of Section 31 in Ellington Township. The family lived in a log cabin located on the property. The next year he bought thirty five acres in the same quarter section from Aaron Nash and Robert McComb for $600. The deed is dated 21 November 1844 and is recorded in Book W, Page 438 at the Adams County Court House. The following spring he built a comfortable house and barns on his land.

For a year he cultivated his farm, aided by his sons. Then he bought an additional forty four acres more or less in Melrose Township from Lawrence Brown for $150. The deed is dated 27 October 1849 (Book 28, Page 79). The records at the Adams County Court House show that he later sold a portion of this land in two separate transactions--one sale 14 December 1850 of eleven acres for $27 and the other sale 28 March 1852 of thirteen acres for $88 (Book 10, Page 378 and Book 12, Page 473). In 1850 Sylvanus Boardman Stevens turned to house building as being more remunerative. As a contractor he employed men, as needed, for farm and city construction work. A hired man was employed to help with the farm work.

Soon after they reached Quincy in 1843 Sylvanus Boardman Stevens and his wife, Rebecca Bunker Stevens, united with the Free Will Baptist Church then being organized. When that Church closed in 1848 they attended the regular Baptist Church in Quincy.

His sister, Vilena Stevens (19), was married in 1845 and had her own home in Quincy. By 1850 his three oldest sons were employed in Quincy and living there. His stepson, Francis William Lyford (357), was married and living on a nearby farm in Ellington Township. Only his daughter and youngest son were living at home. During 1851 his aged mother, Dorcas Whittier (204) and her second husband, Joseph Shaw (237), who had been living in New Sharon, Maine, came to live with him and his wife. His stepfather died in 1852 and his mother died in 1856.

By 1861 Sylvanus Boardman Stevens and his wife were living alone on the farm. Their daughter was teaching school away from home and

Continued on Page 61

Free Will Baptists

The Free Will Baptist denomination originated as a protest against prevailing Calvinism as preached and understood in the 18th century, especially against the tenets of election and limited atonement. The formal history of the Free Will Baptists began when a group led by Elder Benjamin Randall signed the covenant which embodied them into the first Free Will Baptist Church at New Durham, New Hampshire 30 June 1780.

Free Will Baptists were Trinitarian, Evangelical, holding to immersion, but practicing open communion, and strictly congregational in church government. However, for advice and help they held quarterly meetings of churches, yearly meetings of quarterly meetings and a general or triennial conference of yearly meetings. They emphasized a free salvation and the freedom of will, and rejected the Calvinistic doctrine of the final perseverance of the Saints. They held firmly to the doctrines of Arminianism; rejecting Calvinism.

Eventually Baptists abandoned their rigid Calvinism. This evolution brought the two denominations closer together. Many began to think of uniting the Churches.

Actual union with the Northern Baptist Convention formally occurred in Boston, Massachusetts, 5 October 1911. However, the action of the General Conference of Free Will Baptists which was held in Cleveland, Ohio, in October, 1907 was followed with increasing enthusiasm by the union of segments of Free Will Baptists with Baptist organizations.

Organized opposition to union occurred in North Carolina, Missouri, Nebraska and Indiana. This opposition finally resulted in the formation of Free Will Baptists in these areas and elsewhere into the present day National Association of Free Will Baptists with headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee.

The Free Will Baptist Church, Quincy, Illinois

The Free Will Baptist Church was known only to the early settlers of Quincy because it ceased to exist in 1848. In the Fall of 1843 the Society was organized by the Reverend C. M. Sewall, a missionary from the east and there were at that time about twelve members. During the fall and winter of that year meetings were held in the second story of a small building on Jersey Street. In the following spring a frame church, 30 x 40 feet, was built on the corner of Jersey and Fifth Streets at a cost of $1500. Among the early members of the Society were Deacon Brown, Nicholas and John Bickford, Francis William Lyford, Mrs. De Crow, D. G. Stockwell and his wife, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens and his wife and Benjamin Cate. In 1848 the Society was disbanded because a number of its leading members had moved away.

* * *

The Free Will Baptist Church, Chicago, Illinois

In 1863 a few families of Free Will Baptists were given the use of the Edwards Presbyterian Church located at Halsted and Harrison Streets. Services were held regularly on an arranged schedule.

However, early in 1864 a small Free Will Baptist Church was built on the corner of Jackson and Peoria Streets, with a membership of thirty seven. This chapel was replaced by a church building on the same site which was completed and dedicated 7 December 1865. The dedicatory services were conducted by President Edmund Burke Fairfield of Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan. That same evening after services, the new Church was burned to the ground. The members again were offered, and accepted the use of Edwards Presbyterian Church which had been renamed the Seventh Presbyterian Church in August 1865.

A year later the rebuilt Free Will Baptist Church was completed and dedicated 9 September 1866. But this second Church was soon judged not satisfactory by the congregation. They sold it to the Seventh Presbyterian Church after their new Church at Jackson and Loomis Streets was completed and dedicated 18 September 1870, less than two weeks before the death of their member, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens, a contributor, with his wife, to the building fund of all three Churches.

Rebecca Bunker Lyford Stevens
Her daughter, Ellen Stevens Rush
and granddaughter, Emily Maria Rush

Continued from Page 57

their four sons were in business in Chicago. Three of them were married. Finally in the spring of 1862 he and his wife moved to Chicago. Before leaving Quincy they rented their two farms which were about six miles apart. Less than two years later, while living in Chicago, they sold both farms containing a total of fifty five acres more or less to Thomas Kidney for $4,000. The deed is dated 28 September 1863 (Book 42, Page 112).

Sylvanus Boardman Stevens and his wife lived in a cottage at 361 Carroll Avenue, Chicago from 1862 to 1868. He continued his house building activities.

The Civil War was then in its second year. His eldest and youngest sons enlisted in the Chicago Board of Trade Battery in July 1862 and he saw them in their encampment at Camp Douglas, Chicago before they left for Louisville, Kentucky. His second and third sons remained in business in Chicago.

After the close of the Civil War in 1865 a number of his family connections gravitated to Chicago, then growing rapidly. They came from towns in Maine, New York and Central Illinois.

In 1868 Sylvanus Boardman Stevens and his wife moved into one of two houses he had just built at 477 and 479 West Madison Street.* Their home was not far from the Free Will Baptist Church. They had united with it as soon as it was organized in 1863.

Sylvanus Boardman Stevens died unexpectedly from over exertion and exposure. After his death his widow continued to live at 479 West Madison Street for some years, but in 1878 made her home with her third son, Joshua Stillman Stevens (38), until her death eight years later.

He died 29 September 1870 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 66 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
She died 13 January 1886 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 83 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

The following item was published in the Chicago Tribune, Saturday, 1 October 1870:

"Stevens -- at his residence, 479 West Madison - st., Sept. 29, of pneumonia, Sylvanus B. Stevens, aged 66 years. Funeral today, Oct. 1 at 10 o'clock, a.m.

*Many street numbers were changed in 1909. Present day location would be 1346 and 1348 West Madison Street between Ada and Loomis Streets.

Rebecca Lyford Stevens' 80th Birthday Invitation

1812. 1852.

Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Stevens
cordially invite you to be present
at a family reception in honor of
Mrs. Rebecca P. Stevens,

on her 80th birthday,
Wednesday evening, May third,
Eighteen hundred and eighty-two,
from five until nine o' clock.
4725 Vincennes Ave.
Chicago.

at the Free Will Baptist Church, corner of Jackson and Loomis sts.
Friends of the family are invited to attend."

The following item was published in the Chicago Tribune, Thursday, 14 January 1886:

"Stevens -- at her residence, No. 6827 Wentworth av., at 8:30 p.m., Jan. 13, 1886, Mrs. Rebecca P. Stevens, in the 84th year of her age, mother of S. H., E. B., J. S. and S. C. Stevens. Funeral Saturday next at 10 o'clock a.m. from residence to Graceland Cemetery. Friends will take 9:10 train, C.R.I.& P. for Normal. Boston (Mass.) and Quincy (Ill.) papers please copy."

Their Children:

*36 i Sylvanus Harlow
born 26 October 1827 in Livermore, Maine

*37 ii Enoch Bunker
born 23 March 1830 in Livermore, Maine

*38 iii Joshua Stillman
born 4 February 1832 in Livermore, Maine

*39 iv Silas Curtis
born 21 October 1837 in Dover, Maine

*40 v Ellen Maria
born 20 September 1839 in Dover, Maine

17 Sophronia Stevens[4]

(10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Sophronia Stevens was born 17 November 1811 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, daughter of Joshua Stevens (10) and Dorcas Whittier (204). She was their third daughter and the sixth of their nine children.

Her father died in 1818 when she was seven years old. In 1821 her widowed mother married Joseph Shaw (237) and moved to New Sharon, Maine, taking her and her three younger sisters with them. Sophronia Stevens lived there until 1827. Then she made her home in Livermore, Maine, with her oldest sister, Mary Stevens (12) and her husband and their infant daughter until her own marriage some years later.

She married William Henry Lindsay 13 January 1833 in Livermore. The following marriage announcement was published in the American Advocate, Hallowell, Maine, Wednesday, 23 January 1833:

> "In Livermore -- on the 13th by
> Samuel Morrison, Esq., Mr. William
> H. Linsey to Miss Sophronia Stevens."

Her husband was born 1 February 1810 in Leeds, District of Maine, the oldest of thirteen children of Daniel Lindsay and Jane Gilbert. His father and family moved to Carroll, Penobscot County, Maine, in 1835. He and his family purchased land in that sparsely settled area, because they were unable to obtain clear title to land in the section of Leeds where most of the Lindsay families had settled.

Sophronia Stevens Lindsay and her husband moved to Carroll not long after their marriage. Her husband bought three parcels of land, the first two in 1839 and the third in 1842 (Register of Deeds of Penobscot County, Volume 112, Page 201; Volume 114, Page 267; Volume 136, Page 330).

Her husband was a farmer, as were other Lindsay kinsmen. After his death in 1850 she remained on the farm until early in 1852. They had no children.

In March 1852 she sold the 120 acre farm (Volume 222, Page 457-458). Then she joined her married sister, Mary Stevens. She made her home with her sister and her family when they moved from Mount Vernon, Maine, to Buffalo, New York.

Sophronia Stevens Lindsay died about 1859, but her exact date and place of death are presently unknown.

18 Roxanna Stevens[4]

(10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Roxanna Stevens was born 28 June 1813 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, daughter of Joshua Stevens (10) and Dorcas Whittier (204). She was their fourth daughter and the seventh of their nine children.

Her father died in 1818 when she was five years old. In 1821 her widowed mother married Joseph Shaw (237). Roxanna Stevens and three of her sisters were then taken to their mother's new farm home in New Sharon, Maine.

The following item is in the Old Town Records of Mercer, Maine, a Town just east of New Sharon:

> "An intention of marriage between Seth Hinkley, Esq. of this town and Miss Roxannah Stevens of New Sharon was entered in the town clerk's office the eighth day of Oct. A.D. 1836 and has been published in said Mercer as by law required."

The Mercer Town Records for 1837 also list their marriage but the month and day are not given. The Officiant was Oren Sikes, Minister of the Gospel.

Seth Hinkley was born 1 September 1814 in Mercer, District of Maine, son of Samuel Hinkley and Lydia Greenleaf. In 1833 when he was nineteen years old his father deeded to him the north half of his 116 acre farm in Mercer. Three years later Seth Hinkley bought a parcel of land in Mercer containing 9 acres which he also farmed.

Roxanna Stevens Hinckley's husband lived only a year after their marriage.

He died 21 March 1838 in Mercer, Maine, aged 23 years.
Interment: Hinkley Farm Cemetery,* Mercer, Maine

*The small cemetery is on a slight rise of ground near the Mill Road running through the village near its west junction with U.S. Route 2.

About a year and a half later she married Cyrus Wood, a farmer. They were married 18 August 1839 in New Sharon, Maine. The Officiant was Sewell Cram, J.P. This was his second marriage also, as his first wife died the year following their marriage in New Sharon in 1830. Cyrus Wood was born 13 June 1801 in Winthrop, District of Maine, son of Moses Wood and Nancy Estey.

Roxanna Stevens Wood and her husband lived on his 65 acre farm near the village of New Sharon. His land was located on the south side of Sandy River and was part of Lot 63. He also owned a 25 acre tract on Lot 123 on the south side of the Sandy River.

Four children were born to them at their farm home.

In June 1847 Roxanna Stevens Wood's mother and stepfather came to make their home with her and her family. However, late in 1848 Roxanna Stevens Wood and her husband decided to sell their farm and go west. After disposing of their land they and their children started in March 1849 on the long trip by wagon and carriage for Quincy, Illinois, to settle near her brother, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14) and his family. Two of their children were taken sick enroute and died at Cleveland, Ohio.

Soon after their arrival in Quincy, Cyrus Wood bought a farm in Ellington Township in Adams County. By settling in the Quincy area Roxanna Stevens Wood and her family lived close to two of her married sisters and their families living in the same Township.

Her husband farmed in Ellington Township for nearly twenty years until his death. Roxanna Stevens Wood remained on the family farm for a number of years. In her last years she lived on Chicago's South Side.

He died 18 September 1869 near Quincy, Illinois, aged 68 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot 17, Block 9, Quincy, Illinois
She died 1 March 1900 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 86 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot 17, Block 9, Quincy, Illinois

Their Children:

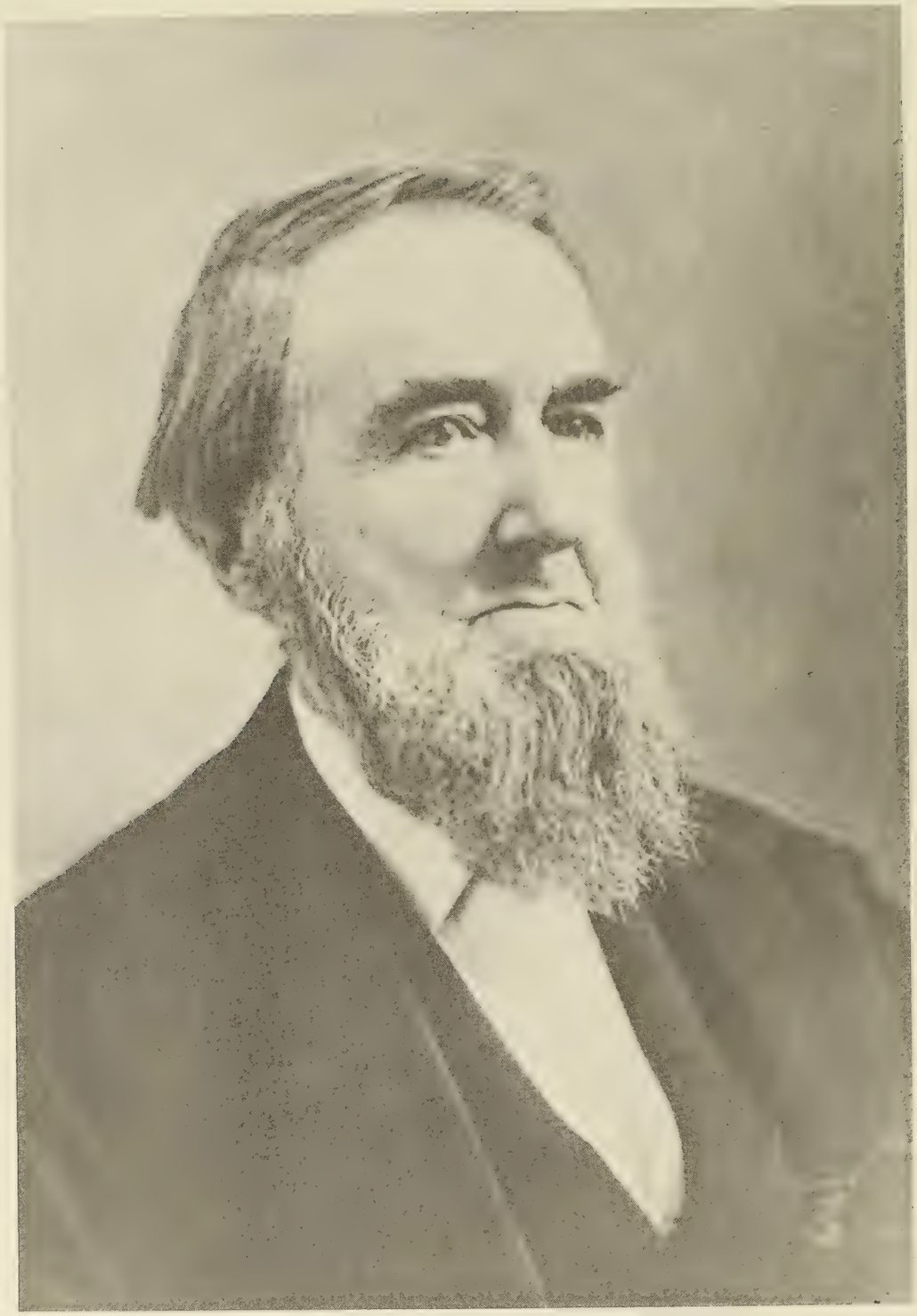
41 i Leonard
born 3 July 1840 in New Sharon, Maine; died 27 January 1863 at Rolling Fork Bridge, Kentucky, aged 22 years, while in Army Service. He enlisted in Company K, 78th Illinois Regiment of Volunteers for three years' service in the Union Army. He was mustered into service 1 September 1862 in Quincy, Illinois. His enlistment papers show the following information: Age: 22; Height: 6'1"; Hair: Black; Eyes: Black; Complexion: Medium; Marital Status:

Single; Occupation: Student. There is a marker in his memory in Woodland Cemetery, Lot 17, Block 9, Quincy, Illinois.

42 ii Mary Ann
born 7 April 1842 in New Sharon, Maine; died 13 May 1849 in Cleveland, Ohio, aged 7 years.
There is a marker in her memory in Woodland Cemetery, Lot 17, Block 9, Quincy, Illinois.

43 iii Vilena Stevens
born 25 October 1843 in New Sharon, Maine; died 5 June 1849 in Cleveland, Ohio, aged 5 years.
There is a marker in her memory in Woodland Cemetery, Lot 17, Block 9, Quincy, Illinois.

44 iv Marie Josephine
born 26 July 1846 in New Sharon, Maine.
She married Joseph B. Blodgett 16 November 1862 in Quincy, Illinois.



John Howe Holton

19 Vilena Stevens[4]

(10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Vilena Stevens was born 12 September 1815 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, daughter of Joshua Stevens (10) and Dorcas Whittier (204). She was their fifth daughter and the eighth of their nine children.

Her father died in 1818 when she was three years old. In 1821 her widowed mother married Joseph Shaw (237) and moved to New Sharon, Maine, taking her and three of her sisters to their new home. Vilena Stevens lived there until 1829.

Then she made her home with her eldest sister, Mary Stevens (12) and her husband and their young daughter in Livermore, Maine. She lived with the family until after the death of her sister's husband and her second marriage.

In October 1834 she joined her married brother, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14) and his family who lived on a farm near Dover, Maine. For some time she helped with the household but later became a school teacher in Dover and on occasion in Foxcroft, across the Piscataquis River from Dover. The Treasurer's Account Book for Foxcroft, 1839-1858, contains the following entries on Page 11:

"January 25, 1841 Paid Vilena Stevens order and interest $17.40
February 5, 1841 Paid Vilena Stevens $5.94"

Vilena Stevens accompanied her brother and his family when they went west from Dover to Ellington Township, Adams County, near Quincy, Illinois, in the Autumn of 1843. The long journey took more than six weeks to complete. She was to live in Quincy for more than forty years.

She married John Howe Holton 10 August 1845 at her brother's farm home near Quincy. The Officiant was the Reverend W. N. Taylor, Minister of the Gospel. The following announcement of their marriage was published in the Quincy Whig, Wednesday, 13 August 1845:

"In this County on Sunday, 10th inst.
by Rev. Taylor, Major John H. Holton,
of this city, to Miss Vilena Stevens."

The announcement of their marriage was published also in the Bangor Courier, Bangor, Maine, 9 September and in the Piscataquis Farmer, Dover, Maine, 12 September 1845.

Her husband was born 7 August 1807 in Palmer, Hampton County, Massachusetts, son of John Holton and Abigail Wolcott. He moved with his parents to Ellington, Tolland County, Connecticut, in 1811.

Records of the Ellington Congregational Church show that for a while in his youth John Howe Holton was in the nearby city of Hartford where he joined the Center Congregational Church. He brought a letter from there to the Ellington Church in 1828.

In March 1828 he bought a large house in the center of Ellington and adapted it as an Inn, selling it the next summer when he bought the original Holton home. This house he also converted to an Inn. He was the first initiated member of the Fayette Masonic Lodge which was organized in 1825 in Ellington. The Lodge met, probably during his ownership, in each of the Holton Inns. Both large properties are still in existence (1961). His picture is in the 100th Anniversary pamphlet of the Lodge.

In 1835 he moved to Ellington Township, Adams County, Illinois. The diary of an Ellington boy, Philo E. Thompson, who settled in Payson, Illinois, the next year after a stopover in Quincy, has this entry 22 April 1836:

> "Went with Major Holton to see his farm and was highly pleased with the country and with his farm in particular, it being an elevated situation upon a prairie with a rich black soil three feet deep."

John Howe Holton was appointed President of the Adams County Agricultural Society in 1838. He gave up active farming the following year to enter politics. He moved into Quincy, which was incorporated as a city in 1839, and he lived there the rest of his long life.

Masonic records show that he affiliated with Bodley Lodge No. 97,* A.F. & A.M. in Quincy 3 June 1837. He was elected Senior Warden in December 1837. He delivered an address at the Congregational Church 24 June 1838 and later that evening after the Lodge members adjourned to their Masonic Hall he was elected Worshipful Master. In 1847 he demitted from Bodley Lodge to affiliate with Herman Lodge No. 39, A.F. & A.M., Quincy. In 1848 he was elected Deputy Grand Master of Illinois and in 1850 he was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Illinois.

*Then under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Bodley Lodge later became No. 1 of Illinois.

In the spring of 1840 John Howe Holton requested from the Ellington Congregational Church a letter to some church in Quincy. The Ellington Congregational Church inquired into his conduct during his five years' residence in the Quincy area and expressed grief at the reports from Quincy regarding their charges against him. In September 1842 after receiving a letter from "Brother Holton making confession of an unchristian oath and showing a penitent attitude," the Ellington Church voted "that he now be considered in regular standing." Finally on 30 December 1842 the Ellington Church "withdrew their watch over him as he regularly connected himself with another denomination."

John Howe Holton was elected Recorder of Deeds of Adams County in 1839; re-elected twice and held the Office for ten years. In 1849 he was elected Police Magistrate and held that post until 1861, except for a four year appointment as United States Mail Agent from Saint Louis to Keokuk in President Pierce's administration. During part of the period when he was Police Magistrate he was a Conveyancer, being particularly well suited to this occupation because of his previous post as Recorder of Deeds.

Before and after their marriage Vilena Stevens and John Howe Holton were active in the formation of the Quincy Free Reading Room and its development in later years. The following excerpt is from Volume 2, Page 946 of the History of Adams County, Illinois:

> "On the evening of March 5, 1841, a sufficient number of persons having subscribed for the establishment of a public library in the city of Quincy, a meeting of subscribers was held at the Court House with a view to arrange for and perfect an organization. Major J. H. Holton was called to the chair . . .
> . . . One of the institutions which commends itself to every right-minded person of whatever nationality, religious sect, or political complexion, and one of which the noble women whose hearts inspired their brains to conceive and hands to execute the enterprise, may well be proud, is the Quincy Free Reading Room. The Directors are Mrs. J. H. Holton . . . . In the latter part of March 1879 it was removed to the large airy and cozy room on the first floor of the new block on the corner of Sixth and Vermont Streets . . ." [The present Free Public Library stems from this beginning.]

Vilena Stevens Holton and her husband were active members of the Vermont Street Methodist Episcopal Church.* Both served on a number of Committees at one time or another. She had civic interests as well and was a long-time prominent member and officer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

In addition to her brother, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens and his family, she had two sisters, Roxanna Stevens Wood (18) and Almira Stevens French (20), living in or near Quincy. Both sisters were married and had children. She was always a great favorite in this large family group. Two of her nieces were named for her. The four sons and daughter of her brother as well as his stepson, in whose home she had lived for years, were devoted to her. They were frequent visitors in her home in their student days in Quincy. Her husband aided two of the nephews to obtain their first jobs--one in the Office of the Sheriff and the other in his own Office during his last term as Recorder of Deeds. Many years later her nephew, Silas Curtis Stevens (39), in a Christmas Day letter, 1903 to one of his three brothers, Enoch Bunker Stevens (37), wrote nostalgically:

> ". . . Through the marriage relations of our Aunt Holton who now lies buried beside the Major at Quincy, we as boys have been in a great measure in life--not in money, but in opportunities--the pensioners of her bounty at an early date."

At the call of President Lincoln 2 July 1862 for volunteers John Howe Holton enrolled in the Union Army 5 August 1862 for 3 years' service. His enlistment papers show the following information: Age: 58; Height: 6'1-1/2"; Hair: Dark; Eyes: Blue; Complexion: Fair; Marital Status: Married; Occupation: Justice of the Peace. He raised Company D of the 118th Illinois Infantry Regiment and was commissioned its Captain 7 November 1862 at nearby Camp Butler. He saw service in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. He was mustered out of service near Vicksburg, Mississippi 28 March 1863 because of disability. He returned to Quincy but never again fully recovered his health.

John Howe Holton was elected Police Magistrate and served until April 1866. He then was an alderman. He received a three year appointment as Gauger and Inspector for the Quincy District in President Grant's administration.

*The change of name from the Methodist Episcopal Church to Methodist Church was formally approved and adopted at the Uniting Conference held April 26-May 10, 1939 in Kansas City, Missouri, of the three large Methodist bodies--the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Protestant Church. The Methodist Church and the United Evangelical Brethren as the result of their merger 23 April 1968 in Dallas, Texas became the United Methodist Church.

He continued to decline in health and finally became an invalid in 1872. However, he did not apply for a Civil War pension because of service disability until 5 June 1880. His poor physical condition was further aggravated by a paralytic stroke the following year. He was awarded a pension of $10 per month (Certificate No. 246632) 30 June 1883 retroactive to 29 March 1863. He did not live to receive any payments but after his death a lump sum settlement in full, amounting to $2200 was made to his widow.

Vilena Stevens Holton supported her husband during the last ten and a half years of his life by taking in boarders. She sold their house at 431 York Street and bought a cottage on Vine Street east of Sixth Street, which she disposed of two years after her husband's death. Then for a short time she lived with relatives in Quincy and Princeton, Illinois, before moving permanently to Chicago.

In Chicago she spent considerable time at the home of a niece and her husband, Oliver Smith Lyford (354). At intervals she visited other nieces and nephews and lived in boarding houses. Her relatives who were as devoted to her as she was to them, recognized her spirit of independence and accepted her stipulation to pay for her board. In other ways they helped to make her comfortable in her advancing years.

Oliver Smith Lyford handled her financial affairs. He paid her generous interest on her small capital which she placed on deposit with him. She made an unfortunate loan of $1300, amounting to almost one third of her slender resources to Elias Francis Rush, husband of her niece, Ellen Maria Stevens (40). He had a farm near Perry, Illinois, where she visited several times. The loan was made to assist him in his mounting financial difficulties. It would seem that such a loan should not have been accepted from a widow with meager means. His bankruptcy ensued and as a creditor most of her $1300 was never recovered.

Vilena Stevens Holton applied for and received a pension of $8 per month as the widow of a Civil War veteran (Widow's Certificate No. 379,853). The pension began 8 November 1890.

She lived twenty five years after the death of her husband.

They had no children.

He died 29 August 1882 in Quincy, Illinois, aged 75 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot 17, Block 9, Quincy, Illinois
She died 10 December 1903 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 88 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot 17, Block 9, Quincy, Illinois

Note: His gravestone is inscribed Major John H. Holton.
He had only one Army title, that of Captain, received in 1862. However as early as 1836 he was known as

Major Holton. His title may have been given to him for aiding in the organization of and service in the local militia or in a Quincy volunteer organization. Her gravestone inscription shows her year of birth as 1814. However the Town Records of Mount Vernon, Maine list her year of birth as 1815.

* * *

"Holton -- December 10, 1903, Zilena S., aged 89 years, wife of the late Major J. H. Holton, Quincy, Illinois. Services, Friday, 4 p.m. at residence of O. S. Lyford, 2968 Lake Park Avenue. Interment at Quincy, Ill."

--The Chicago Daily Tribune--
Friday, December 11, 1903

* * *

"DIED IN CHICAGO MRS VILENA HOLTON AN AUNT OF GEORGE H. LYFORD, AND A FORMER RESIDENT OF QUINCY PASSED AWAY YESTERDAY. REMAINS TO BE BROUGHT HERE

George H. Lyford received a telegram last evening announcing the death yesterday afternoon in Chicago of his aunt, Mrs. Vilena Holton, widow of the late Major J. H. Holton, formerly of Quincy who died here.

Mrs. Holton had been making her home with O. S. Lyford, a cousin of George Lyford. The deceased was past 90 years of age, and has an invalid sister living at Princeton, Illinois. Years ago when she lived in Quincy the family occupied a house next door to the old Trinity Church which was located where White's foundry now stands. She is well remembered here by the older residents.

The remains will arrive here tomorrow and the funeral will probably be from Daugherty's."

--Quincy Daily Journal--
Friday, December 11, 1903

"IN MEMORY OF MRS. HOLTON. SPECIAL SERVICES HELD BY THE W.C.T.U. AT WHICH A FORMER MEMBER IS EULOGIZED

An interesting service was held at the W.C.T.U. Home Tuesday, the 22nd in memory of Mrs. Vilena Stevens Holton who was a resident of Quincy for more than forty years, and was closely identified with many philanthropic interests of the city. She left Quincy in 1884 after the death of her husband, Major John Holton, and since has resided with relatives in Chicago where she died December 10th. Her remains were brought to Quincy for burial December 12th. The Program Tuesday was in charge of Mrs. E. E. Follansbee, who gave a short sketch of her life, and work for the Temperance Union in Quincy, she having been a Charter Member of the organization. She spoke of her many good qualities of mind and heart. Mrs. Sarah Brown and others spoke of her many womanly traits and her useful life."

--Quincy Daily Journal--
Saturday, December 26, 1903

20 Almira Stevens[4]

(10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Almira Stevens was born 12 June 1817 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, daughter of Joshua Stevens (10) and Dorcas Whittier (204). She was their sixth daughter and the youngest of their nine children.

Her father died in 1818 when she was a year and a half old. In 1821 her widowed mother married Joseph Shaw (237) and moved to New Sharon, Maine, taking her and three of her sisters to their new home.

She married George William French 8 February 1842 in New Sharon. The Officiant was Jason Chandler, J.P. Her husband was born 10 July 1810 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, son of William French and Rebecca Clough.

George William French was a farmer. Their New Sharon farm of 70 acres comprising parts of Lot 75 and Lot 76 was located on the south side of Sandy River. Both of their children were born on the homestead. After the birth of their second child they decided to move to Adams County, Illinois, to be near her married brother and her two married sisters.

Almira Stevens French, her husband, their two sons and her elderly mother and stepfather left New Sharon in the fall of 1851. They were all welcomed to her brother's farm home on their arrival in Ellington Township near Quincy, Illinois and her parents thereafter made their permanent home with their son, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14). But after a short stay with her brother she and her husband obtained land in the same Township.

George William French again took up farming and continued in this occupation for twenty five years until his death. In later years however Almira Stevens French and her husband moved into nearby Quincy and lived on Hampshire Street east of Twenty Fourth Street. The move enabled him to attend to his recently acquired business as a pump dealer.

He died unexpectedly. His widow moved to Hannibal, Missouri, a few miles down the Mississippi, so that she could maintain a home for her bachelor son.

She lived less than a year after the death of her husband.

He died 19 September 1876 in Quincy, Illinois, aged 66 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot 17, Block 9, Quincy, Illinois

She died 7 March 1877 in Hannibal, Missouri, aged 59 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot 17, Block 9, Quincy, Illinois

Note: Her gravestone shows her year of birth as 1816 although her correct year of birth is 1817.

"DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN
SUDDEN DEATH

Mr. George W. French an old citizen of Quincy, died suddenly last evening. He was attacked with a congestive chill last Wednesday, and although naturally strong and hearty, expired one week afterward. Mr. French's age was about sixty seven, and he had lived in Quincy for twenty five years. He came here from Maine and entered upon farming, which he had continued ever since. His residence was near the corner of Hampshire and Twenty fourth Streets. Deceased leaves a brother in Maine and a son in Hannibal."

--Quincy Daily Whig--
Wednesday, September 20, 1876

Their Children:

45 i Stillman A.
born 21 July 1843 in New Sharon, Maine; died 26 December 1862 in New Haven, Kentucky, aged 19 years, while in Army service. He enlisted in Company K, 78th Illinois Regiment of Volunteers for three years' service in the Union Army. He was mustered into service 1 September 1862 in Quincy, Illinois. His enlistment papers show the following information: Age: 19; Height: 6'; Hair: Brown; Eyes: Blue; Complexion: Medium; Marital Status: Single; Occupation: Farmer. There is a marker in his memory in Woodland Cemetery, Lot 17, Block 9, Quincy, Illinois.

46 ii Frank H.
born 30 June 1850 in New Sharon, Maine; died ____. He entered the railroad business about 1869 in Quincy. He moved to Hannibal, Missouri in 1875 to take a position in the office of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad where he remained until 1890. There is no further record of him. His uncles and their families in correspondence between them in 1904 did not know of his whereabouts.

22 Sarah Myrick Stevens[4]

(11 William Huse[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Sarah Myrick Stevens was born 17 November 1806 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, daughter of William Huse Stevens (11) and Abigail Otis. She was their eldest daughter, the second of their six children and was named for her paternal grandmother.

She married Wilson Greaton 20 September 1827 in New Portland, Maine. Their intentions of marriage were published 11 September 1827 and are recorded in the Town Records. He was born 20 April 1795 in New Portland, District of Maine, son of Nathan Greaton and Laodicea Otis.

The Town Records list him as a surveyor of highways in 1827 and as a school agent in 1837 and 1841. He also owned farm lands in New Portland. He lived on the homestead, a farm of two hundred and fifty acres with his wife and their children. The farm was located in the Town of New Portland southeast of the village of New Portland. It comprised Lot 3 and Lot 4 in Range A and the south half of Lot 3 in Range B.

Sarah Stevens Greaton's husband signed his will 9 July 1849. He died four months later.

He died 18 October 1849 in New Portland, aged 54 years.
Interment: West New Portland Cemetery, New Portland, Maine

Wilson Greaton's will was received and filed 6 November 1849 at the Probate Court of Somerset County. It was proved 5 March 1850. The provisions of the will were as follows: his widow, Sarah Stevens Greaton, the Executrix, was left one third of all real estate; his two sons, Otis Wilson Greaton and Orin Lee Greaton were each left one half of the balance of the real estate; his married daughter, Orra Ann Greaton Cragin, was left five dollars; his young daughters, Frances B. Greaton and Sarah Maria Greaton were to be kept in school and given a home by their brothers and each of them was to receive one hundred and fifty dollars upon attaining the age of twenty one years or before, if married (Volume 19, Page 448 and Volume 20, Page 102).

Following the death of her husband and for some years thereafter, Sarah Stevens Greaton maintained a home at the farm for her children, including her two sons, who now jointly owned the farm. Her husband's aged mother was part of the household until her death.

In 1856 her second daughter, Frances B. Greaton, was married and moved to the village of New Portland. In the same year Moses Morrell

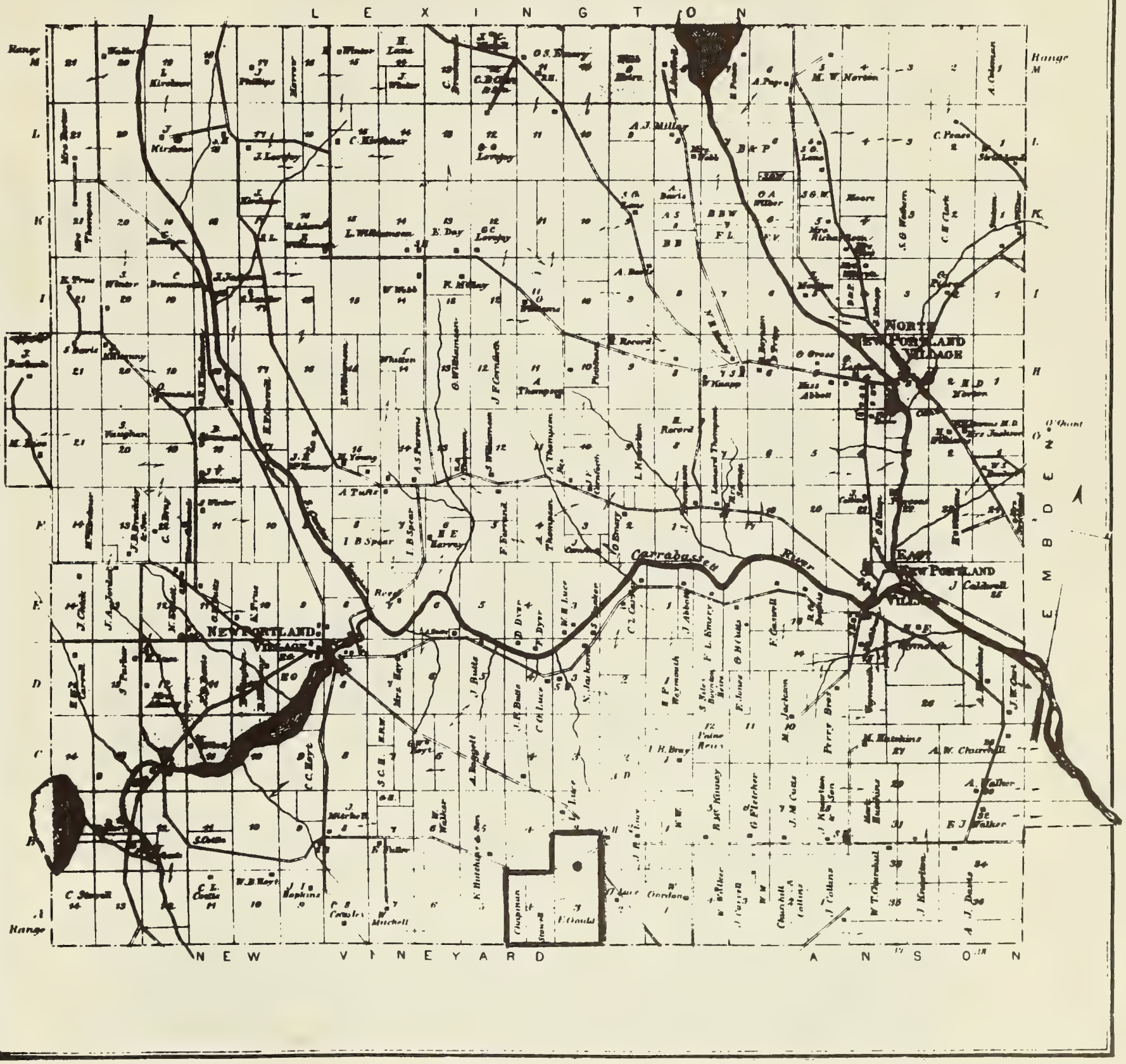
TOWN OF
NEW PORTLAND

Scale 200 rods 1 inch

Surveyed by Samuel Gould

NEW PORTLAND.

Twenty (20) miles N.W. of Skowhegan, on stage line from North Anson terminus of Somerset Railroad to Dead River. This township was given to the sufferers of Falmouth (now Portland) by the General Court of Massachusetts, to indemnify them in part for the loss its citizens sustained by destruction of the town by the British fleet in 1783. Hence the name given to the town. First settled 1783. Organized as a plantation in 1805, and incorporated a town March 9, 1808. Population, 1880, 1271. Valuation, polls, 413; estates, $466,250.



Stevens (21), her bachelor brother, joined her and her two sons and youngest daughter in order to help with the farm work. Previously he had lived nearby with his parents until the death of his mother in March, 1856.

Her older son, Otis Wilson Greaton, sold his farm interest to his brother in 1862. He was in failing health and died shortly thereafter.

Her other son, Orin Lee Greaton, decided to sell the farm in late 1864 and move to Wisconsin. The sale of the property was completed in February, 1865.

Sarah Stevens Greaton's youngest daughter, Sarah Maria Greaton, was married 1 January 1865. The wedding took place only a month before title to the family farm was conveyed to the new owner.

With all her children now gone and the farm sold, Sarah Stevens Greaton moved to a house in the village of North New Portland. She kept house for her brother, Moses Morrell Stevens, and augmented her income by having two school teachers as boarders. Her home was close to the farm of her brother, William Gray Stevens (26) and his wife, with whom her aged father was living.

Several years later in the summer of 1879 Sarah Stevens Greaton left North New Portland, Maine to live in New Richmond, Wisconsin. She was to live there the rest of her life. Two of her married children and their families were living in New Richmond and had prospered. Her children realized that she could not continue her strenuous existence in Maine much longer and urged her to join them in Wisconsin. Her married daughter, Sarah Greaton Gould, and her husband were finally successful in persuading her to make her home with them in New Richmond.

Enroute to her new home she visited her married brother, Harrison Stevens (23) in Chicago, Illinois. He had moved there with his wife some years before. A number of his immediate family were also residents of that city. After an extended visit she completed her journey to New Richmond. However, five years later she returned once more to Chicago to be present with relatives and friends at the Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary of her brother, Harrison Stevens and his wife. She and her husband had been present at their wedding in New Portland, Maine in 1834.

Sarah Stevens Greaton was active in family, church and social activities in so far as her advancing years and growing frailty allowed. In the last years of her life she became a semi-invalid.

Suddenly at ten minutes after six o'clock on the evening of 12 June 1899 a terrific tornado struck New Richmond, a town of about twelve hundred inhabitants. It killed one hundred and nineteen persons and injured many scores more. Within minutes most of the houses, churches, business establishments, factories and both railroad stations in the

path of the storm were demolished or severely damaged.

Sarah Stevens Greaton was killed. Her son-in-law, Ward Spooner Gould, who tried to save her, was fatally injured.

In her book A Modern Herculaneum, the author, Anna P. Eppley, states on Pages 200-203:

> "The family of Mrs. Geo. Wells [Maude Gould, granddaughter of Sarah Myrick Stevens] were at the supper table when they heard the noise of the storm. They left the table and went to the cellar, Mrs. Wells taking Katherine, aged five, Jennie Ammonson, the baby, and Mr. Wells leading his mother, who was much disturbed and frightened. Mrs. Wells snatched a shawl and carried it along, thinking to protect the children from the dampness of the cellar. It was pulled away from her while on the stairs. Mr. Wells jumped down the last steps just as the house went. Looking up Mrs. Wells saw the cloud rolling over them. She said she felt as if she were in the depths of the sea, and that thick black waves were rolling over them. She felt cold and damp. No one in the cellar was seriously injured, although the older Mrs. Wells was thrown over and covered with debris, and sustained some bruises . . . .
>
> The family of Mr. W[ard] S. Gould, father of Mrs. George Wells, lived in the house next to them. The first thought of the Wells family was to look for Mr. and Mrs. Gould. They had also been at Tea when the roaring was heard. Mrs. Gould [Sarah Maria Greaton (51)] said 'What shall we do about Mother?' Mrs. Greaton, her mother, aged ninety three years, was upstairs and was in feeble health. Mrs. Gould had just been up to see her, and she lay comfortably in her bed. Mr. Gould started after her, but the storm struck the front of the house, and Mrs. Gould cried, 'It's a cyclone! Come to the cellar, quick!' Mrs. Gould was struck by a flying timber just as she got downstairs. Mr. Gould was found about fifty feet from the house, all in a little heap. He seemed like a child, he was so curled up and looked so small. He did not lose consciousness, although terribly bruised and wounded, and talked some as he was assisted to the cellar of Mr. George C. Knight's home [the only house left standing adjacent to the devastated territory], just as the second blow came up. He was kept there for two hours, then was taken to the home of Mr. Bosworth. He suffered for ten days, then died of septic meningitis. He was patient, gentle and hopeful until the last. He said that if he had been killed by the blows he received at the time he would not have realized the cause of his death. The house went so quickly after

he turned toward the cellar that he was carried outdoors like a flash.

Mrs. Greaton [Sarah Myrick Stevens (22)], the aged grandmother, was not found until the next morning, though Mr. Orrin Greaton, her son, made an early and careful search for her. Mrs. Wells went the next morning and located portions of her grandmother's room. They were nearly west of the foundation about fifty feet. [Among the dwellings totally demolished were those of Ward S. Gould on First Street and George A. Wells on Green Street--Page 251 and 254.] Then others went and found Mrs. Greaton. The outer wall had fallen over her as she lay on her mattress, her head on the pillow. A brick lay upon her chest, but she was only slightly bruised. She apparently had not stirred since her daughter had left her sleeping. For many weeks she had said she was ready to go, 'whenever the Lord called her.' So this beloved old Christian was laid to rest, and but few of her many friends knew the time of her burial, so absorbed were all the people of the place in sorrow and affliction, so great was the confusion and so meager were the conveniences for information. Even the church bell, which should have called us together to render the last acts of respect to her and other dear departed ones, lay mute in the streets of our sad little city."

At the time of her tragic death, Sarah Stevens Greaton had outlived her husband, Wilson Greaton, nearly fifty years.

She died 12 June 1899 in New Richmond, Wisconsin, aged 93 years.
Interment: New Richmond Cemetery, New Richmond, Wisconsin

Their Children:

47 i Orra Ann
born 19 January 1829 in New Portland; died there 11 November 1865, aged 36 years.
Interment: West New Portland Cemetery, New Portland
She married George A. Cragin 10 November 1847 in New Portland. The Officiant was John H. Webster, Justice of the Peace. Her husband was born 1822 in Anson, Somerset County, Maine, son of Ephraim Cragin and Phoebe Smith. About 1840 he moved with his parents to New Portland. His father was a well-to-do farmer. The Town Records of New Portland list George A. Cragin as a highway surveyor in 1848, but farming was his principal occupation until 1865. His farm was in Lexington north of New Portland. Orra Ann Greaton lived there with her husband and their two children until about 1858. Then she and

Continued on Page 87

GOV. SCOFIELD'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN

Sends Maj. M. R. Doyon to New Richmond to Receive and Distribute Supplies.

Madison, Wis., June 13, 1899.—To the People of Wisconsin: A terrible calamity has overtaken the city of New Richmond, in St. Croix county. Practically all of the busy portion of the city and more than half of the residence portion has been wiped out by a cyclone.

It is reported that one hundred people are dead, and as many more are seriously injured, and assistance is greatly needed. The merchants have no stocks left, and food and shelter for the injured is the first necessity.

I appeal to the generous spirit of the people of Wisconsin to meet promptly the demand thus made upon their sympathy. Already surgeons have been sent to assist the local physicians, and help to bury the dead will be supplied; but in every city in the state a relief committee should be organized and all supplies or money collected should be sent as promptly as possible to Maj. M. R. Doyon, at New Richmond, whom I have appointed to take charge of receiving and distributing the relief until such time as the local committees are able to do it.

(Signed) EDWARD SCOFIELD,
Governor of Wisconsin.

ESTABLISHED 1837
NUMBER 22,987

LAST EDITION PRICE: Daily One Week 12 CENTS
Sunday Included 15 CENTS

100 DEAD AT NEW RICHMOND

Very Likely the Number of Victims of Monday Night's Tornado Will Be More.

MANY OF THE BODIES TERRIBLY MANGLED

Rescuers Search the Ruins—Injured Cared For in Two Churches Which Escaped Destruction—Relief Trains Arrive With Doctors, Nurses and Supplies—Fires in Ruins Finally Quenched by a Heavy Rain in the Afternoon.

STORY OF AN AWFUL NIGHT

In Five Minutes Every Building in the Path of the Tornado Was Demolished.

SEARCHING IN DARKNESS FOR THE DEAD

Big Brick Buildings Crushed Like Shells, Iron Safes Carried for Blocks, Trees Stripped of Leaves and Bark—Many Seek Safety in Cellars Only to Be Killed by Falling Walls—The Scene of Desolation When Light Came.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, June 14, 1899

Front Page Headlines of the New Richmond, Wisconsin Disaster

An Eye Witness Account of the Tornado Which Devastated New Richmond June 12, 1899

"New Richmond, Wis., June 13 -- The Rev. Father Degnan of the Church of the Immaculate Conception who witnessed the approach of the storm and whose timely warning saved several lives, today gave this story of the disaster:

'I was standing on the porch of my house, which is some three blocks west of the Omaha station, with my little nephew: Pointing to the threatening clouds I said to him, "Those clouds are cyclonic." That was about 6:30. Then I heard a fearful sound. It was like the panting of fifty locomotives on an upgrade. I said to the boy, "There is the cyclone." In the southwest was a great whisking, black cloud cone-shaped, the apex on the earth, the funnel in the sky. Already far in the center [the] air was full of flying debris, splinters, boards, feathers, bedding and everything. I told the boy to run and warn the people in the houses between us and the track. From all sides the people came running, begging assistance. I took them and some people from the parish schoolhouse and hurried them into the cellar of my house. They begged for absolution and I knelt down and gave it to them.

Even as I prayed the great black cloud of destruction was upon the village. Out of the general and terrific roar I could hear the crashing and hissing sound as house after house collapsed. I ran out and was struck twice by flying plank. Then the storm was gone. It had come from the southwest. It struck and destroyed all the residences lying between it and the Omaha tracks. The depot was right in its path and as it crossed the track there it went right up the main street of the town, destroying every building in the business center.

I immediately began the work of rescue. It was awful. God keep me from seeing the like again. Everywhere moans, shrieks and calls for help were heard. The wounded cried for prayers. I gave them absolution while assisting in the work of rescue. Catholics and Protestants prayed for them.'"

--The Milwaukee Sentinel--
Wednesday Morning, June 14, 1899

Sale of the Greaton Farm

Know all Men by these Presents,

That, I Orin L. Greaton of New Portland in the County of Somerset and State of Maine
IN CONSIDERATION OF two thousand Dollars
paid by Gorham P. Gould of said New Portland

(the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge,) do hereby give, grant, sell and convey unto the said Gorham Gould his heirs and assigns, a certain parcel of land situated in New Portland aforesaid being lot number three in Range A. containing one hundred acres more or less –

Also lot number four in Range A. containing one hundred acres more or less.

Also the South half of lot number three in Range B. containing fifty acres more or less

The above described land being the farm on which I now live, and I hereby reserve the burying ground as now fenced out on said premises with a right of way to pass to and from said burying ground to the road

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, to the said Gorham P. Gould his heirs and assigns, to their use and benefit forever. And I do covenant with the said Gorham P. Gould his heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee of the premises; that they are free of all incumbrances; that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Gorham P. Gould And that I will WARRANT AND DEFEND the same to the said Gorham P. Gould his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of any person

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I the said Orrin L. Greaton

have hereunto set my hand and seal this sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of

Jno. P. Hodsdon

Orin L. Greaton (seal)

Somerset, ss. February 6th 1865. *Then the above named* Orin L. Greaton *acknowledged this instrument, by him subscribed, to be his free act and deed.*

Before me, Jno. P. Hodsdon, *Justice of the Peace.*

SOMERSET, ss. *Received* Feb 9th 7 AM 1865. *Entered and compared with the original by*

Samuel Hopkins. REGISTER.

Revenue Stamps for $2.00

Continued from Page 82

her family returned to live in New Portland. After her death her husband moved to New Richmond, Wisconsin, with their two children where he was a lumberman.
Their Children:

(a) Lydia
(b) Charles Ephraim

48 ii Frances Betsy
born 23 October 1831 in New Portland; died there 14 February 1859, aged 27 years.
Interment: West New Portland Cemetery, New Portland
She married Asa A. Knowles, a widower, 29 July 1856 in New Portland. The Officiant was "E. S. Hopkins, ordained minister." He was born 1817 in Lexington, Maine, son of Daniel and Cynthia Knowles. As a young man he farmed in Lexington. Later he moved to New Portland and became a merchant.
Frances Greaton Knowles and her husband and three of his children by his two previous marriages lived in the village of New Portland.
They had no children.

49 iii Otis Wilson
born 4 October 1836 in New Portland; died there 7 February 1863, aged 26 years.
Interment: Greaton Farm Cemetery, south half of Lot 3, Range B, New Portland
He was unmarried.
In consideration of eight hundred and twenty five dollars he gave a quit claim deed to his brother, Orin Lee Greaton, for his one half ownership of the farm which they had inherited jointly from their father. The deed was dated, filed and recorded 30 June 1862 at the Registry of Deeds of Somerset County (Volume 95, Page 393).

50 iv Orin Lee
born 3 April 1839 in New Portland, died 20 March 1937 in New Richmond, Wisconsin, aged 97 years.
Interment: New Richmond Cemetery, New Richmond
After selling his farm in New Portland in 1865 he moved to Wisconsin.
He married Elizabeth Twomley Jacobs 18 September 1873 in New Richmond, Wisconsin. She was born 30 March 1851 in New Richmond, daughter of Eben Pillsbury Jacobs and Emily McKenney; died 18 April 1937 in Ocala, Florida, aged 86 years.
Interment: New Richmond Cemetery, New Richmond

Obituary of Orin Lee Greaton

"After a long illness--he had been gradually failing of late years--Orin Lee Greaton, oldest citizen of New Richmond, died at his home here Saturday. Had he lived until April 3 he would have been 98 years old.

Mr. Greaton was one of the early pioneers of New Richmond. For many years he was in the retail trade here, then he was a farmer and it was only a few years ago that he gave up reluctantly his activities in that pursuit.

Mr. Greaton, born in New Portland, Maine, April 3, 1839, being a son of Wilson and Sarah Stevens Greaton, came to Wisconsin in 1864, settling first at Hudson. There he lived 5 years and then moved to what is now Gloverdale farm, on the Boardman road south of New Richmond. There he remained 5 years. He was in the hardware business in New Richmond in the 80's. He purchased a house on 2nd and S. Green Street from the late S. W. Turner 58 or 59 years ago, and purchased the farm on which he died, some 50 years ago.

Mr. Greaton came here in 1875. He was married in 1873 to Elizabeth Jacobs, who survives, together with a daughter, Brownie Greaton Cole, Ocala, Florida, and a son, Wilson E. Greaton, this city, 7 grandchildren and 4 great grandchildren.

During his life that all but rounded out a century he was a farmer in Maine, a lumberman in Hudson, a hardware merchant in New Richmond, farmer and milk merchant, and some years ago he retired. He was a member of the Blue Lodge, of the Royal Arch Chapter and a Knight Templar. His religious affiliations were with the Congregational church. He recalled seeing a Revolutionary soldier who had served under Washington at Valley Forge. His vote for president was cast for Abraham Lincoln. At the age of 95 he plowed 75 acres and was very active, this with an 8 horse team. He was an alderman of New Richmond at one time. He trained dog teams and delivered milk with them. Later he delivered milk with horses in New Richmond. At the age of 86 he rode a bicycle daily."

--New Richmond News--
Wednesday, March 24, 1937

Their Children:

(a) Browney
born 12 September 1875 in New Richmond, Wisconsin; died 26 August 1956 in Ocala, Florida, aged 80 years.
Interment: Anthony Cemetery, Anthony, Florida
She married George Snow Cole, Jr. 26 January 1898 in Chicago, Illinois. He was born 30 November 1862 in Bellmore, Indiana, son of George Snow Cole and Pharaba Moore; died 2 November 1955 in Chattahoochee, Florida, aged 92 years.
Interment: Anthony Cemetery, Anthony, Florida
She was a well known professional musician. Her husband wrote the authoritative Cole's Dictionary of Dry Goods during his long business career in Chicago.

Their Children:

1 Mary Elizabeth
2 George Dudley
3 James Gordon
4 Arthur Kingman

(b) Wilson Eben
born 14 November 1877 in New Richmond, Wisconsin; living there in 1966. He is a banker and farmer.
He married 1st: Maybelle Sylvia Bartlett 26 November 1904 in Pewaukee, Wisconsin. She was born 17 May 1881 in Pewaukee, daughter of Frank Bartlett and Julia Horn; died 7 October 1931 in New Richmond, Wisconsin, aged 50 years.
Interment: New Richmond Cemetery, New Richmond
He married 2nd: Laverna Mae (Hight) Bixby 25 September 1937 in New Richmond, Wisconsin. She was born 12 September 1875 in Athens, Maine, daughter of Franklin Thomas Hight and Flora Mae Fish; died 23 March 1964 in New Richmond, Wisconsin, aged 88 years.
Interment: New Richmond Cemetery, New Richmond

Children of the first marriage:

1 Wilson Bartlett
2 Dean Lee
3 Ward Eben

51 v Sarah Maria
born 13 December 1844 in New Portland; died 16 June 1916 in New Richmond, Wisconsin, aged 71 years. Interment: New Richmond Cemetery, New Richmond
She married Ward Spooner Gould 1 January 1865 in New Portland. He was born 1 May 1842 in New Portland, son of Samuel Gooch Gould and Mary Spooner; died 22 June 1899 in New Richmond, Wisconsin, aged 57 years. Interment: New Richmond Cemetery, New Richmond
He was a farmer until 1869. Then he became a proprietor of a dry goods store in the village of New Portland when his father retired from that business. In 1874 he sold his two farm properties, the first in April and the second in August. He also disposed of his store. Then Sarah Maria Greaton and her husband and their two children moved to New Richmond, Wisconsin, where he became a dry goods and hardware merchant. In 1879 Sarah Greaton Gould's mother arrived from Maine to live with them. Ward Spooner Gould was fatally injured 12 June 1899 when he attempted to save his mother-in-law, Sarah Stevens Greaton, during the tornado which demolished their house. He died ten days later.
Their Children:

(a) Francis
(b) Maude

23 Harrison Stevens[4]

(11 William Huse[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Harrison Stevens was born 16 December 1808 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, son of William Huse Stevens (11) and Abigail Otis. He was their second son and the third of their six children.

He married Filinda Hill 27 November 1834 in the village of East New Portland, Maine. She was born 4 June 1814 in New Portland, daughter of Reuben Hill and Sarah Hutchins.

As a young man he drove a stagecoach. Subsequently, he became the proprietor of an inn and a general store in the village of North New Portland. He acquired a number of houses which he leased. The U. S. Census for 1850 lists him as a landlord.

In 1857 he moved to Auburn, Maine with his wife and their unmarried children. He was a grocer and provision dealer on Jones Street in Lewiston, Maine, directly across the Androscoggin River from Auburn. During their ten years' residence in Auburn two more daughters were married and their only son enlisted in the Union Army for the duration of the Civil War.

Harrison Stevens and his wife and their two unmarried daughters moved to Chicago, Illinois, early in 1867. He obtained a position with the West Division City Railway. Three years later he entered the office of the County Clerk of Cook County, Illinois, located then, as now, in downtown Chicago. He remained there for twelve years, retiring then from all business activity at the age of seventy four years.

All of the children of Harrison Stevens and his wife were Chicago residents at various periods. Consequently Harrison Stevens and his wife always had one or more of them living nearby.

They sent invitations to relatives and friends to be present at the home of their daughter, Sarah Stevens Lieb and her husband, General Hermann Lieb, on the occasion of their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary.

The following article was published in The Chicago Tribune Friday morning, 28 November 1884:

A Golden Wedding

Harrison Stevens and Philinda Hill

"Harrison Stevens of New Portland, Maine was married to Miss Philinda Hill of the same place at the home of his bride's parents the Thanksgiving evening of 1834. In the course of twenty five years Mr. and Mrs. Stevens became the parents of seven children who are now known as: Mrs. F. Williams and Cassius R. Stevens of New York City, Mrs. W. P. D. Anderson, Mrs. Gen. Lieb, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. J. E. Goff and Mrs. Joseph A. Perkins of Chicago. In the early part of 1867 Mr. Stevens moved to Chicago and has lived since at 616 La Salle avenue. Last evening he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home. Six children, nine grandchildren and sixteen or more nephews and nieces, besides many other relatives and friends, were present.

At 9 o'clock, Mrs. R. B. Nickerson, sister of Mrs. Stevens and her husband, together with Mr. James Hill, brother of Mrs. Stevens and his wife, lead the veteran couple into the parlor to receive the congratulations of their guests. The Rev. L. P. Mercer of the Van Buren Street New Jerusalem Church made a brief congratulatory address, and read a poem written for the occasion by the Rev. C. Day Noble of Riverside, Cal. The Rev. J. L. Jones, A. C. Story and Gen. Lieb also spoke appropriately. Mrs. A. C. Story read a bright original poem.

After supper had been served Mr. and Mrs. Stevens led the company in an eight handed reel and 'Money Musk.'"

Harrison Stevens made his home with his married daughter, Sophronia Stevens Anderson and her husband after the death of his wife.

She died 20 March 1891 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 76 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Lot No. 321, Ravinia Section B-3,* Chicago
He died 6 May 1896 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 87 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Lot No. 519, Linden Hill Section J-1, Chicago

Continued on Page 94

*Her name and those of her brothers and sisters are inscribed on the obelisk on her parents' lot in East New Portland Cemetery, New Portland, Maine, although interments were made elsewhere.

Ruth A. Hazelton
Librarian

Virginia Hill
Deputy Librarian

Maine State Library
Augusta

April 21, 1965

Mr. John G. Stevens
221 Ridgemede Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21210

Dear Mr. Stevens:

From the very first year of statehood Maine did set aside a day variously called "Thanksgiving and Praise" -"Public Thanksgiving and Praise" - "Praise and Thanksgiving" by proclamation of the Governor.

In 1820 Thursday, November 30th was so designated. Following years, also on Thursday, it was marked on Nov. 29, 1821; December 5, 1822; Nov. 25, 1823; Dec. 2, 1824; Nov. 24, 1825; Nov. 30, 1826; Nov. 29, 1827; Nov. 13, 1828; Nov. 26, 1829; Dec. 2, 1830; Dec. 1, 1831; Dec. 6, 1832; Nov. 21, 1833; and November 27, 1834.

Your inquiry lead us to reexamine the old file of broadside proclamations of these occasions - all lengthy statements of reasons for giving a day to public thanksgiving.

Sincerely yours
Edith L. Hary
Edith L. Hary
Law Librarian

Some States had an annual Thanksgiving Day, others did not and no Proclamation was issued by the President. Finally, in 1863 President Lincoln appointed the last Thursday of November as Thanksgiving Day. Every year since then the same day has been regularly set apart, except once during World War II. The President annually makes a formal announcement and the Governors of the States then issue Proclamations calling on the people to give thanks.

Continued from Page 92

Their Children:

*52 i Sarah Hill
born 23 September 1835 in New Portland, Maine

*53 ii Philone Florence
born 10 September 1836 in New Portland, Maine

*54 iii Abigail Frances
born 5 January 1838 in New Portland, Maine

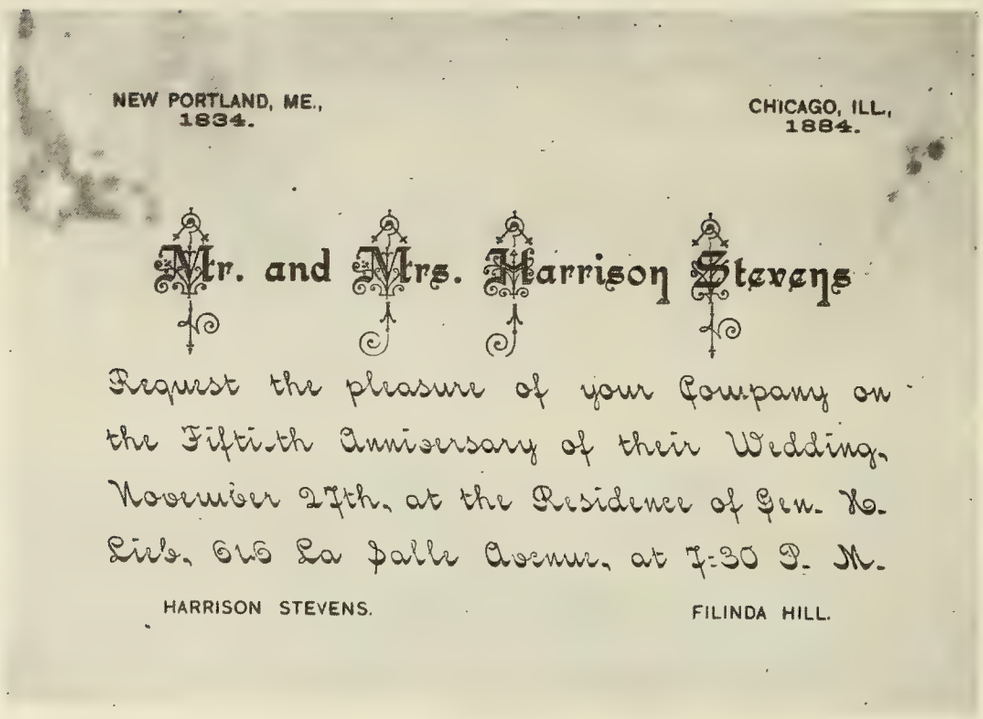
*55 iv Sophronia Hill
born 11 June 1839 in New Portland, Maine

*56 v Julia Evelyn
born 17 September 1840 in New Portland, Maine

*57 vi Vilena Dora
born 5 November 1841 in New Portland, Maine

*58 vii Cassius Reuben
born 3 November 1844 in New Portland, Maine

* * *



NEW PORTLAND, ME.,
1834.

CHICAGO, ILL.,
1884.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Stevens

Request the pleasure of your Company on the Fiftieth Anniversary of their Wedding, November 27th, at the Residence of Gen. H. Lieb, 646 La Salle Avenue, at 7:30 P. M.

HARRISON STEVENS. FILINDA HILL.

29 Augusta Ann Stevens[5]

(13 Nathaniel[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Augusta Ann Stevens was born 19 July 1825 in Norridgewock, Maine, daughter of Nathaniel Morrell Stevens (13) and Elizabeth Temple Hinds. She was the oldest of their seven children.

In 1833 she moved with her parents to the Town of Dover, Maine. Until the Fall of 1840 she attended a country school close to her farm home. Both the house and the school were located about a mile southwest of the village of Dover on the direct road to the village of Dexter. The records of Foxcroft Academy--an outstanding school then, as now--in Foxcroft, Maine, across the Piscataquis River from Dover, show her enrollment there for the fall term of 1840.

She married James Perley Whittier (218), a much younger first cousin of her father, 17 June 1848 in Dexter, Maine. He was born 15 June 1818 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, son of James Whittier (210) and Sally Robinson Locke.

Her husband was a farmer. After their marriage Augusta Stevens Whittier and her husband lived on a farm immediately south of the one where her parents lived. Her maternal grandmother lived with one of her married sons and his family on the farm adjoining that of her parents on the north.

She died 12 November 1851 in Dover, Maine, aged 26 years.
Interment: Old Dover Village Cemetery, North Section
Row 6, Dover, Maine

The following death notice was published in the Piscataquis Observer, Dover, Maine, Thursday, 13 November 1851:

> "In this village on Wednesday morning last,
> Mrs. Augusta Ann Whittier, wife of Mr. Perley
> M. Whittier, and daughter of Mr. Nathaniel M.
> Stevens, aged 25 years."

Her obituary was published in the Morning Star, the Free Will Baptist newspaper, Wednesday, 24 December 1851 and reads:

> "Departed this life in Dover, Me., Nov. 12
> Sister Augusta A. wife of James P. Whittier
> and daughter of Nath. and Betsey Stevens, aged

27 years. Our sister Whittier experienced religion when but a child, baptized and joined F.W.B. church in this town. She was much attached to the church and the people of God generally. She was an excellent singer and filled an important place in the choir of our church. But death has taken her from the embraces of a kind husband and one little son, an affec. father and mother, and loving brothers and sisters, our church and choir, to go up and live with Christ and angels; to sing among the redeemed in heaven, while friends below are left to mourn. May all who loved her here be prepared to meet her in heaven. Her remains were carried to our new meeting house (the first corpse that entered it) where many met to take the last look and shed a parting tear. May grace sustain the afflicted.

Moses Ames"

After her death her husband, James Perley Whittier (218) and their young son, Abner Hinds Whittier (229), remained on the farm. It can be assumed that his two year old son was looked after by his wife's mother and sister, Mary Hinds Stevens (32), until he married again in 1859. His further biographical record and that of his son will be found under their own names.

32 Mary Hinds Stevens[5]

(13 Nathaniel[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Mary Hinds Stevens was born 4 September 1831 in Norridgewock, Maine, daughter of Nathaniel Morrell Stevens (13) and Elizabeth Temple Hinds. She was their second daughter and the fourth of their seven children.

In 1833 she moved with her parents to the Town of Dover, Maine. She attended the country school near her farm home until 1848. Then she is listed in the 1849 catalogue of Foxcroft Academy which her sister, Augusta Ann Stevens (29) attended nine years before. After graduation she remained on the family farm helping her mother with the younger children.

She married George Albert Philbrick 25 October 1855 in Dexter, Maine. The announcement of their marriage was published in the Piscataquis Observer, Dover, Maine, Thursday, 1 November 1855 and reads:

> "In Dexter on the 25th ult. by Rev. C. M. Herring, George A. Philbrick of Corinna, to Miss Mary H. Stevens, of this town."

Her husband was born 28 January 1832 in Corinna, Maine, son of Simon Philbrick and Lovica Young. He attended Corinna Academy and later Foxcroft Academy, Foxcroft, Maine. Both schools were considered to be among the very best in the State. For four years before their marriage George Albert Philbrick was a school-teacher in St. Albans, Maine, Greensboro, Maryland, and in Nanticoke Hundred and Seaford, Sussex County, Delaware.

After their marriage Mary Stevens Philbrick and her husband spent a year in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was a bookkeeper in a carpet factory. In 1857 they moved to Quincy, Illinois, where her uncle, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14) had brought his family from Dover in 1843. Her husband resumed his teaching career there. The following year they moved to Hamilton, Illinois, a small town on the Mississippi River, where he was a school-teacher until 1864. Their only child was born there. Mary Stevens Philbrick and her husband were joined in this River town by her brother, Llewellyn Nathaniel Stevens (33). In 1864 her husband was a bookkeeper in a meat packing plant in Keokuk, Iowa, across the Mississippi River from Hamilton.

Mary Stevens Philbrick and her husband and their young daughter moved to Cicero Township, Cook County, Illinois, in 1865 settling in

the part of the Township called Austin.* Her husband again resumed teaching in Cicero, but in 1868 finally left his teaching career to follow other pursuits, one of which was a connection with the Cicero School Board.

George Albert Philbrick served as Township Clerk of Cicero from 1868 to 1873. From 1874 to 1908--a period of 34 years--he was Treasurer of the Cicero School Fund. He engaged in other activities also. At one time or another he was Secretary of the Chicago Asphalt Company, Secretary of the Chicago and Joliet Gravel Company, Secretary and Treasurer of the Illinois Wagon Company, Chicago, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Cicero Building and Loan Association. In 1881 his wife's first cousin, Joshua Stillman Stevens (38) took him into partnership with him in the firm, J. S. Stevens & Co., grain dealers, Chicago.

Her husband became a member of Penobscot Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Dexter, Maine, the year of their marriage. During his long career in Chicago he continued his interest and active participation in masonic work, being a member of Austin Lodge No. 850, A.F. & A.M., Cicero Chapter No. 180, R.A.M., and Austin Commandery No. 84.

Mary Stevens Philbrick and her husband were active in church work. Both were early members of the Free Will Baptist church. They were contributors in Cicero to the building fund for a Baptist, a Methodist Episcopal and a Presbyterian church. Her widowed mother, a Free Will Baptist church member and ardent church worker, made her home with them for the last two years of her life until her death in 1872.

In 1883 Mary Stevens Philbrick became a Christian Scientist and shortly thereafter became one of that church's early readers and healers. Her success as a healer gained wide attention among early members, her fame extending abroad where she sometimes gave absentee treatments. Her husband and daughter joined her church later.

She died 30 May 1906 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 74 years.
Interment: Forest Home Cemetery, Forest Park, Illinois
He died 30 April 1917 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 85 years.
Interment: Forest Home Cemetery, Forest Park, Illinois

Their Children:

59 i Mary Ann
born 23 October 1858 in Hamilton, Illinois; died 19 November 1941 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 83 years.
Interment: Forest Home Cemetery, Forest Park, Illinois

*Annexed to Chicago 4 April 1899.

She married Oliver William Marble, a Chicago architect, 21 November 1883 in Austin, Illinois. The Officiant was the Reverend Samuel Baker, Jr. Her husband was born 29 June 1861 in Galena, Illinois, son of Oliver Marble and Helen Hannah Bagley; died 14 June 1908 in Sandusky, Ohio, aged 47 years.
Interment: Forest Home Cemetery, Forest Park, Illinois

Their Children:

(a) Albert Philbrick
(b) Manton Monroe
(c) Oliver Pattee
(d) David Caldwell

* * *

Philbrick Family Obituaries

"Mrs. Mary Philbrick Marble a resident of Austin for 78 years, died yesterday in her home at 5827 Fulton Street. She was 85 years old. Born in Corinna, Maine [sic], she came to Chicago with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Philbrick. Her father was for 35 years county and Cicero school treasurer. Mrs. Marble was an original follower of Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science movement. Her husband, Oliver Marble, was a noted architect. Mrs. Marble leaves three sons, A. Philbrick, Manton M. and David C. Marble. Services will be held at 1 p.m. tomorrow in the chapel at 318 N. Central Avenue."

--The Chicago Tribune--
Thursday, 20 November 1941

* * *

"Oliver W. Marble, well known architect and leader in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, died at 2 o'clock Sunday morning after an illness of only a few hours. The cause of death has not yet been determined and samples of the contents of his stomach have been sent to Columbus for analysis. The death was sudden and announcement was a great shock to many friends.

Mr. Marble was as well as usual Saturday and at the close of his day's business returned to his home, 725 Central Avenue. After eating supper he complained of a slight headache and went out on the front porch and lay down on the library couch. His wife, returning from a trip to Marblehead, heard him snoring when she passed the door of the room about 8 o'clock and supposing that he was resting quietly, did not enter. The youngest son found him a little later unconscious and showing other evidence of being very ill.

The two older sons returned to the home about this time and the entire family sat up with him until he passed away about 2 o'clock Sunday morning without having regained consciousness. Dr. W. D. Hoyer was then called for the purpose of securing a death certificate. This was refused, however, and Coroner Southwick was called in. Neither of the doctors was able to determine the cause of the death and a post mortem was ordered. [The death certificate issued later showed the cause of death was apoplexy.] . . . .

Although a comparative newcomer, Mr. Marble was a man who had done things and he had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. None could say an ill word of him. Upright in his business dealings and sincere of purpose, he was kind and generous to all. He sought to build up the city and advance its interests and was successful to a large degree in this work.

Mr. Marble was born in Galena, Ill., June 29, 1861. For 25 years he was an architect in Chicago, and he came here in 1900. He was the designer of many of the manufacturing buildings of the city. His death will be felt especially by the First Church of Christ, Scientist, where he was an active leader, both as a reader and a healer. He leaves a widow, Mary A. Philbrick Marble, and four sons, A. Philbrick, Manton M., Oliver Pattee and David Caldwell, beside three brothers and three sisters.

The funeral services were held Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence and the body will be taken to Chicago for interment."

--The Sandusky Star Journal--
Thursday, 18 June 1908

33 Llewellyn Nathaniel Stevens[5]

(13 Nathaniel[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Llewellyn Nathaniel Stevens was born 7 April 1837 in Dover, Maine, son of Nathaniel Morrell Stevens (13) and Elizabeth Temple Hinds. He was their third son and the fifth of their seven children.

In November 1858 he joined his sister, Mary Stevens Philbrick (32) and her husband in Hamilton, Illinois. He was a music teacher, specializing in voice in that Mississippi River town, in the same school where his brother-in-law also taught. He spent the school year in Hamilton where he lived with his sister's family. Then in late May 1859 he moved to Quincy, Illinois, to assume a similar teaching post until June 1861, when he moved to Cuba, New York.

He married 1st: Lucy Culver Morgan 3 May 1862 in Cuba, New York. She was born there 3 October 1837, daughter of Samuel Morgan and Catharine Scott.

Six months after their marriage, Llewellyn Nathaniel Stevens enrolled 11 November 1862 as a private in the 5th Cavalry Regiment of New York Volunteers, remaining temporarily unassigned. He was commissioned 9 January 1863 as First Lieutenant of Company A, 5th Cavalry Regiment. He resigned his commission 1 June 1863 with the expectation of receiving a special War Department appointment which did not materialize.

During his service in the Union Army his wife died. They had been married less than a year.

She died 13 March 1863 in Cuba, New York, aged 25 years.
Interment: Cuba Cemetery, Cuba, New York

Llewellyn Nathaniel Stevens married 2nd: Rosalthe Sally Morgan 7 November 1863 in Cuba, New York. She was born there 27 July 1839. She was a younger sister of his first wife.

He and his second wife lived in Cuba for the next twenty five years except for several months in Chicago, Illinois, 1871-1872. During that period he was the proprietor of a grocery store and was also Postmaster for some years. He continued his interest in music as a voice teacher and directed a church choir.

Llewellyn Nathaniel Stevens

1898

In 1888 Llewellyn Nathaniel Stevens moved to Montello, Wisconsin, with his wife and their two children and was the proprietor of the Montello House* there. He sold it about 1904 but maintained an active interest in music for many years, an interest inherited by both of his children.

He was a Justice of the Peace for the remaining few years of his life. After the death of Llewellyn Nathaniel Stevens, his widow, Rosalthe Sally Morgan Stevens, moved to San Antonio, Texas. As the widow of a Civil War Veteran and Pensioner she applied for, and received, a Government pension.

He died 12 February 1913 in Montello, Wisconsin, aged 75 years.
Interment: Montello Cemetery, Montello, Wisconsin
She died 5 May 1922 in San Antonio, Texas, aged 82 years.
Interment: Mission Burial Park, San Antonio, Texas

Their Children:

60 i Lucy Morgan
born 25 March 1865 in Cuba, New York; died 16 September 1896 in Montello, Wisconsin, aged 31 years.
Interment: Montello Cemetery, Montello
She was an accomplished pianist. After studying at the Chicago Conservatory of Music she was a music teacher in Montello.
She was unmarried.

*61 ii Charles Llewellyn
born 9 August 1873 in Cuba, New York

*The hotel was destroyed by fire in 1905.

Montello House, Montello, Wisconsin

1898

GENERAL AFFIDAVIT.

State of Wisconsin, County of Marquette, ss:

In the matter of Pension Claim of L N. Stevens late 1st Lieut 5th N.Y Cavalry vol –

On this 16th day of May, A. D. 1891, personally appeared before me F. J. Dodge Clerk of Circuit Court in and for the aforesaid County, duly authorized to administer oaths L. N. Stevens aged 54 years, a resident of Montello in the County of Marquette and State of Wisconsin well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declared in relation to aforesaid case as follows: I am

(Note.—Affiants should state how they gain a knowledge of the facts to which they testify.)

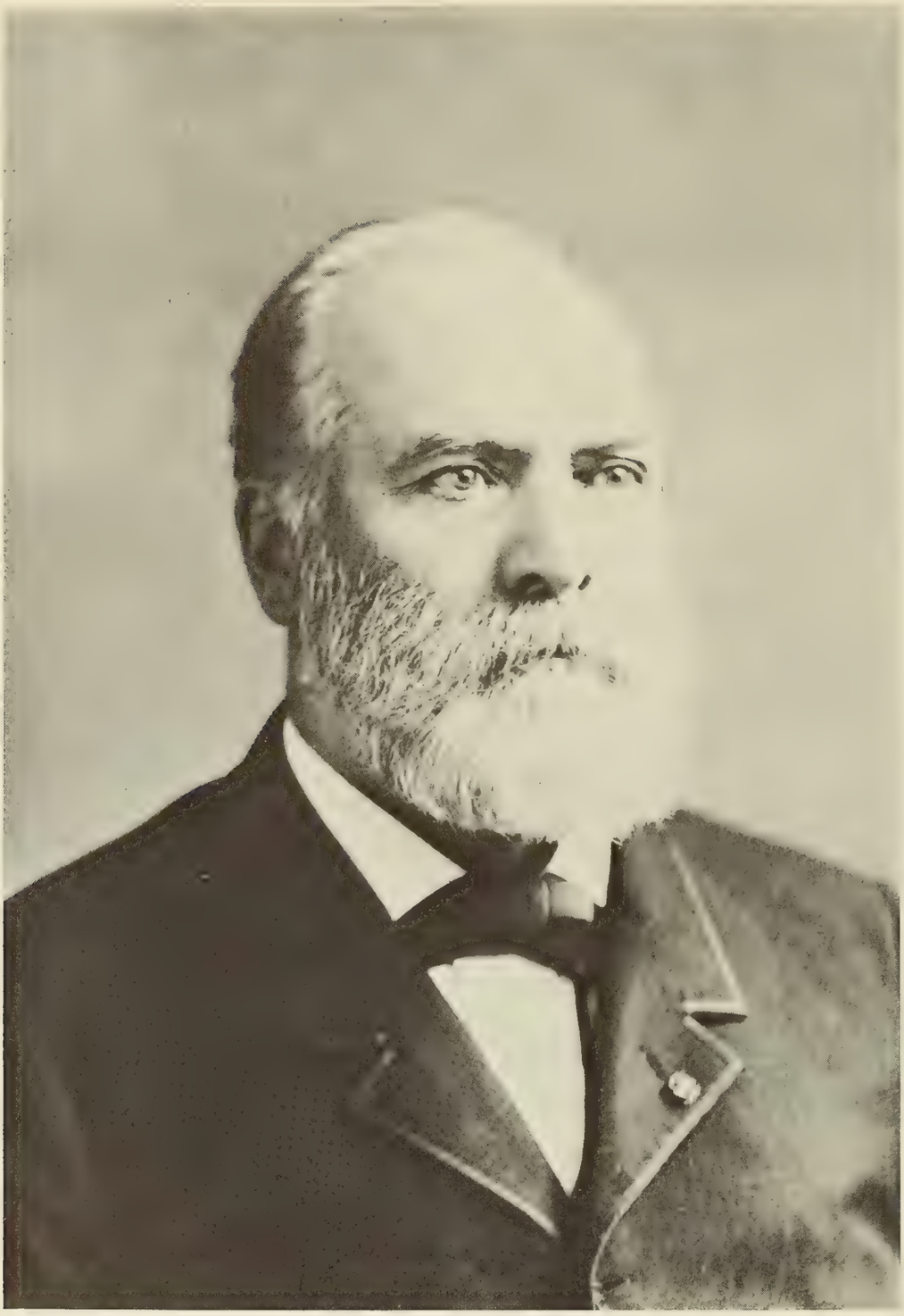
I resigned my Commission in the 5th N.Y. Cavalry which was accepted May 29th 1863. for the purpose of assisting in the Organization of a Regiment of the Andrew Johnson Cavalry. for Special Service in East Tennessee and was authorized by Brigadier General Andrew Johnson. then Military Governor of Tennessee. also had the Consent of Governor Horatio Seymour of New York. to recruit a Regiment in the State of New York. with the promise of being mustered as Major of the 1st Battalion recruited. I was engaged in this Service and had my Battalion ready to Muster. when owing to some difficulty between Gen Andrew Johnson. and the Hon Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War. the authority of the former was revoked. and the Recruits ordered to be turned over to fill up New York Regiments then in the field. this was the only Service rendered by myself after May 29th 1863.

His Post-office address is Montello. Marquette County State of Wisconsin

Llewellyn N Stevens

(If Affiants sign by mark, two witnesses who can write sign here.)

(Signature of Affiants.)



Sylvanus Harlow Stevens

1893

36 Sylvanus Harlow Stevens[5]

(14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens was born 26 October 1827 in Livermore, Maine, son of Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14) and Rebecca Proctor Bunker Lyford (266). He was the oldest of their five children.

In October 1832 he moved to a farm near Dover, Maine, with his parents and his two brothers and half brother. The family lived there until September 1843. He attended a country school near his farm home.

When he was nearly sixteen years old his father and mother moved west, traveling by wagon, carriage and lake steamer. The family now included a brother and a sister born in Dover. Accompanying the family west was an unmarried aunt, Vilena Stevens (19), who was a member of the household. They settled on a farm in Ellington Township, Adams County, Illinois.

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens attended Quincy schools and helped with the farm work until the autumn of 1846. Then he moved into Quincy where he boarded with his aunt, Vilena Stevens Holton, and her husband, John Howe Holton, County Recorder, who were married in 1845. His uncle gave him his first job in his office.

In 1848 he was a clerk in the Sheriff's office. He was Deputy Sheriff, 1849-1851. He lived the first part of this four year period at the Quincy House and later at the City Hotel.

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens married Juliet Eleanor Brawner (385) 29 January 1852 in Saint John's Episcopal Church,* Quincy, Illinois. The Officiant was the Reverend George Parsons Giddings, D.D. Juliet Eleanor Brawner was born 4 February 1834 in Chillicothe, Ohio, daughter of John Alfred Brawner (384) and Louisa Williams (427).

In 1852 Sylvanus Harlow Stevens became a grain buyer for a Quincy firm. Grain was shipped principally to the Saint Louis market and was

*Saint John's Episcopal Church was a frame building located between Hampshire and Vermont Streets on north 6th Street. It was the fourth parish church in Illinois (Chicago, Jacksonville and Rushville). The first service was held 31 December 1837. The Church was replaced by a stone edifice in 1853 erected at the corner of Hampshire and 6th Streets.

Marriage Entry of Sylvanus Harlow Stevens and Juliet Eleanor Brawner

✝

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.
Amen.

To all the Faithful in Christ Jesus, Greeting:

Know all men by these presents that
Sylvanus Harlow Stevens,
and
Juliett Eleanor Brawner,
were united in the Holy Estate of Matrimony
according to the solemn rite of the Church, by
the Reverend George P. Giddings, a Priest of the
Church, and that this marriage is recorded in
the Parish Register of St John's Church, Quincy, on
the Twenty ninth day of January, in the Year of our Lord
One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty two.
Given under my hand in the City of Quincy and State of Illinois, this
Nineteenth day of November, in the Year of our LORD One Thousand
Eight Hundred and Seventy Seven.

Edwd Larrabee.
Priest in Charge of St Johns Church.

transported by Mississippi River boats.

In 1854 he moved to West Urbana (now Champaign), Illinois. He was a grain buyer there. His principals were Chicago commission firms. His business required frequent visits to that rapidly growing grain center. In West Urbana he and his wife lived at the Doan House which was part of the railroad station.

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens and his wife moved to Chicago in 1856. He and his brother, Enoch Bunker Stevens (37), became associated together in their own grain commission business. Both were early members of the recently organized Chicago Board of Trade. They traded as Stevens Brothers at 182 Kinzie Street. As their business increased the brothers added a partner, John B. Raymond. The firm name was changed to Stevens Brothers and Company. In 1859 the firm moved to 229 South Water Street. From 1856 until 1860 Sylvanus Harlow Stevens and his wife lived at 297 Michigan Avenue.

He was offered and accepted the post of Chief Grain Inspector by the Chicago Board of Trade 9 April 1860. His second floor office was located at 194 South Water Street (later re-named Wacker Drive), the address of a new brick building, the entire second floor of which had been recently leased to the Chicago Board of Trade.* He instituted improved methods of inspection. He selected his staff with care and trained them diligently in proper procedures. After his appointment he and his wife lived at 115 Wabash Avenue.

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens was a commanding figure, tall, broad shouldered and robust. Throughout his life he always had a concerned interest in his brothers and sister and in turn he had their affection and admiration. His integrity, judgment, courage and steadfastness gave him leadership qualities which brought him the respect and loyalty of family and business associates alike.

On 22 July 1862 Sylvanus Harlow Stevens resigned as Chief Grain Inspector to enlist as a private in the Chicago Board of Trade Battery. He was nearly thirty five years old. However, he was determined to offer his services at the call of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand volunteers for the preservation of the Union. As an historical contribution to the annals of the Chicago Board of Trade he wrote an account of his participation in the formation of the famous Chicago Board of Trade Battery which follows on succeeding pages. His account, as one of the oldest members of the Board, was written many years later, less than three years before his death.

*The Chicago Board of Trade moved numerous times after its incorporation in 1850 because of need for larger space for its growing membership.

The Beginning Of the Military History of S H Stevens

In the service of the United States in the war for the Union from July 16th 1862 to June 30th 1865

Opens at the darkest hours of the Nations effort to put down the rebellion.

The Army of the Potomac which had fought seven days before Richmond was lying exhausted within an entrenched camp on the James. The Army which had won Shiloh had only secured that "Apple of Isis" Corinth and was lying on the Tennessee without a plan of campaign. It was foreshadowed that both Armies would be forced back to their first lines of defense on the banks of the Potomac and the Ohio.

President Lincoln was sadly wearily waiting a response from the loyal states to his call of July 6th 1862. for three hundred thousand more Volunteer recruits. At this juncture, on the 16th day of July 1862. I S H Stevens decided that it was my duty to serve my country in the Army.

I was a member of the Board of Trade and believed that the members would take a practical intrest in National Military affairs provided a feasable mode was forcefully presented. I drew up the following request and personally solicited the names of the prominent members that signed it.

Chicago Ills
July 16th 1862

C. G. Wheeler
President of the Board of Trade.

We the undersigned members request you to call at an early day a general meeting of the Board to pledge ourselves to use our influence and money to recruit a battery to be known as the Chicago Board of Trade Battery.

George Steel E. G. Wolcott W. C. Stearns
William Sturges D. G. Munn T. J. Bronson
E. Aiken E. L. Scott C. H. Walker
Flint and Thompson

The President issued the call for the members to meet in the exchange room at the corner of Wells and South Water Streets on the evening of July 21st 1862.

The meeting was called to order by the 2nd Vice President John L. Hancock who was in full sympathetic touch. The following resolution was introduced by Charles H. Walker.

Resolved: That the Board of Trade will recruit a company of mounted Artillery to be called the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, to serve three years, unless sooner discharged, and that we tender the same to the Government. Stirring speeches were made by Murray Nelson, Joseph C. Wright, Charles Randolph, and others of equal right

to special mention. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A muster roll was then brought forward bearing the name of S.H. Stevens the names of S.C. Stevens J.H. Bloom H.B. Chandler A.F. Baxter H.J. Baxter and J.A. Howard were added during the evening. A cash subscription list went round and $5.211 was pledged. Prior to adjournment the subscription list was placed in the hands of the Zealous N.K. Fairbanks under whose care it was increased to $50.000. The muster roll was intrusted to S.H. Stevens who reported to Vice President Hancock at 4 PM on the 23rd that the enlistment of the Company of Artillery was completed. Urged the Vice President to authorize the opening of rolls for the enlistment of a regiment of infantry. He thought it not proper for him to pledge the board to that extent, but would sanction a company.

At the evening meeting of the board on the 23rd there was a new muster roll which bore the legend "Hancock Guards" First Board of Trade Regiment" When it was mustered into the U.S. service it became Co "A" of the seventy second regiment of Illinois Volunteers Captain Joseph Stockton Commanding.

The military committee sent the following telegram

Board of Trade Rooms
Chicago July 23rd 1862

Abraham Lincoln
President of the United States.

The Board of Trade of this city have within the last forty eight hours raised fifteen thousand dollars bounty money and have recruited a full company of Artillery. We expect to raise a regiment of infantry.

J. L. Hancock. George Armour H. W. Hinsdale
William Sturges Charles H Walker S. H. Stevens.

Without aid or suggestion I conceived the line of policy which gave my country the benefits set forth. But all would have been naught had not the board of trade memberships had the will and power to execute.

The immediate tangible result of this opportune movement was that within ten, thirty, forty, and seventy days from its initial, the Chicago Board of Trade Battery and three Chicago Board of Trade Regiments of Illinois Volunteers, viz the seventy second eighty eight and one hundred and thirteenth respectively were mustered into the military service of the United States for three years unless sooner discharged.

The cry "To the rescue of the Union" by the Board sent broadcast throughout the land by the loyal press; set free the latant patriotism of the people, which developed an energy and enthusiasm that grew and glowed until the

State and Nation felt that there was a sustaining power inherent within the people.

In the state of Illinois alone within sixty days, from the date of the first war meeting of the board, fifty thousand men whose minds grasped the situation and whose moral sense urged them to support the government, left their desks, benches, plows and ungathered crops to offer their lives that the Nation might live.

Notwithstanding the rapidity with which new troops were organized: before they could reach the front the Army of the Ohio was back to the Ohio river and the Army of the Potomac back to the Potomac river and the loyal states threatened with invasion.

D. H. Stevens

Jun 1st Lt., of Late C.B. of I Battery Ills Vol
any A.A.Q.M. any Col of the 6th reg
3d brig 1st Div of Q.M. forces

Chicago Ills April 3rd 1900.

On 2 August the men who had been mustered into the Battery assembled downtown and marched to Camp Douglas on Chicago's South Side. There on the same day Sylvanus Harlow Stevens was appointed First Sergeant by Captain James Hughes Stokes, Battery Commander. The Chicago Board of Trade Battery received six field artillery guns 11 August, uniforms 13 August and horses 20 August. The Battery left 9 September by rail for Louisville, Kentucky, and from there marched by stages toward the front. The Battery participated in the Perryville campaign, finally reaching Nashville, Tennessee, the end of November.

It was near Nashville that Sylvanus Harlow Stevens was formally notified 2 December 1862 by Governor Richard Yates of Illinois of his appointment as Junior First Lieutenant of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, effective as of 18 November 1862. His brother, Silas Curtis Stevens (39), who was a private in the Battery, in his Civil War notes comments on his brother's promotion as follows:

> ". . . We took up our line of march later in the morning and crossed the Cumberland River, passing through the city of Nashville, taking for our next camp a position on an inhospitable ledge of rocks situated on the south of the town.
>
> It was at this place my brother, Enoch B. Stevens and others visited the Battery for the second time. Both he and I were acquainted with the surroundings of the camp as well as the events at that period connected with the Battery--how our brother, S. H., was made Junior 1st Lieutenant, and the installment into his office, so well earned, before the entire command drawn up into line in front of the row of white tents, on that cold raw December day . . ."

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens had command of the left section of the Battery at the three day battle of Stone River, one of the great battles of the Civil War which began 31 December 1862. Both the Union and Confederate Army suffered enormous losses.

After the fierce fighting had ceased Lieutenant Sylvanus Harlow Stevens received orders from General William Starke Rosecrans' Headquarters Friday night 2 January 1863 to go to Nashville to obtain the return of the Battery's supply wagons and other Army equipment. His brother, Silas Curtis Stevens, in his Civil War notes again comments as follows:

> "Having received a ten days leave of absence, it was on Saturday, the 3rd of January, that my brother, Lieutenant Sylvanus H. Stevens, started for Nashville. In his intrepid, masterful way

Lieutenant Sylvanus Harlow Stevens

1862

he rode through without escort, though not without hindrance by many of the enemy's scouting parties at intervals along the road.

He gave to the people of Chicago the first news of the Battle of Stone River, sending the famous dispatch, telling of our losses and achievements. The telegram he sent read:

'Nashville, Tennessee
January 3, 1863

Murry Nelson & Co.
Chicago, Illinois

Murfreesboro is ours. Terrific fighting on Friday. No more casualties in the Battery; it has won glorious distinction.

S. H. Stevens'"

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens attended to his assignment after he reached Nashville. He remained in Nashville a few days to meet his wife. She joined him from Chicago and elected to remain in Nashville. She was to live there for nearly seven years, except for a few short trips to Chicago. During the War years in Nashville she worked in hospitals and field stations to minister to the wounded, the dying and the sick soldiers. With other women volunteers she also collected and distributed medical supplies and packages of clothing and gifts to the men of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery.*

During 1863 Sylvanus Harlow Stevens was in the Battle of Chickamauga 20 September, participating in the action on the extreme right. He was in the engagements at Duck Creek, Sugar Creek and Farmington. He was severely wounded by an explosive shell from Confederate artillery, along with several of his cannoneers, while in command of Number 1 Gun at the Battle of Farmington 8 October 1863.

He was detailed 26 January 1864 as Acting Assistant Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland at the Military Depot in Nashville, Tennessee. Sylvanus Harlow Stevens reported for duty there at once. For this special assignment he had a large clerical staff detached from other commands because of their special qualifications. He was placed in charge of the Department of River and Depot Transportation, United States Shipyard, and Fuel for River steamers. His office was at 88 North Cherry Street (later re-named Fourth Street).

*See Juliet Eleanor Brawner (385).

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens and his wife and their infant son, Russell Houston Stevens (65), lived nearby at 96 North Cherry Street. His brother, Silas Curtis Stevens, visited them in April 1864 while on a short furlough from his post at the Headquarters of the Second Cavalry Division. In his Civil War notes he comments on this visit as follows:

> "I was comfortable and clean. I slept all night in a dry, warm place and lived on S.H.'s rations. His mess was formed by his wife and family and the office force connected with his department. They drew the Government ration the same as the soldiers in the field. These rations were turned over with such other additions as the members of the mess cared to supply at their own expense and made ready for the table under the supervision of Mrs. Stevens. It was conducted in a measure somewhat like our mess at Huntsville, Alabama, for the clerical force at the Headquarters of General George Crook."

Shortly after this visit Silas Curtis Stevens returned to the Chicago Board of Trade Battery for a few hours on an assignment. In his Civil War notes he states:

> "Quarters of the Battery I noticed on my call had been constructed of mud and boards by the boys and were very comfortable. The houses were well roofed in and floored over, with substantial chimneys and well built fireplaces for cooking and heating purposes. Bunks for sleeping were on either side of the one room shelters. These houses with rather low ceilings were warm and pleasant, much more so than the old Sibley tents pitched on the pike at Murfreesboro which had been our quarters the year before.
>
> On the occasion of my visit to the Battery, I was informed that the men had contributed building material and their own time to construct a commodious house for my brother, S.H., as a gift to him on the anticipation of his return to the Battery from Nashville. This was done even though Lieutenant Robinson was in command as acting Captain.
>
> But S.H. did not return. The detail on General Donaldson's Staff was made permanent. This item of information about the house moved me deeply. To me it was an affectionate tribute and generous testimonial from his men with whom he had associated and fought side by side. Certainly it was contrary to all previous military experience in our Battery for S.H. was the one they were so willing to serve and to show their appreciation by this voluntary act of service. S.H. was merely called 'Lieutenant' by all the men, the title and the man, one and the same."

Special Orders No. 114 issued 3 September 1864 at the Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, provided for the organization of the military personnel of the Quartermaster's Department. The Order stated that Lieutenant S. H. Stevens, Chicago Board of Trade Battery and Acting Assistant Quartermaster was appointed Colonel, Sixth Regiment of Quartermaster forces at Nashville.

Colonel Stevens placed his Regiment in line of battle as part of the Third Brigade of the First Division during the Battle of Nashville. This major Battle was fought 15 and 16 December 1864 and resulted in the decisive defeat of the Army of the Tennessee under the command of General John Bell Hood by the Union forces of the Army of the Cumberland under the command of General George Henry Thomas.

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens continued his assignment in Nashville until after the close of the Civil War. He was relieved from duty 23 June 1865 and ordered to report back to the Chicago Board of Trade Battery to his command there as Junior First Lieutenant. He joined the Battery then moving north to be mustered out. He arrived in Chicago with them 27 June 1865 and was mustered out of service 30 June 1865.

The dedicated service of Sylvanus Harlow Stevens as Acting Assistant Quartermaster is evidenced in the following report of General James Lowry Donaldson which concerns the operation of the Quartermaster Department, Nashville for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1865:

"Headquarters, Department of
the Cumberland
Chief Quartermaster's Office
Nashville, Tennessee
June 30, 1865

Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs
Quartermaster General, U. S. Army
Washington, D. C.

. . . The only Acting Assistant Quartermasters of whom I have any personal knowledge are . . . and First Lieutenant S. H. Stevens, Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Illinois Volunteers. Lieutenant Stevens served at the Depot, Nashville and displayed ability and faithfulness. He was in charge of river and depot transportation, levees, fuel for steamers, etc. The duties were arduous and responsible and Lieutenant Stevens especially deserves great credit for the manner in which he loaded and unloaded boats and disposed of the enormous amount of public stores. I refer to his accounts as evidence of this. . . .

Very respectfully, your obedient servant
J. L. Donaldson
Brevet Major General, U. S. Army
and Chief Quartermaster"

The Stevens Dwelling in Humboldt, Kansas

Photographed in 1909

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens soon returned to Nashville with his family. Because of his experience and knowledge of the Military Depot there he was asked by the Government, as a civilian, to supervise the storage and later the distribution of surplus war supplies and equipment which were being assembled at various shipping points. Part of this period he spent in the Muscle Shoals, Alabama area.

In 1867 he began the manufacture of wagons. His Nashville address was 237 Spruce Street. In September 1869 he decided to move to Kansas which seemed to him and to many others to offer promising opportunities to settlers. The period after the Civil War was one of rapid development in Kansas, still only thinly settled since its admittance to the Union in 1861.

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens and his wife and their children, now two in number, left Nashville by steamer. The water route was north on the Cumberland to the Ohio River, west to the Mississippi River, thence north to Saint Louis, Missouri. There the family were house guests for a short time of James Madison Brawner (386), brother of Sylvanus Harlow Stevens' wife. Then they lived temporarily in a house on Lafayette Street on the south side of Saint Louis.

In April 1870, three months after the birth of a daughter, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens set out for Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas. He traveled over the tracks of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad and reached his destination less than two weeks after the Line was completed to Humboldt. His wife and their three children left Saint Louis in October and joined him. Their house which he built in 1870, still stands (1966) with only minor additions (fence and garage).

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens founded a lumber yard soon after his arrival, later taking in a partner. He was also an occasional grain shipper to Chicago connections. Humboldt was in a period of rapid growth. A large number of buildings were erected in 1870-1872. Property values increased and town lots were difficult to obtain. Sylvanus Harlow Stevens shared in the general prosperity of the community. He was able to acquire a good cash reserve which was to stand him in good stead during the unexpected adverse business conditions of 1873 and 1874.

In 1873 the national panic seriously affected business in Humboldt. Some merchants found it difficult to meet their obligations; others failed. Inflated property values decreased rapidly. Recovery was slow. Sylvanus Harlow Stevens survived, but found his lumber business sharply curtailed for some time.

1874 was known as the year of the grasshopper plague. In August the grasshoppers invaded Allen County which was experiencing a very dry season. The wheat crop had been harvested, but the corn crop and all vegetation were devastated in most of the County. Large quantities of

Official Invitation sent to the Honorable S. H. Stevens

eggs were deposited during the plague. The winter of 1874 was dry and the eggs hatched out in the spring of 1875. Before they attained sufficient size to have wings the young grasshoppers would hop from one field to another and sometimes would pile up in drifts several inches deep. The greater part of the wheat crop was utterly destroyed, as well as the small grains and vegetables. The first plantings of corn were destroyed. Finally in early June the pests began to fly away and by the middle of June all of them had disappeared.

After his arrival in Humboldt Sylvanus Harlow Stevens participated and took a prominent role in civic activities. Now as its Mayor he met the challenging problems occasioned by the grasshopper plague. Humboldt committees were organized to assist the needy and the destitute. Aid societies were formed and provisions, clothing and grain were sent by citizens of other States. A second planting of corn after the grasshoppers left in June 1875 resulted in a bumper crop. Farmers once more faced the future with hope and courage.

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens was the Mayor of Humboldt for three consecutive one year terms, 1873-1875. In 1875 he was elected the Treasurer of Humboldt Township. As a Republican candidate he was elected and served in the Kansas State Legislature, 1876-1877, as Representative from the 48th District.* Allen County at that time included Districts 47 and 48. He was elected in the general election of 2 November 1875 and sworn in 11 January 1876. In the Legislature he distinguished himself by introducing and championing just laws to revert a vast amount of railroad land to the government, under the provisions of the homestead law.

Colonel Stevens, as he was thus often respectfully addressed, returned to private life after several years of public service. During this time he had not been able to give close personal supervision to his lumber yard. He found that in his extended absences there had been mismanagement and irregularities among the personnel. He decided to liquidate the business quietly. Thereafter he was manager of another Humboldt lumber yard.

In 1882 the Chicago Board of Trade offered Sylvanus Harlow Stevens the post of Chief Flaxseed Inspector. He accepted the position 14 February 1882. The Chicago Herald published the following item Saturday, 18 February 1882:

"On 'Change

Gossip of the Board of Trade
and Stock Exchange

Mr. S. H. Stevens has been
appointed inspector of flaxseed
by the Board of Directors"

*The Townships of Cottage Grove, Salem, Ellsmore, Humboldt, and the City of Humboldt constituted the 48th District.

Humboldt, Kansas in 1879

Humboldt is in southeast Kansas in the southwest part of Allen County. It is situated on level valley lands on both sides of the Neosho River which flows south.

The business portion of the Town is on the east side of the River. The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad (later re-named the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad) on the east side, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad on the west side, were completed in 1870.

The first settler in Allen County came in January 1855; the first marriage occurred in August 1856 and the first death the same year.

In 1856 a group of Lawrence, Kansas, men formed the Humboldt Land Company and induced representatives heading a German Lutheran Colony from Hartford, Connecticut, to settle there. This Land Company also interested other groups of settlers to join them. The site was named in honor of Baron von Humboldt (1769-1859), German naturalist and traveler. During the winter of 1856-1857 the German group was organized in Hartford and arrived in Humboldt in the spring of 1857.

A Post Office was established in 1858. In 1861 the United States Land Office moved to Humboldt from Fort Scott. The 1865 treaty signed with the Osage Indians permitted actual settlers in 1868 to enter and buy 160 acres in Allen County at $1.25 per acre. The change of location of the Land Office brought an immense trade to Humboldt.

	Population		
Place	1870	1875	1880
Humboldt	1,202	1,151	1,542
Allen County	7,022	6,638	11,302
Kansas	364,399	528,349	996,096

The Territory of Kansas, organized in 1854, had a population of 107,206 in 1860. It was admitted to the Union 29 January 1861 as the 34th State.

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens left Humboldt in advance of his family shortly after the following item was published Saturday, 4 March 1882 in the Humboldt Union:

> "Colonel Stevens has received the appointment of receiver and inspector of flax seed of the Chicago Board of Trade. We believe the Colonel held the same or similar position at the breaking out of the rebellion, and which he resigned to enter the Union Army. The Colonel is amply qualified to fill the position, and while we are extremely sorry to lose him as a citizen, we are pleased to learn that he has secured a lucrative position. His family will remove to Chicago some time during the season."

His wife and their children remained in Humboldt until August. The news of their departure was published in several newspapers. The one which appeared in the Humboldt Interstate Thursday, 17 August 1882 read:

> "Mrs. S. H. Stevens and family left on Saturday last for Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. Stevens leaves many warm friends in this city."

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens and his family first lived in a house on 50th Street at the foot of Kimbark Avenue. In 1883 the family moved to a house at 4328 Greenwood Avenue. From early 1885 to the late summer 1886 the family home was another leased house two blocks west at 4331 Ellis Avenue.

From the time of his arrival in the spring of 1882 until the spring of 1885, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens' office was Room 12 in the Times Building at 179 Washington Street, pending the completion of the Chicago Board of Trade building. The Board had, by this time, outgrown its leased quarters in the Chamber of Commerce building. When the Chicago Board of Trade Building was opened in 1885 Sylvanus Harlow Stevens moved his office there and occupied Room 99 on the ninth floor, until his death more than seventeen years later.

In 1886 he bought a house at 5432 Jefferson Avenue in Hyde Park.* The house and garden were on Lot 7 in Block 41. The lot had a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. He and his wife lived there until his death in 1902. Their four children lived at home also, for a time, until two of them married and the other two left Chicago to develop their careers elsewhere.

Continued on Page 129

*Jefferson Avenue was re-named Harper Avenue in 1914. Hyde Park was annexed to Chicago 29 April 1889.

The Chicago Board of Trade Building

1885

Description of the Chicago Board of Trade Building

The cornerstone of the Chicago Board of Trade Building was laid 13 December 1882. The building was dedicated 29 April 1885 and opened for business 1 May 1885. It was located on Jackson Street (later re-named Jackson Boulevard) at the foot of La Salle Street. The structure of Fox Island granite was erected at a total cost of $1,730,000. It was the largest and finest building for its purpose in the world.

The front portion containing the exchange hall was 140 feet high, surmounted by a tower which reached 310 feet above the ground, tallest in the City. The tower, 32 feet square at the base, was conspicuous for its clock dial on all sides. The tower was built of masonry up to 225 feet and of iron from there to the pinnacle. The large exchange hall in the front portion of the building measured 152 feet by 161 feet and was 80 feet high.

The rear portion of the Chicago Board of Trade Building, containing nine floors of offices, was 160 feet high. The offices and rooms were handsomely furnished in mahogany, with artistic wood mantels and were finely frescoed.

Note: In 1930 the Building was razed and replaced by the present Chicago Board of Trade Building.

Early Telephone Service in Chicago

225 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606 Telephone (312) 727-9411

Illinois Bell
Telephone Company

January 19, 1967

Mr. John G. Stevens
One University Parkway, East
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Dear Mr. Stevens:

We have your request for telephone record information and are glad to give you the information from our archives.

Telephones were first installed in Chicago on June 26, 1878.

Also, our directory records date back to 1885. At that time and until 1899, your grandfather, S. H. Stevens, had the telephone number listing of Main 1369. The October, 1899, directory issue discloses a telephone number change to Harrison 1257, and succeeding directory issues list it that way through 1902.

Yours very truly,

Raymond R. Lobertini

Information Assistant

S. H. STEVENS,

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FLAX SEED,

ROOM 99,

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING,

TELEPHONE, 1369. CHICAGO.

Continued from Page 125

The family were members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, then located on Lake Avenue* near 50th Street. His wife and their children were active in the women's and young people's organizations.

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens' contribution to grain and flaxseed inspection is described in an article published 21 January 1935 in the Modern Miller which appears on a subsequent page. It is noteworthy that more than thirty two years after his death his methods and achievements were of interest and that honor was paid to his memory, by editorial comment, for his ability and integrity and the esteem in which he was held by the Chicago Board of Trade.

He was a member of the General George H. Thomas Post No. 5 of the Grand Army of the Republic. In August 1900 he attended the national encampment of the G.A.R. held in Chicago.

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States 12 May 1892. His Insignia number was 9615. This organization was composed of officers of the army, navy and marine corps who served in Union forces.

He was also a member of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery Association. After his return to Chicago in 1882 he was active in its affairs for many years. His last meeting with members was at the annual banquet of the Association held 30 May 1901.

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens and his wife, Juliet Brawner Stevens, celebrated their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary 29 January 1902 at a quiet gathering of family and friends in their home. He was not well and continued to fail in health.

He was granted a Civil War veteran's invalid pension in 1902. Certificate No. 1,041,798 was issued 26 April 1902. His pension was retroactive to 27 January 1902. He lived less than a year longer.

After his death his estate papers show the interesting fact that when his Chicago Board of Trade membership was sold 3 April 1903 it commanded a price of $3,650. As one of a mere handful of early members of the Board in 1857 his membership fee had cost him five dollars.

His widow sold the house but continued to live in Chicago until her death some years later. Her son, Russell Houston Stevens, and his wife were devoted to her and made it possible for her remaining years to be lived in comfort.

*Lake Avenue was re-named Lake Park Avenue in 1913.

He died 19 December 1902 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 75 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
She died 26 May 1911 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 77 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

Their Children:

62) i Unnamed son
) born 12 October 1854 in West Urbana, Illinois;
Twins) died there same day.
)
63) ii Unnamed son
born 12 October 1854 in West Urbana, Illinois;
died there same day.

64 iii Ida May
born 23 November 1857 in Chicago, Illinois; died there 7 July 1858, aged 7 months.
Interment: City Cemetery,* Chicago, Illinois

*65 iv Russell Houston
born 10 March 1863 in Nashville, Tennessee

*66 v Juliet Nora
born 17 September 1868 in Nashville, Tennessee

*67 vi Edith Agnes
born 21 January 1870 in Saint Louis, Missouri

*68 vii Sylvanus Harlow, Jr.
born 1 June 1872 in Humboldt, Kansas

*Re-interment 27 October 1862 in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago.

Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.
Secretarys Office.

Chicago, January 9, 1903.

Mrs. S H Stevens,

Madam:

The following record was this day made at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago:

"The death of Sylvanus H Stevens occurred on the 19th. of December, 1902. Mr Stevens enlisted as a private in the Chicago Board of Trade Battery on July 21, 1861, and was discharged as Junior 1st. Lieutenant on June 30, 1865; he joined the Geo H Thomas Post No. 5, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic on February 23, 1897.

Mr Stevens was a conscientious and painstaking officer of the Board, peculiarly qualified to perform the duties of Chief Inspector and Registrar of Flaxseed. He was uniformly gentlemanly in the discharge of his duties, and will be remembered with pride as a representative of this Board in the Great Army that fought for and preserved the Union of these states."

Respectfully,

E. Francis Stone

Secretary.

Military Order

of the

Loyal Legion of the United States

In Memoriam

Companion

First Lieutenant

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens,

Died at Chicago, Illinois,

December 19, 1902.

MILITARY ORDER

OF THE

LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Circular No.
Series of 1903
Whole No. 451

CHICAGO, March 20, 1903.

At a stated meeting of this Commandery, held on the Fifth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Three, the accompanying report of a Committee appointed to prepare a tribute of respect to the memory of our late Companion First Lieutenant SYLVANUS HARLOW STEVENS was received and ordered published.

By order of First Lieutenant

OLIVER W. NORTON.
Commander.

ROSWELL H. MASON,
Captain, Recorder.

SYLVANUS HARLOW STEVENS.

LIEUTENANT STEVENS was born in Livermore, Maine, on the 26th day of October, 1827. He was the first one to sign the muster roll that was opened for the recruiting of The Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Illinois Volunteers, on the 21st of July, 1862, and it was largely owing to his influence and efforts that the Battery was recruited to the limit in the short time of twenty-four hours.

On the 2nd of August following, he was appointed First Sergeant, in which capacity he served with great credit to himself, his command and his country until November 18th, 1862, when he was promoted to Junior First Lieutenant, and served with the Battery in the campaigns of Stone River, Tullahoma and Chickamauga, in command of his Section, which was often detached from the balance of the Battery, serving with one of the brigades of the Second Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland, of which the Battery was a part, equipped as Horse Artillery, and in the hard marches and almost constant fighting of this Division in its operations against the enemies' Cavalry, no more brave, intrepid and zealous officer ever commanded a Section.

On the 28th of January, 1864, Lieut. STEVENS was detailed by Gen Thomas for service with the Quartermaster's Department at Nashville, in charge of river transportation, and in this position, by his sound business judgment and indefatigable energy, rendered invaluable service to the Government and the Army in receiving and forwarding the enormous amount of supplies, the distribution for which Nashville was the base

He was ever mindful for the comfort and welfare of his men in the field, and together with his most estimable wife, did much toward securing delicacies for the sick and wounded in the hospitals.

On the 23rd of June, 1865, Lieut. STEVENS was mustered out of the service, and resumed the duties in civil life that he had given up to enter the service, and which position he continued to fill until the day of his death, on December 19th, 1902.

He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, May 12, 1892, his Insignia number being 9615

Lieut. STEVENS was appointed Flax Inspector of the Chicago Board of Trade in January 1882, and filled that position continuously until his death. He was an expert, and the acknowledged authority on flax in every market in this country, and his inspection was recognized in foreign countries as standard. The other flax markets in this country have established their rules to correspond with Mr. STEVENS' rulings

He was a man of absolute integrity and firmness; one who could not be swerved one iota by any pressure from his decision of right and wrong; one who, in filling his position of high trust and responsibility, commanded the respect and esteem of all officers and members of the Board of Trade, as well as of his subordinates.

In his death the Chicago Board of Trade lost one of its most faithful and reliable associates.

His home life was gentle, sweet and loving.

To his wife and children who survive him we extend our heartfelt sympathy, and also our congratulations upon the splendid record which he has left to them.

ISRAEL F. RUMSEY,
ABBOTT L. ADAMS,
MILLARD J. SHERIDAN,
Committee.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Brown Wylie Mitchell, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Ellwood Zell and Captain Peter Dirck Keyser founded the Order 15 April 1865 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A permament organization was effected there 3 May 1865.

Objects

To cherish the memories and associations of the war waged in defence of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic; strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship-in-arms; advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States, especially those associated as Companions of this Order, and extend all possible relief to their widows and children; foster the cultivation of military and naval science; enforce unqualified allegiance to the General Government; protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and maintain National Honor, Union and Independence.

Membership

Original Companions of the First Class are Commissioned Officers and honorably discharged Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, regular or volunteer, including officers of assimilated or corresponding rank by appointment of the Secretary of War or Navy, who were actually engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion prior to 15 April 1865, or who have served under the President's call 15 April 1861, or who having served as non-commissioned officers, warrant officers or enlisted men, during the War of the Rebellion, have since been or may hereafter be commissioned as officers in the United States regular or volunteer Army, Navy or Marine Corps, all midshipmen in the United States Navy and all cadets of the United States Army, who while pursuing their course in the United States Naval Academy or United States Military Academy, actually rendered service.

Other classes of members included Hereditary Companions of the First Class which provided for membership by direct male lineal descent and Companions of the Second Class which provided for collateral male members descending only from the brother or sister of an Hereditary Companion of the First Class.

State Commanderies were organized in Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, Massachusetts, California, Wisconsin, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, Indiana, Washington, Vermont and Maryland.

Grand Army of the Republic

The Grand Army of the Republic was founded by Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson in Decatur, Illinois, during the winter of 1865-1866. He was surgeon of the 14th Illinois Infantry Regiment of Volunteers from 7 April 1862 to 24 June 1864. The first post was organized 6 April 1866 in Decatur; the first State encampment met 12 June 1866 in Springfield, Illinois; and the first national encampment was held 20 November 1866 in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Objects

1 To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late Rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

2 To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

3 To maintain the allegiance to the United States of America, based on a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, its Constitution and Laws; to discontinance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights, and justice to all men.

Eligibility

Soldiers and Sailors of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, who served between April 12, 1861 and April 9, 1865, in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and those having been honorably discharged therefrom after such service, and subject to the orders of U.S. General Officers, between the dates mentioned, shall be eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. No person shall be eligible for membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States.

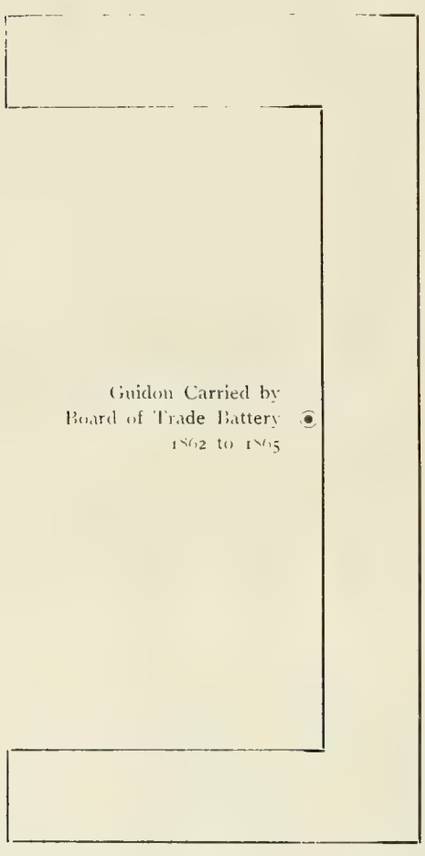
National Encampments were held in chief cities. In 1890 the G.A.R. reached a peak membership of 409,489. The 34th Encampment held in August 1900 in Chicago, Illinois, witnessed the most imposing procession ever held by the G.A.R. when the men in blue marched in serried ranks, never equaled again in number. The 83rd and last Encampment was held August 28-September 1, 1949 in Indianapolis, Indiana, scene of the first Encampment. The last Union Army veteran died 2 August 1956 in Duluth, Minnesota, aged 109 years. He was the last of 2,675,000 men in blue and with him died the Grand Army of the Republic.

The handsome G.A.R. monument in Washington, D.C. is located at the junction of C and 7th Streets and Indiana Avenue, N.W.

Chicago Board of Trade Battery Banquet

May 30, 1901

At the banquet of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery given on the evening of May 30, 1901, the following members of the Battery were present, as shown in the diagram, the Guidon of the Battery recently reclaimed being given a place of honor in the center of the tables.



F. S. Rockwood
Calvin Durand
A. L. Merrill
B. F. Nourse
Valentine Steele
E. L. Prescott — Henry Dippi
(*Bugler 1st Ill. Vol. Cav.*)
Geo. I. Robinson
J. D. Toomey
J. A. Nourse
F. B. Rockwood
W. C. Molau
E. Robinson — Wm. Eakins
(*A Guest*) G. W. Peck
C. W. Erby
J. H. Hildreth — Frank Knight
S. A. Lock
David Burr
A. L. Adams
S. H. Stevens
J. J. Gilmore — James Ives
C. A. Baldwin
J. B. Finley
H. B. Chandler — S. M. Randolph
T. N. Watson
C. S. Dwight — J. B. Hall
Geo. Little
J. G. Peters — J. M. Sexton
Lieut. Col. Livermore
(*3d Ohio Cav.*)

80

Chicago Ills
February 16th 1900

Military Register
of Sylvanus Harlow Stevens

I Sylvanus Harlow Stevens the first child of Sylvanus B. and Rebecca P. Stevens was born on the 26th day of October A.D. 1827. at their homestead on the left bank of the Androscroggin river one mile below Livermore Falls in the town of Livermore in the (then) county of Oxford in the state of Maine U.S.A.

I enlisted in the military service of the United States, in the war for the Union, as a private in the Chicago Board of Trade Battery of Light Artillery, Illinois Volunteers, at Chicago July 21st A.D. 1862.

I was sworn into the United States military service at the place of enlistment, with the full muster roll of said battery, by Captain J. Christopher of the U.S. Army August 1st 1862.

I was appointed First Sergeant of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery Ills Vol by Captain James. N. Stokes commanding August 2nd 1862.

I was appointed Junior First Lieutenant

of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery of Light Artillery Illinois Volunteers. by Richard Yates the then Governor of the State of Illinois, on the 2nd day of December A.D. 1862 - to take rank from the 18th day of November 1862.

I was mustered out as First Sergeant and mustered in as Junior First Lieutenant of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery of Light Artillery of Illinois Volunteers at Nashville Tenn December eight 1862.

I was detailed on the 26th day of January 1864 by Maj Genl George H. Thomas, Commanding the Department of the Cumberland, as Acting Assistant Quarter-Master and ordered to report for duty to Colonel James L. Donaldson Senior and supervising Quarter-master of the Department of the Cumberland, with Head Quarters - at the Military Depot of Nashville Tenn.

I reported at once and relieved Captain A.Q.M. J.D. Stubbs of the Department of Forage. Being soon relieved of that department i Sunder orders relieved Captains A.Q.M. Winslow. Norton. Reynolds. and A.A.Q.M. Mills, which placed me in charge of the Departments of River and Depot Transportation, United States Ship-Yard and Fuel for Steamers. All of which I was in charge until the close of the war.

On the 10th day of October 1864 - to take rank from September 23rd 1864 - I was appointed by the War Department at Washington Colonel of the Sixth Regiment of Quartermasters Forces at Nashville Tenn and ordered to report to Colonel Thomas J. Cox commanding Third Brigade of the First Division, General James L. Donaldson commanding.

I placed and held my regiment in line of battle at Nashville December 15th and 16th 1864.

On the 23rd of June 1865 I was relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Quarter-master by Major General George H. Thomas and ordered to report to my command for muster out of service, by reason of the close of the war.

On the 30th day of June 1865, at Chicago Illinois, I was honorably mustered out of the Military service of the United States by Captain George W. Hill of the 13th U.S. Infantry.

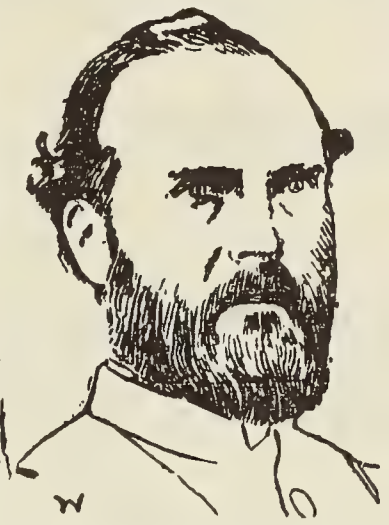
S. H. Stevens
Jun 1st Lt, Late, C 13th O.V.B. Ills Vol
And A.A.Q.M. of the 6th Reg
3rd Brig 1st Div of Q.M. Forces

Newspaper Article published during the 34th National Encampment
of the Grand Army of the Republic in Chicago

BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.

COLONEL SYLVANUS H. STEVENS.

It is the gloomy midsummer of 1862, the scales of battle tipping against the Nation, the armies of rebellion back again on the Ohio and Potomac, and aggressively threatening invasion of the North. Chicago Board of Trade hears and echoes the warning cry of its patriot son, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, a member of the board then as now, and today its skilled flaxseed inspector and registrar, No. 99 Board of Trade building; and



while he first affixes his name to the enlistment roll, to later become the new command's first lieutenant, and still later—Oct. 10, 1864—by direct appointment from Washington, Colonel of the Sixth regiment of quartermasters' forces at Nashville, placing and holding his regiment in line of battle there Dec. 15 and 16, the board subscribes the sinews of war by the tens of thousands of dollars, initial provision for several complete regiments, besides this first child of its martial zeal, the ever-famous Board of Trade battery that, hurrying to the front, receives anon its baptism of fire, and continues the board's and the Nation's faithful soldier and servant till the war's end.

See, on forage foray, heroic Stevens—his squad overwhelmed and captured—continue the fight single-handed, even with the butt of his gun! a half-score of mounted foemen dashing against him.

"The Seven-Gun Battery," one more than the regulation outfit, the Board of Trade heroes' sobriquet.

Again, at the battle of Farmington—crucial struggle that saved Thomas' army from capture in "the siege of Chattanooga"—it is the same spirit of the infant giantess among cities that asserts itself, still holding fast to its guns, though dismounted and nearly unmanned by death-scattering shells, until the tide of battle turns and the Confederates' own captured artillery is the Chicago Board of Trade Battery's reward of victory. General Thomas himself, in equipoise unsurpassed, in generalship peerless, said our battery "had earned them if any company had." The success of the battle of Farmington," said Colonel Stevens yesterday, "made possible the battle of Chattanooga. My dispatch from the battle-field to Murry Nelson, father of the battery, and brought out in an extra by a Chicago evening paper, was the first intelligence the North had of this great victory."

The home coming! Ah, all things have an end—even thou, God of battles, in the Prince of Peace! And gala day indeed, this blessed night of early springtime, 1865, when Johnny comes marching home again and the grateful, proud Board of Trade formally votes its true-blue battery unstinted thanks and feasting. And Mrs. Sylvanus H. Stevens, "Down in Dixie," with her husband and "her boys," through it all, their sweet sister of charity in sickness, their mother of consolation in every time of stress, she today joins her distinguished husband in kind greetings to our guests, the whole encampment of heroes who wore the blue.

MURRY NELSON,

Chicago's well-known senior member on change, said yesterday: "I am proud of my connection with the Board of Trade battery. Colonel Stevens, the first recruit, really enlisted in my office, and I hustled around for re-enforcements the best I knew how. While that kept me from the war, where, with my girth offering such an extra target, I probably would have been killed in thirty days, they thought I was doing more good at home and held me here, and we went on and raised three regiments besides the battery.

"People talk about militarism. When Lee surrendered we must have had an army of 3,000,000 men. They marched home from the war and marched through Washington, and by October they had all disappeared from the face of the earth, as it seemed—gone back to their farms, their shops, their offices, their former occupations, and everything was quiet, for sure, along the Potomac. Nobody was afraid of militarism then, but now some people—not the G. A. R., I guess—have hysterics at the thought of a standing army of merely 100,000."

Chicago Inter Ocean
Sunday 26 August 1900

THE BEST READ MILLING PAPER

Modern Miller

Vol. 62 — No. 51 | Chicago, December 21, 1935 | Published Weekly

The Modern Miller

Extends

The Season's Greetings

Because close ties of friendship bind us to the milling and allied industries—it is with a very personal interest and more than ordinary pleasure that we send these Holiday Greetings to our friends.

In the spirit of good-will and fellowship we wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy, Prosperous New Year.

EARLY GRAIN INSPECTION HISTORY

S. H. Stevens' Contribution to Grain Inspection — Invention of Several Appliances to Facilitate Inspection

THE June issue of the Grain Inspectors' Letter carried an item regarding first numerical grain grades, which were adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade in 1856, and then revised in 1857. The inspection system adopted in 1857 did not operate as smoothly as had been contemplated, partly because there was no chief grain inspector, and consequently no uniformity in the application of the standards. On the 24th of May, 1858, the Board appointed George Sitts as chief inspector.

The year 1858 was the year that witnessed the successful laying of the trans-atlantic cable between Valencia Bay on the coast of Ireland and Trinity Bay on the coast of Newfoundland. This year is also important from a grain inspection standpoint as marking the invention of the grain trier. Before 1858 the elevator foreman or inspectors had been compelled to push their hands down through the grain, and seldom reached the bottom of the car. In 1858 a Chicago elevator foreman employed by Gibb, Griffin and Company, made and used a grain trier. This first trier was made by a tinsmith who covered a broomstick with tin and cut several holes in the sleeve to admit the grain after the removal of the broomstick. The end of this device was flat, and it was very difficult to push it into the grain. The inspection of grain at that time did not include the taking of samples or the issuing of certificates. Inspection was not required and the services of the inspectors were given only when requests were made by owners of the grain. The inspection fees of 10 cents per car load and 25 cents for each canal boat were paid to the inspectors, their remuneration being strictly on a fee basis.

During these early days of grain inspection, there was a man in the grain commission business in Chicago who was to become the leader in the grain inspection field. He held office as chief inspector for only one year, but through his efforts grain inspection was established on a secure foundation. It is our good fortune that this leader in our special field was well known by Charles S. Clark, the present editor and manager of the Grain and Feed Journals who published a series of articles in 1895 and 1902, from which the material which follows is taken.

S. H. STEVENS

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens was born near Livermore, Maine, October 26, 1826, and in 1843 his parents moved to Quincy, Illinois. While living there he first showed an interest in public matters, and at an early age was chosen deputy sheriff of Adams County, Illinois. Mr. Stevens was married in 1852, and in 1854 moved to Chicago, where he engaged in the grain commission business. He was appointed to the office of chief inspector and assumed these duties April 1, 1860. He was paid $2,000 per year salary, and after meeting the expenses of his department he turned over a fair surplus to the inspection funds of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Stevens invented several appliances for facilitating the work of inspecting grain. He improved upon the broomstick trier by making the first long trier, which he used in sampling grain arriving in boats. This trier was six feet long, and was made of copper. He also devised a ladder to hang upon the slide bar of the car upon which the doors were run in those days.

Mr. Stevens made the first reports of inspected grain receipts by grades and railroads, which were posted on the Exchange and published in Wells Commercial Express. He had boxes on the Exchange floor refilled each Monday with an average sample of each grade of grain as graded by his department during the preceding week. He collected samples of all kinds and varieties of grain grown in the West and displayed them in a cabinet. Unfortunately this collection was destroyed by the great fire of 1871.

CORN AND WHEAT GRADES

It was during the administration of Mr. Stevens that classification of corn on a color basis was established. In November of that year, the previous corn grades were changed to "Pure White," "Pure Yellow," "Mixed," and "Rejected." It was thought that these grades would be an inducement to farmers and dealers to market their corn in better condition than had been the previous practice, and that better prices would be realized by so doing. This is one of the first records of attempted crop improvement through standardization.

The wheat grades established in 1857 had been revised a number of times. Test weight per bushel requirements had been added and chess had been recognized as a grading factor in winter wheats. The spring wheat receipts of August, 1860, were classified and graded as "Extra Club," "Extra Spring," "No. 1 Spring," and "Rejected Spring," but on September 15 of that year the following spring wheat grades, with their corresponding test weight requirements, were adopted.

Extra Club, 60 lbs.; No. 1 Spring, 59 lbs.; Northwestern Club, 59 lbs.; No. 2 Spring, 56 lbs.; Rejected, 45 lbs.

HIS ANNUAL REPORT

A great amount of information regarding Mr. Stevens work was disclosed in his annual report of April 1 1861, wherein he discussed the setting up of his office and records. He told how he made arrangements and agreements with the railroad to report the condition of railroad cars with respect to leakage or bad order. He described how grain in cargoes was sampled and discussed grain grades. Quoting from this report we read:

"Without any rule or precedent requiring it, your chief inspector of grain feels that the office is of sufficient importance to warrant a report. * * *"

On the subject of grain grades, he said:

"It is my opinion as they are now established, both as regards wheat and corn, that great wisdom has been displayed and correct conclusions arrived at. A frequent changing of grades should, if possible, be avoided."

On other subjects he said:

"I am satisfied that the office of chief inspector of grain should be progressive and become one of the institutions of the greatest primary grain market in the world, in fact the center of all desirable information in regard to the varieties, growth and qualities of grain; where the member can take his eastern or transatlantic friend and with pride point out the capabilities of the Northwest; where the farmer can gain the knowledge which will enable him to plant the varieties best suited to his location and the Chicago market. To set this ball in motion I have commenced a cabinet of wheats and other grain, and have now in my office, properly displayed, some 80 samples.

"I have also kept a record of such facts as to origin, history and adaptation to different soils of different varieties, as I have been able to gather from the best information.

"In conducting the inspection I have found great difficulty in finding proper men for inspectors, but I cannot let this opportunity pass without bearing testimony to the upright, straightforward honesty and fidelity of my principal assistants, Wilson, Cogger, McClout and King. They have always responded to my call, were it made for the inspection of a car at 4 o'clock in the morning, or inspecting on Board at 12 o'clock at night."

WAR RECORD

Stevens resigned in June, 1861, and in response to the call of President Lincoln organized a company from the members of the Board of Trade and joined the federal army. First he served as lieutenant of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery of Light Artillery, and in 1864 he was appointed acting assistant quartermaster, with headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee. Later he was chosen colonel of the Sixth Regiment of Quartermasters forces with the Third Brigade, and was with his regiment in line of battle at Nashville, December 15-16, 1864. He served until the end of the war and then went to Humboldt, Kansas, and entered the grain and lumber business.

In the meantime the inspection of most grains in Chicago had been taken over by the state inspection department, but in 1882 the Chicago Board of Trade offered Mr. Stevens the position of Chief Inspector of Flaxseed. He accepted the office and came to Chicago, where he held the office continuously for twenty years. His inventive turn of mind was again applied to the grain inspection field. For handling samples he had flat oblong pans made with a funnel spout on either end, and had the usual collection of flaxseed sieves. Finally he made a patented geared screw sampler or trier, so that when a crank was turned the trier cut its way down through each layer of seed, drawing up and depositing, on a canvas that was placed to receive it, a sample of each layer, even to "the very sand and dust sprinkled on the car floor beneath the seed." He also had testing scales made of a special design for determining dockage in flaxseed, and an eight-foot steel trier for bulk grain sampling. All these pieces of equipment, together with the original broomstick trier, which Mr. Stevens kept as a relic, were photographed and reproduced in the American Elevator and Grain Trade in 1895. Mr. Stevens said it was his aim to eliminate as far as possible all conjecture as to the grade of grain, and to substitute the known and positive, and his work on grading equipment had in view the reduction of grain inspection to a more exact science.

He held the office of chief flax inspector until his death, which occurred on December 19, 1902, at the age of 76 years. He was a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion and of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R. He was a man of sterling qualities, and was well liked and respected by all who knew him. He was survived by two sons and two daughters.

At the present time there are only a few members of the grain trade who remember Mr. Stevens. His flaxseed testing scales are now in the custody of the Chicago Board of Trade sampling department. The original broomstick trier has disappeared and the geared screw trier, although used for a number of years in flaxseed inspection, has been lost or mislaid. Grain inspection has traveled far since its inception in 1856, but to Sylvanus Harlow Stevens we owe much for starting it on a high plane of accuracy and integrity, and making it a valuable service which the public desired.

Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Bunker Stevens

37 Enoch Bunker Stevens[5]

(14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Enoch Bunker Stevens was born 23 March 1830 in Livermore, Maine, son of Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14) and Rebecca Proctor Bunker Lyford (266). He was their second son and the second of their five children.

In October 1832 his parents moved to a farm near Dover, Maine, and lived there until the autumn of 1843. He attended the country school near his farm home for five years.

When he was thirteen years old his father and mother moved west, taking him and his brothers, half brother and sister. An unmarried aunt, Vilena Stevens (19), who was a member of the household also accompanied the family on the trip west. They settled on a farm in Ellington Township, Adams County, near Quincy, Illinois.

Enoch Bunker Stevens attended Quincy schools and helped with the farm work until 1848. Then he moved to Quincy where he boarded with his aunt, Vilena Stevens and her husband, John Howe Holton, County Recorder, who were married in 1845. His uncle gave him his first job in his office.

In the summer of 1849 he obtained a position as a telegraph operator with the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, Hannibal, Missouri. On 3 June 1850 he moved to a similar position at the Company's headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. He boarded at the City Hotel. In 1852-1854 he was with the O'Rielly Telegraph Company, located at Lake and Clark Streets in a building where all the telegraph companies had their offices. Nearly all of them operated lines in non-competing areas.

He married Elizabeth Mary Huguenot Larminie (436) 6 December 1854 in Chicago. She was born 30 March 1834 in Westport, Ireland, daughter of Charles Larminie (433) and Margaret Farrell. After their marriage Enoch Bunker Stevens and his wife lived on Chicago's West Side at 134 Sangamon Street. They were active members of the Christian Church.

In 1855 he formed a short-lived partnership, Stevens & Catlin, produce commission merchants. A year later his oldest brother, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens (36), came to Chicago. He and his brother immediately were associated together in business. They traded as Stevens Brothers, grain commission merchants. His brother had been a grain buyer and brought this experience as a valuable asset to the firm. Both of them joined the Chicago Board of Trade. The brothers prospered. As their business increased they added another partner, John B. Raymond, and traded as Stevens Brothers and Company.

In 1858 Enoch Bunker Stevens invested in a flour and feed mill operated by another brother, Joshua Stillman Stevens (38), and his partner, Emelius Norris.

He disposed of both family interests in late 1860.

Then in early 1861 Enoch Bunker Stevens became a partner in Murry Nelson & Co., commission merchants. The firm soon became a well established and highly regarded member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Chicago Board of Trade Battery was recruited 21 July 1862 to serve for the duration of the Civil War. Enoch Bunker Stevens and his associates were at the forefront among members of the Board in raising funds to equip the Battery and to provide periodically needed supplies to the men. Money was also raised to provide continuing funds to needy families of soldiers. A central committee, the War Fund Committee, handled all receipts and disbursements of money and supplies.

In 1864 Enoch Bunker Stevens volunteered to supervise the delivery of a large shipment of goods, clothing and medical supplies from Chicago to the Chicago Board of Trade Battery then encamped near Nashville, Tennessee. He wrote to his wife in Chicago on the stationery of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster's Office. His brother, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, was on special assignment there in charge of River and Depot Transportation for the Army of the Cumberland. His letter reads:

"A. A. Quartermaster's Office
River and Depot Transportation
Nashville, Tenn.

Nov. 30th, 1864

My Dear Wife:

I am at last in Nashville all right and hearty. Left Louisville at 7 a.m. yesterday morning and came through on train without accident. Found Juliet and family* in good health and very glad to see me. I spent the evening with her, Harlow being too busy to say anything. He gets to bed from 12 to 2 o'clock and is out at six. He is apparently in good health but is just this busy all the time and has been for months.

I thought Chicago was the most noisy bustling place in the U.S., but it does not compare with Nashville. Every street and

*Juliet Brawner Stevens (385), Sylvanus Harlow Stevens (36), her husband, and their infant son, Russell Houston Stevens (65).

alley is filled. The streets are crowded with soldiers and confusion reigns supreme. My goods came through all right and Juliet, self and escort took them at 10 o'clock this morning to the Battery. We found them some two miles from the City. Juliet and myself went out in an ambulance. We had one of Harlow's big wagons with the goods and three Ex-Battery men for an escort. The boys were most happy to see us. We were warmly greeted and after the usual greetings proceeded to business. The things were distributed and the boys made a good dinner. I dined with one squad and Juliet with the others.

I am just going out to the lines with S.H. [his brother, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens]. Will write again soon.

In haste
E. B. S."

In 1867 Enoch Bunker Stevens organized his own grain commission business, E. B. Stevens & Co. For more than twenty years his firm was recognized as one of the largest and most prominent companies on 'Change. He was elected a director of the Chicago Board of Trade for a term. At one time or another he served as a member of the Committee on Arbitration and Committee on Appeals.

The same year he and his former partner in the grain commission business, Murry Nelson together with B. B. Nelson, formed Vincent, Nelson & Co. The firm built and operated the National Elevator with a capacity of 250,000 bushels of grain. It was located on the west bank of the south branch of the Chicago River half a block south of Adams Street. The structure was destroyed 9 October 1871 in the Great Chicago Fire, with a total loss of its contents amounting to more than 170,000 bushels. He and his partners rebuilt the elevator which was completed in 1872 and operated it as the National Elevator and Dock Company.* The new elevator had a storage capacity of 1,000,000 bushels and was considered to be the most modern as well as the only fireproof elevator in Chicago. It was adopted by the Chicago Board of Underwriters as the standard. The elevator was described as having "no wood exposed outside, brick and hollow-tile walls, roof, receiver, scale-hoppers, spouting, etc. constructed of iron." Enoch Bunker Stevens sold his interest in this grain warehousing operation in August 1877.

He and his wife and their children moved to Chicago's South Side about the time he formed his own company. The Christian Church where they were members had suffered years of vicissitude. Dissident members had organized a separate congregation. Enoch Bunker Stevens and his

*Years later the present Union Station complex covered the site.

wife remained with the original membership. The two groups eventually settled their differences. He bought and gave a lot at 31st Street and Indiana Avenue for the new Christian Church for these combined congregations.

Enoch Bunker Stevens joined Oriental Lodge No. 3, A.F. & A.M. in Chicago in 1851. He was a Mason for nearly seventy years.

In 1872 he and his family made their last residential move in Chicago. He bought a house with large grounds at 4725 Vincennes Avenue where they lived for the next sixteen years.

In addition to his own grain commission business Enoch Bunker Stevens later entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Samuel Huguenot Larminie (438), who was desirous of returning to business after a long absence because of poor health. The following announcement was published 4 January 1882 in the Chicago Tribune:

"Copartnership

We, the undersigned have formed a limited partnership under Chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of Illinois, and in pursuance thereof jointly and severally certify as follows: 1. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is E. B. STEVENS & CO. 2. The general nature of the business to be transacted is that of General Shipping and Commission Business. 3. The name of the General Partner is Enoch B. Stevens; the name of the Special Partner is Samuel H. Larminie, and both of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. 4. Samuel H. Larminie, who is the Special Partner, has contributed to the common stock as capital stock twenty five thousand dollars ($25,000) in cash. 5. The period at which the partnership is to commence is January 3, 1882, and the period at which it will terminate is January 2, 1883. 6. In case of death of the Special Partner the partnership shall not be dissolved thereby. Dated at Chicago, January 3, A.D. 1882.

(Seal) Enoch B. Stevens
General Partner
(Seal) Samuel H. Larminie
Special Partner"

Their partnership advertisement appeared below the announcement:

E. B. Stevens — S. H. Larminie
Special

E. B. STEVENS & CO.
Commission and Shipping Merchants
170 Washington-st. Chicago
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

Enoch Bunker Stevens was a charter member of the Society of the Sons of the State of Maine in Illinois. Their first meeting was held 16 June 1881 at the Palmer House.* The proceedings of the first banquet were recorded in a booklet published for the occasion by Beach, Bernard & Co., Legal Printers, Chicago, which listed the officers and committees, the members with their Maine towns of birth and Chicago addresses, family dinner guests and by-laws of the Society. His brother, Joshua Stillman Stevens (38), was a member as were some of their family connections, including Oliver Smith Lyford, George Albert Philbrick and Rodney Welch, all of whom are mentioned elsewhere in this book.

He was also an early member of the Bunker Family Association, joining as a descendant of his mother's New England family. He was still enrolled as a dues paying member in 1916 at the age of eighty six years.

In 1886 his imagination was aroused by an ambitious plan then in the embryonic stage of discussion by capitalists and railroad executives whereby Smithville, North Carolina, a dormant port at the mouth of the Cape Fear River where it empties into the Atlantic Ocean would be developed as the terminus of a trunk railroad line from Chicago, the grain center, through the coal fields of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. Smithville with its safe, land-locked harbor was the nearest port to Europe. It was the logical shipping point for coal and grain to England and the Continent and, accordingly, was to be developed as a major seaport.

Enoch Bunker Stevens visited Smithville in 1887. Engineering surveys had confirmed the feasibility of the project which included linkage in large part to existing small railroad lines. Prominent railroad men, including Stuyvesant Fish and George Mortimer Pullman had been approached and seemed interested. In addition to American financiers it was also indicated that English financiers were interested. Meetings in Chicago and New York culminated in the belief that imminent action and certain success would attend the venture. It was about this time that Smithville, named for Governor Benjamin Smith, was re-named Southport, North Carolina.

In 1888 Enoch Bunker Stevens decided to sell his Chicago Board of Trade membership and move to Southport. He disposed of his large and profitable grain commission business which was one of the oldest and most respected firms on the Exchange. It has been suggested that he

*The first Palmer House at a different downtown site was destroyed in the Great Chicago Fire in 1871. The second one was completed in 1873 and for many decades was considered one of the World's great hotels. It was replaced by the present Palmer House opened in 1927.

Southport on the Cape Fear River

"Near the mouth of the beautiful Cape Fear River on its right bank, is a pleasant little town. It is fanned by the delicious sea breezes; huge live oaks gratefully shade its streets. In its sombre cemetery repose the bodies of many excellent people. Its harbor is good. It is on the main channel of the River. From its wharves can be seen not far away the thin white waves as they break on the sandy beach [Atlantic Ocean seacoast]. This town is Smithville--or Southport.

What member of the widely spread family of Smith has thus given his familiar name to a country town? His Christian name was Benjamin. He was an active officer of the Revolution, aide-de-camp to Washington in the dangerous but masterly retreat from Long Island, a governor of North Carolina and first benefactor of the University of North Carolina."

Kemp Plummer Battle
President, University of North Carolina, 1876-1891

may have been influenced by his wife, to some extent, to give up his lucrative business as a grain merchant. He and other Board of Trade members had been caught in past years by corners in grain and had taken moderate losses. His dealing in grain futures on 'Change seemed to be gambling, if this usual method of trading then, and now, could be so classified, and gambling was against her principles. She was satisfied for her husband to give up his established business to become a participant in a promising, if albeit somewhat visionary, scheme. He had attained an influential position in business. Both he and his wife were prominent in civic, philanthropic and church activities. Her married sister and his married brothers were seemingly puzzled by Enoch Bunker Stevens' decision to give up his Chicago life and move away.

He was fifty six years old when he made this decision which greatly changed his subsequent life and environment. The family house was sold in 1888 and the furniture shipped to Southport. He followed at once to the house there on Bay Street which still stands on the harbor front (1967). His wife and children remained in Chicago for nearly a month, staying with his brother, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens and his family, before joining him in their new home.

The South Atlantic & Northwestern Railroad Company was the name given to the proposed trunk line. Its charter was filed 31 August 1886 with the Secretary of State under the laws of the State of North Carolina. The corporation was to engage in the railroad business. The initial capital stock was to be not less than one million dollars and not more than five million dollars. The last amendment to the charter--Articles of Consolidation--was filed 26 February 1887. The railroad corporation intended to construct a right of way where necessary to link and complete a trunk line from Southport to Bristol, Tennessee, as the first step.

Enoch Bunker Stevens made a substantial investment in the shares of the Railroad when he came to Southport with his family in 1888. He joined other stockholders, most of whom lived in Brunswick County in which Southport is located, who had been original subscribers in 1886.

Actual railroad construction work was delayed. Finally at the end of 1889 or the beginning of 1890 work began. But within a few months the engineer in charge of construction was recalled. Soon the entire project was abandoned.

A number of contributing factors caused the abandonment of the whole undertaking. The Baring bank failure in England caused widespread dismay in English banking circles. Any interest which English financiers may have evinced in the project quickly evaporated. Panic from the failure in England ensued in the United States in November 1890. The Country faced another panic 3 May 1893. Call money reached 40%. Many New York banks and investment houses failed. A prolonged business depression followed. The railroad plan had envisioned extending the State owned Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad from its western terminus

at Mount Airy, North Carolina, through or over the mountains to Galax, Virginia, as a link in the South Atlantic & Northwestern Railroad trackage. This short line would have provided direct rail connection with the Virginia coal fields and beyond that point by other already established lines to Cincinnati and Chicago's grain market. However at this critical point in negotiations the State owned railroad was abruptly dismembered and its two divisions were sold separately to two other long established large railroad systems. These factors were the principal reasons for the failure to build a trunk line railroad. Southport was doomed as a major commercial seaport. Feeble attempts were made further to implement railroad facilities, but by 1894 or so, all efforts had failed.

Enoch Bunker Stevens lost his considerable investment in the abandoned railroad project. With his financial resources depleted he was disillusioned and frustrated. Should he return with his family to Chicago and re-enter business and endeavor to recoup his losses? Would he wish to confront family members, friends, former associates and acquaintances who might directly or indirectly question his business judgment and participation in the railroad scheme and his move away from the orbit which had brought him success and a place of influence in the stream of activities and demands of a great and growing city? He was a proud man who could not and would not accept defeat. Southport offered a new life, a quiet life in a charming, hospitable community. Enoch Bunker Stevens and his wife elected to remain in their adopted town. In time their sons would make their own decisions to stay or not.

In 1889 while waiting for the railroad project to move into partial construction and operation he founded the Southport Leader, the town's first weekly newspaper. His son, Charles Larminie Stevens (70), and his son-in-law, Percy James Farrell, were co-editors. They had entire charge of the newspaper until both left Southport, one in 1893 and the other in 1895, to further their careers elsewhere. The Southport Leader continued to be published until 1897.

Enoch Bunker Stevens entered the real estate business. He sold town properties and farms and timber lands in Brunswick County. He established the Stevens Agency to deal in general insurance. One or more of the large insurance companies he represented have been principals continuously ever since. A granddaughter and her husband are the owners of the Stevens Agency at the present time (1967).

Enoch Bunker Stevens was elected for a term as Mayor of Southport. Born in Maine of New England forebears he had lived more than half his life in the North. His election, devoid of sectionalism, was a tribute to his character and ability as an able and responsible citizen who had earned the esteem and admiration of this southern community.

He and his wife celebrated their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary 6 December 1904. The account of the event was published the same day

in the Wilmington Messenger, Wilmington, North Carolina. It reads:

"CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING

Southport, N.C., December 6 -- At the Stevens home was celebrated the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch B. Stevens, the event being suitably noted by a reception between the hours of 8 and 11, during these hours the residence being crowded with friends and neighbors who came to pay their respects and contribute their best wishes and congratulations to the couple who had passed the half century mark of married happiness, which was conspicuous in this instance, to be seen in the health and vigor of both, and in the grown up family of two daughters and five sons, besides grandchildren, who while not all present were represented by telegrams and letters which testified to the love and respect in which these children held their parents.

The color scheme of the rooms and hallways was appropriately yellow, in the flowers of carnations and chrysanthemums, and in the yellow ribbons. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens received in the front parlor, assisted by Miss Jessie M. Stevens and Messrs. C. L. Stevens and A. E. Stevens, the guests arriving, presenting their congratulations, and then passing along to the dining room, which was presided over by Miss Leslie Worthington of Caldwell, N.J., and Miss Eunice Currie of Wilmington [N.C.], where refreshments were served. Besides those living here, who were present, there were a number from outside places who were at the reception.

On a table were seen a hundred or more letters, telegrams and cards in acknowledgment of the occasion by relatives and friends from many cities in the north and south, all testifying to the affection and esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were held by those who could not be present, but who sent their best wishes and congratulations.

Enoch B. Stevens and Miss Elizabeth M. H. Larminie were married in Chicago, Illinois, December 6, 1854. Their children are seven, as follows: Mr. Charles L. Stevens of New Bern, N.C., Mr. A. E. Stevens, Mrs. Percy J. Farrell, Detroit, Mich., Mr Walter B. Stevens, Philadelphia, Messrs. Vincent S. and Stanley G. Stevens, Detroit, and Miss Jessie M. Stevens.

Of those who attended the marriage fifty years ago, but one survives, Mrs. L. S. Major, of Chicago, sister of Mrs. Stevens, who was her bridesmaid. In connection with this fiftieth anniversary, it is of interest to note that

1854 1904

Mr. and Mrs. Enoch R. Stevens

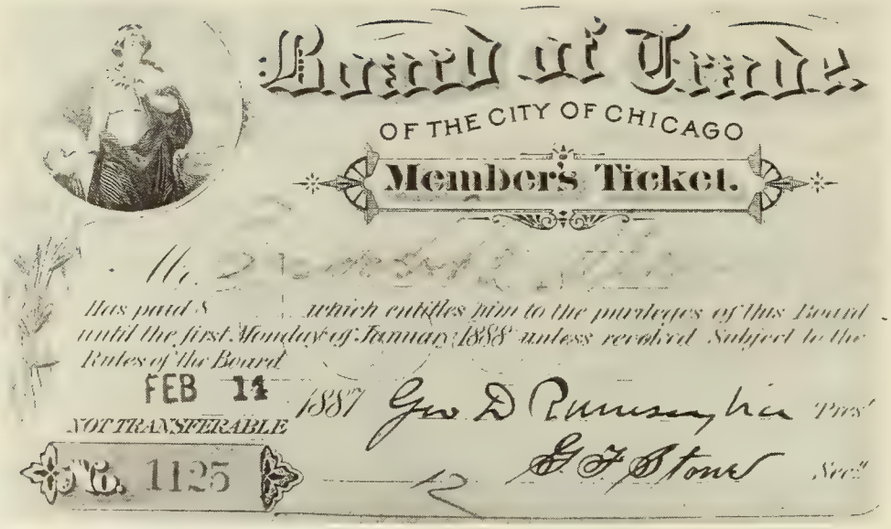
request the pleasure of your company

Tuesday evening December the sixth

from eight until eleven o'clock

Southport, North Carolina

No Presents



Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are the fifth couple of immediate relatives who have celebrated this anniversary within the past three years.

Since coming to Southport in 1888, Mr. Stevens has served as mayor of this city, and has ever taken an important interest and worked for the advancement of the material growth of Southport. He is a Knight Templar, 33rd degree, which was conferred on him many years ago. A publication recently issued by the Oriental Lodge of Chicago, publishes a sketch, with portrait of Mr. Stevens, noting the fact that he is the oldest living Past Grand Master of that Lodge."

There was no Christian Church in Southport, so Elizabeth Larminie Stevens and her husband, Enoch Bunker Stevens joined the Methodist Church and became active members. Twenty five years later and not long before her death Elizabeth Larminie Stevens again affiliated with the Christian Church when a church of that denomination was established in Wilmington.

She died in 1908. Enoch Bunker Stevens continued to live in the family home. His youngest daughter who was married the next year and her husband made their home with him. He was then seventy nine years old. He lived more than thirteen years after the death of his wife.

She died 15 October 1908 in Southport, North Carolina, aged 74 years.
Interment: Old Cemetery, Southport, North Carolina
He died 31 January 1922 in Southport, North Carolina, aged 91 years.
Interment: Old Cemetery, Southport, North Carolina

The following obituary was published Friday, 16 October 1908 in the Wilmington Morning Star, Wilmington, North Carolina:

"As a great shock to the family and friends came the news last night of the death of Mrs. E. B. Stevens, whose death came suddenly at 8 o'clock at the family home in Southport. Mrs. Stevens had been in poor health for some time but yesterday afternoon and evening she was up and about as usual, suffering a sudden attack of heart failure which brought the end quickly. She was the wife of E. B. Stevens, one of Southport's most highly esteemed citizens and a leading real estate man there. She came with the family from Chicago to Southport in 1888 and had resided there ever since. She was a consecrated member of the Christian Church, having only recently moved her membership to Wilmington upon the establishment of the denomination here. At the time of her death she was in the 75th year of her age and is survived besides her aged husband by five sons and two daughters, the children being Editor C. L. Stevens of the New Bern Sun; Mr. A. E. Stevens of Black Mountain, N.C., Messrs. Vincent, Walter and Stanley G. Stevens, of

Top Row -
Leah Jones Stevens, Charles Larminie Stevens, Enoch Bunker Stevens,
Walter Blaine Stevens
Bottom Row -
Margaret Taylor, John DuVal Stevens, Elizabeth Larminie Taylor,
Jessie Stevens Taylor with Anna Mercer Taylor, Vincent Samuel Stevens

Detroit, Mich., Mrs. Percy J. Farrell, of Detroit, and Miss Jessie Stevens of Southport. . . ."

The following obituary was published Thursday, 1 February 1922 in the Wilmington Morning Star:

"Southport, Jan 31 -- E. B. Stevens, aged 92 years, long a resident of Southport, died here at 3 o'clock this morning.* Mr. Stevens was one of Southport's most prominent citizens, and had always been a leading factor in civic enterprise. In respect to the memory of Mr. Stevens all stores of the city will close for ten minutes tomorrow during the funeral services, which will be conducted at the Methodist Church at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Stevens was born in Maine, March 23, 1830, and lived in Chicago until 1888, when he moved to Southport. In Chicago he was one of the leading buyers and shippers of grain. He was a Knight Templar and a member of Oriental Lodge No. 33 of Chicago and the Oriental Consistory.

Full Masonic honors will feature the funeral services tomorrow, being conducted by members of Pythagoras Lodge, No. 249, A.F. & A.M. Mr. Stevens married Miss Elizabeth Larminie, of Chicago, December 6, 1854. Mrs. Stevens died in 1908. Surviving Mr. Stevens are Charles L. Stevens, New Bern; Alfred E. Stevens, Black Mountain; Mrs. Percy J. Farrell, Walter B. Stevens, Stanley G. Stevens, of Detroit, Mich.; Vincent S. Stevens, Akron, Ohio, and Mrs. C. E. Taylor, of Southport."

Their Children:

69 i Margaret
born 26 March 1856 in Chicago, Illinois; died there 9 July 1856.

*70 ii Charles Larminie
born 17 December 1857 in Chicago, Illinois

*71 iii Alfred Enoch
born 4 December 1860 in Chicago, Illinois

*72 iv Agnes Elizabeth
born 24 March 1862 in Chicago, Illinois

*From injuries sustained in a fall on the street in Southport the previous Friday.

*73 v Walter Blaine
born 1 August 1869 in Chicago, Illinois

*74 vi Vincent Samuel
born 20 March 1872 in Chicago, Illinois

*75 vii Stanley Garfield
born 4 November 1875 in Chicago, Illinois

*76 viii Jessie Margaret
born 22 September 1879 in Chicago, Illinois

The Supreme Council

OF SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTORS GENERAL
OF THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE
OF THE ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH
RITE OF FREEMASONRY FOR THE
NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION
OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

GEORGE E. BUSHNELL, 33°
SOVEREIGN GRAND COMMANDER
F. ELMER RASCHIG, 33°
GRAND SECRETARY GENERAL

CABLE ADDRESS
"SCOTRITE BOSTON"
1117 STATLER BUILDING
BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS

November 9, 1956

Mr. John G. Stevens
221 Ridgemede Road
Baltimore 10, Maryland

Dear Brother Stevens:

In regard to your great uncle Enoch Bunker Stevens of Chicago, he was born at Livermore Falls, Maine, March 23, 1830 and became a resident of Chicago in 1850. He joined Oriental Lodge No. 3 March 25, 1851 and was Worshipful Master in 1855. He became a Royal Arch Mason in 1857 and was High Priest of Lafayette Chapter No. 1 of Chicago in 1872 and in 1874. He was elected to the order of High Priesthood in 1878, elected to membership in Apollo Commandery No. 1, Chicago, in 1859, elected Generalissimo in 1870, made an Honorary Member of the lodge in York, England, when a visitor there in 1883.

Elected to the Scottish Rite Bodies in Chicago in 1858 and held offices in the various Bodies. He was made a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33°, Honorary Member of the Supreme Council at Boston, Massachusetts, on May 18, 1866.

He died in Southport, North Carolina, January 31, 1922. A Masonic funeral was conducted by Pythagoras Lodge No. 249, A. F. & A. M. of Southport on February 1, 1922. He lacked little more than a month of having been an active Mason for seventy years.

We have no record whatever of John C. Holton of Quincy, Illinois. He may have been a Thirty-second Degree member of the Scottish Rite and held office in some of the Bodies but we have no record of this as he was not a Thirty-third Degree member.

Trusting this will help you, and with all good wishes,

Cordially and fraternally,

F. Elmer Raschig

F. Elmer Raschig
Grand Secretary General

FER:f

Joshua Stillman Stevens

38 Joshua Stillman Stevens[5]

(14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Joshua Stillman Stevens was born 4 February 1832 in Livermore, Maine, son of Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14) and Rebecca Proctor Bunker Lyford (266). He was their third son and the third of their five children. He was usually called either by his middle name or simply "J.S."

In October when he was eight months old his mother and father moved with all their children to a farm near Dover, Maine. For four years he attended the country school close to his farm home.

When he was eleven years old his parents moved west, taking him and his brothers and sister and his half brother and an aunt. They settled on a farm in Ellington Township, Adams County, near Quincy, Illinois.

Joshua Stillman Stevens attended Quincy schools and helped with the farm work until 1850. Then he became an apprentice learning the bakers' and confectioners' trade in Quincy where he lived. The following year he moved to Saint Louis, Missouri, and obtained a sales position in a large bakery. He attended evening classes at a business college.

In the autumn of 1854 Joshua Stillman Stevens went to Chicago, Illinois, where he found employment as a bookkeeper. His two older brothers had also established themselves in business there.

Joshua Stillman Stevens made a trip to Dover, Maine, in the summer of 1856 to visit relatives and to see scenes of his childhood. During his visit he met his future wife, Mary Maria Moulton, who lived in Foxcroft, a village located across the Piscataquis River from Dover. She and her family were planning to move west where her two brothers were engaged in trade and steamboat business on the Mississippi River. Her family were long-time residents of Foxcroft and had known his family in Dover.

He married 1st: Mary Maria Moulton 23 September 1857 in Saint Anthony, Territory of Minnesota.* She was born 2 June 1837 in Foxcroft, Maine, only daughter of David Moulton and Phebe Wentworth.

*The Territory of Minnesota was organized in 1849 and was admitted to the Union 11 May 1858 as the 32nd State.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

Territory of Minnesota, } ss.
County of Wenington

I Hereby Certify, That on the twenty [illegible] day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty [illegible] I, the undersigned, a Minister of the Gospel, did join in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony according to the Laws of this Territory, Mr. [illegible] of Chicago Ill and Miss Mary [illegible] of St. Anthony [illegible] after having examined one of the parties on oath, by me administered, and becoming satisfied that there was no legal impediment thereto.

David Moulton } Witnesses.
[illegible]

Marriage Certificate.

[illegible]

TO

Mary [illegible]

Credentials of ordination recorded in District

[illegible] County

[illegible]

Filed [illegible] 23, 1857

[illegible] Clerk

Recorded in book 1 Page 111.

Clerk

Joshua Stillman Stevens bought an interest in a flour and feed mill in Chicago in 1857. His brother, Enoch Bunker Stevens (37), bought an interest in the venture in 1858 but sold it in 1860. The firm was called Stevens, Norris & Co. In 1861 he became the proprietor of the Lake Street Mills, located at the corner of Lake Street and Des Plains Avenue. He and his wife lived in a house at 318 Fulton Street. It was at their home where his sister, Ellen Maria Stevens (40), was married in 1864.

His brothers appeared to have more mutual interests and a closer bond with each other and with their relatives than he had. This disaffection seemingly widened in later years. His mother was the factor in bringing them together, because all her children were devoted to her.

Joshua Stillman Stevens, his wife, and their son and only child, moved to East Saginaw, Michigan, in 1869 and lived there until 1876. He purchased an eighty acre tract of land there 20 August 1869 from the United States General Land Office, evidenced by and described in Certificate No. 10379 and recorded in Volume 20, Page 386. His name is also shown as part owner of a seventy five acre tract of land there purchased 15 November 1869, Certificate No. 10429, recorded in Volume 20, Page 437. He was a grain shipper as well as the owner of a feed store. Both his wife and son were in delicate health.

His brother, Enoch Bunker Stevens (37), visited them while on a business trip to Saginaw and wrote the following letter to his wife in Chicago describing this visit:

"Sunday 9 P.M.
East Saginaw Feb 23/73

My Dear Wife:

I arrived here safe and well this morning at 1 o'clock A.M., having met with several minor accidents both before and after reaching Jackson [Michigan], where I changed cars. One of the accidents was running off the track about 6 miles from here but no injury beyond two or more hours delay. I also found the walk from the cars to Stillman's house airy at midnight with the mercury looking up to zero. Found Stillman asleep before the stove expecting me. Mary is much improved in health and looks like herself. Her mother is with her and Davy is now, as his mother says, changed for the better. He is a fine boy and appears well. He is constant in attendance in Sunday School. Sorry we did not make up a package from the children which can be done when I get back.

This weather is terrible. Below zero all day and now seems at least 12° to 15° below. I should not have started

In the Name of the Father,
And of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

WE DO CERTIFY

THAT

Joshua S. Stevens

AND

Mary Moore Savage

Were by us joined together in

HOLY MATRIMONY

agreeably with the Word of God, according to the form therefor set forth by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and in conformity with the Laws of the State of Missouri,
on May 29th Twenty Ninth, 1890,
at Kansas City Mo,
in the Diocese of Missouri.

[Signed.] John Bennett
Rector of St Paul's
Wyandotte Kan.

WITNESSES.
Thos B. Tomb
Mrs Thos B Tomb

"Those whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN CO., MILWAUKEE. FORM NO. 22.

from the comfort of home had I anticipated so great a change. The visit will likely do me some good and I hope may be of some good to them here. In spite of the cold I have attended church twice. Morning at the Congregational with Mary and Stillman. This evening we went to the M.E., as they were reported to be in the revival line. Details later.

I shall expect to conclude my business and leave here Tuesday for home. Kiss all the children for me. I am anxious to see you all. Good night. God's blessing on you all and keep you all.

Yours in life and death
Enoch"

Joshua Stillman Stevens and his family returned to Chicago in 1876. They lived at 477 West Madison Street next door to his mother. Both houses were built by his father who died in 1870. His wife, still in delicate health, died suddenly two years after their return from Saginaw.

She died 2 December 1878 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 41 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Lot 343, Section B, Chicago, Illinois

Their Children

*77 i David Moulton
born 14 November 1865 in Chicago, Illinois

After the death of his wife his mother kept house for him and his son in his house. However, as time went on a progressively crippling lameness forced her to discontinue any physical effort. Eventually, both houses on West Madison Street were sold. In 1884 the three of them moved to 7644 Sherman Street in Auburn Park on Chicago's South Side, later moving to 7640 Lowe Avenue in the same area. Joshua Stillman Stevens' mother died in 1886. Two years later his son was married.

He married 2nd: Mary Moore Savage 29 May 1890 in Kansas City, Missouri. The wedding ceremony took place at the home of Thomas B. Thomb, 619 East 9th Street, the Officiant being the Reverend John Bennett, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Wyandotte, Kansas. At the time of their marriage Joshua Stillman Stevens and Mary Moore Savage were residents of Chicago. His wife was born 19 November 1849 in Tollesboro, Kentucky, daughter of Pleasant Marion Savage and Sarah Jane (Moore) Pogue. As an infant she moved with her parents to Louisa, Kentucky where she spent her girlhood.

After his second marriage Joshua Stillman Stevens was a grain broker in Chicago and with his son traded as J. S. Stevens & Co. Their office was Number 89, Board of Trade Building for a time. Later they

moved their office to Pacific Avenue. In 1900 Joshua Stillman Stevens met with financial reverses.

He and his wife left Chicago in October 1902 and moved to Ashland, Kentucky, where his wife had relatives. He opened a feed and grain store at the age of seventy years and he operated this business successfully for a number of years. Finally advanced old age made it impossible for him to continue, but he and his wife remained in Ashland the rest of their lives.

They had no children.

He died 20 August 1928 in Ashland, Kentucky, aged 96 years.
Interment: Ashland Cemetery, Section 4, Lot 8, Ashland, Kentucky
She died 18 May 1942 in Ashland, Kentucky, aged 92 years.
Interment: Ashland Cemetery, Section 4, Lot 8, Ashland, Kentucky

The following article was published Tuesday, 21 August 1928 in the Ashland Daily Independent:

"One of Ashland's oldest and most beloved citizens, Joshua Stillman Stevens, of 822 13th Street, died at his home at 11:30 o'clock after an illness of one day.

Only last February Mr. Stevens celebrated his 96th birthday and he was the recipient of many telegrams and letters from friends wishing him continued good health and happiness.

Mr. Stevens was a devoted husband and true Christian.

For many years after coming to Ashland, Mr. Stevens was identified with various enterprises and was successful in all his undertakings.

He was born February 6, 1832 in New Hampshire [sic], later going to Missouri and Illinois. A brief history of himself is contained in a letter to friends dated February 4, 1909, which reads as follows:

'It does not seem amiss at this time to present a running view from 1832 to the present time. My father was born February 4, 1803 and my mother in 1802 in Dover, New Hampshire; later they moved to Livermore, Maine and thence in 1834 to Dover, Maine, buying a farm 2-1/2 miles from that village.

In 1843 we moved to Quincy, Illinois, where the writer was a farmer until 1850. Learned the

bakers' and confectioners' trade with my older brother [Francis William Lyford (357)]. Went to St. Louis in 1851, where for 3 years I had charge of the sales department in a large bakery.

The educational department of my makeup was three month terms per year in a country school. When I went to St. Louis I made up my mind I must know more or work on cheap labor. Our store had to open at 5 a.m. and close at 7 p.m. Saturdays at 10 p.m.

There was a large commercial college running daily 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. I entered it for the evening session, five nights of the week for 2 years, graduated, got my diploma and went to Chicago in the fall of 1854. Secured a position as a bookkeeper at a very high salary for those days.

I prosecuted the business for three years, bought a half interest in a flour and feed mill and ran it 10 years.

I made my first matrimonial alliance in 1858, a lady I met on my first visit to the old sod of Maine in 1857. At the close of 19 years she passed away through the error of a druggist putting up and labeling the prescription wrongfully.

After 12 years of single blessedness (possibly I use the wrong quotation here) the present engagement was made and today we are here to meet and greet you in good health. I can't close without a loving, thankful tribute to the dear Lord who called me when I was 16 years old, who has been my stay and staff all these years.

The national curse, whiskey, never invaded my mouth to steal away my brains; tobacco never polluted my mouth or breath. Let us all labor to have the demon drink purged from nation, state, county and town.'

Mr. Stevens came to this City 25 years ago and engaged in the flour and feed business, across 13th Street from the Ventura Hotel, about where the gasoline station now stands.

During his residence in Chicago, Mr. Stevens made a success of his bookkeeping position and later became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was a car-lot shipper on the Board for forty years. Later he met with reverses and it was then he decided to locate in Ashland.

Mr. Stevens is survived by his widow, who was before her marriage a Miss Savage, a member of a prominent Kentucky family.

The funeral services will be held from the residence Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock with Rev. John Worrell in charge and the body will be laid to rest in Ashland Cemetery."

Note: Certain place names and dates above are in error.

The following obituary was published Tuesday, 21 May 1942 in the Ashland Daily Independent:

"Mrs. Mary M. Stevens, 95, of 822 Thirteenth Street succumbed at her home following an illness of 18 months. She was the widow of J. Stillman Stevens.

Mrs. Stevens was a native of Lawrence County, Kentucky and received her early schooling at the Normal School in Ashland and studied at Chicago and the University of California. She taught school for several years and later moved to Chicago where she continued teaching.

She was married in Chicago [sic] and returned to Ashland to make her home. She resided in Ashland for 42 years.

Survivors are a nephew, Ethelbert Gartrell and a cousin, Mrs. James Patton of Catlettsburg, Kentucky. Additional relatives include three sisters, Sally Savage, Patty Savage and Mrs. Walter Nash of Boulder, Colorado; two nieces, Miss Franklin Savage of Boulder and Mrs. Harry Kirkpatrick of Swampscott, Massachusetts.

The Reverend Sam Curry officiated at the funeral and burial was in Ashland Cemetery."

39 Silas Curtis Stevens[5]

(14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Silas Curtis Stevens was born 21 October 1837 in Dover, Maine, son of Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14) and Rebecca Proctor Bunker Lyford (266). He was their fourth son and the fourth of their five children.

The following comment was found among his personal records:

> "Mother first gave me the name of Wilson her favorite. Afterwards she changed to Silas Curtis giving me the title of a famous preacher and evangelist of the times who belonged to the Free-will Baptist Church, a popular and prosperous organization at that period in its history. Mother joined this church early in life.
>
> Elder Curtis [1804-1889] often stopped at our home--I do not remember the reverend gentleman--I am of the opinion Mother changed my name for the regard she had towards this good man in the hope, perhaps, when I grew to be a man, I might by her suggestion become a Minister of the Gospel. Probably in view of my weakly condition in early life and later on scenes in the pioneer experiences, dispelled the thought for want of educational opportunities and the means to educate me for the ministry. In her Christian example and under her guidance, I have received early impressions of the higher and better life."

In late September 1843 when he was not quite six years old, Silas Curtis Stevens left Dover with his parents and his three brothers, half brother, sister and an aunt and moved west by wagon and carriage. For a year the family lived on a rented farm in Ellington Township, Adams County, near Quincy, Illinois. The next year his father bought a farm in the same Township, to which they moved.

Many years later Silas Curtis Stevens wrote to one of his brothers a reminiscing account of the family's first Thanksgiving Day on the rented farm:

Chicago, February 10, 1907

Dear Brother:

> The holidays are past and gone for this season. I cannot but call to mind at this time one of the earliest Thanksgivings I remember. It was a meeting

Silas Curtis Stevens

1872

of the relatives at the old Robbins log cabin, situated then on a hill side, with the famous spring under the brow of the hill.

Major Holton and his future wife, Vilena, Joe Turner and Mary Bunker [265], and other members of the family were seated at the 'first table.'

The blessing was given by Uncle Joe, and the invitation, he being the oldest settler, was of course extended to him to carve the turkey.*

While the Major was in those pioneer days probably the best carver known, with the other relatives, was obliged to look on and see Turner make a botch of the entire business. If he had had the sense and delicacy of a gentlemanly Christian after doing the honors accorded him, in asking the blessing, and had declined the further honor in favor of the Major's prowess and known proclivities, he would to my boyish ideas have saved the members occupying seats around the board many annoyances on that festive occasion.

I received a big comforter for neck wear from Aunt Vilena and Maria (we called her Ellen then) a large doll. So with the pleasures of the 'second table' the events of the day were pleasant and agreeable.

There was no Santa Claus in those days.

Then I remember when the next spring time came. How early the planting; planting the corn, sowing of oats and seeding of all kinds.

Then as the summer followed there were days of rain continuing into the night, the lightning flash and the thunder's roar. The days were not so bad, but on the tempestuous nights--there were many of them--I pulled the cover of the bed over my head to shut out the lightning flashes; with closed eyelids, and nestling to the foot of my bed a mortal terror crept over me on those nights when all was still save the elements' rage outside the walls and roof of the log cabin.

*Governor Thomas Ford of Illinois in 1842 proclaimed the last Thursday in December as Thanksgiving Day. Presumably 28 December 1843 (the last Thursday of the month) was celebrated as Thanksgiving Day. The Illinois State Library has no record of further proclamations setting aside this Day, 1843-1861.

I remember how the heavy rains filled the bottom lands north of the cabin from bank to bank, and how rank grew the vegetation everywhere. The tall cornstalks in the field and the big sunflower blossoms in the garden as they turned their faces continually toward the sun in its westward course.

Then after the overflowed bottom lands were dried out, the rank grass grew up. There was mowing of the grass, spreading, raking and stacking the hay.

On one of the hot July days while working in my clumsy way at raking the hay near me my brother, S.H. discovered a rattlesnake, a whopper. With the help (balanced in the air) of two pitchforks he carried the rattler up to the cabin. Here outside he pinned the reptile to the ground by a tine of the fork inserted through his tough skin not affecting a vital part to show the folks a venomous rattlesnake--a native of the far west.

All these experiences to me then were, I remember, one of fear and terror.

Then along about these days there was long talk by the boys and reading of the Mexican War items. About General Taylor's prowess 'A little more Grape Captain Bragg' and our brave boys eating beans so many miles away from home. And that little episode in battle where Santa Anna narrowly escaped capture, leaving his false leg in our soldiers' hands, and he mounting a mule galloped out of our lines. All these ideas come to me now and I thought then and wished I was old enough to participate in the battle scenes.

These and many other remembrances come to my mind with that holiday festival, the first I can remember.

One day--it was a Sunday--there was no firewood. The boys brought in rails from the neighboring fence and chopped them into stove lengths. I looked on and thought how wrong it was to use John P's fences for firewood and how wicked it was to chop wood on Sunday. As I carried the wood into the cabin, how grieved Mother was that with all her good training her boys had to work on Sunday. And what a nice warm fire, after the cold, and so cheerful the cabin was after all; and the nice things she cooked us on that occasion. How warm and cozy the place looked after all this wickedness outside had been so dangerously accomplished.

Then there were the Jamieson hogs nearby. The field of corn was rented to feed these insatiable gormands on

which to fatten. So by way of relish when these brutes were weary breaking down the cornstalks and gormandizing themselves with the corn ears they turned their attention to rooting up and eating the fine potatoes not included in the terms of the lease.

Then there was the fell destroyer, the chills and fever which sapped our life. How many sick days and years before the malarious poison was eliminated from my system.

Later on in life I remember my boy sensibilities were strengthened in my dislike for my uncle [Joe] Turner. I had helped plant and raise a fine patch of potatoes which had been cultivated and grown on a rich piece of burnt hazel bush ground. When these indispensable articles of diet were fully ripened I was politely requested--commanded--to dig and fill a wagon full of these fine Neshangoes for our uncle, who in the kindness of his heart would swap wagon for wagon load of his fine ripe apples for our well grown potatoes. The prospect of a wagon full of apples in exchange for a load of potatoes was a luxury to cheer the heart of all good boys.

A wagon with sideboards was landed in the center of the field where the dug potatoes could be the more easily loaded. I toiled on manfully, digging day after day to fill the wagon with the best specimens, real beauties.

Now I never liked digging potatoes with a hoe and picking them up with ones hands. The stooping over would crook a fellow's back and the accumulation of dirt and moisture on the hands would cake and rub off, leaving the parts stiff, unpleasant and rough and the cold leaves the fingers and hands with chilblains.

My dislike of course increased as the work progressed and possibly there may have been some carelessness shown in my work in the process of digging and the dumping of full baskets into the conveyance, cutting and bruising many. At last with a little outside help my job was completed and the wagon load drawn by two horses was transported up the country to the Turner home. In due course the wagon was returned filled with the apples which were stored away carefully in an upper room.

Word came to our house one day that my potatoes on the swap were rotten ones. These I had dug with so much care and toiled on day by day to fill the wagon. Of course I was censured for being careless and cutting these eatables.

Well, I was pleased with the apples that winter. Mother though always told me when I visited the upper room for a

supply, to pick out for my use the 'specked' ones. I always did and the consequence was that I was eating specked and rotten apples all winter or until the whole was disposed of.

The Turners, God bless their souls, are gathered to their fathers save Ellen, the girl, probably the best of the lot who very considerately never inflicted her person by the marriage tie on one of the opposite sex.

Continuing the subject on potatoes and coming down to a later period in life. This article of diet and foodstuff of commerce divided our home and finally drove me to leave the parental home.

One cold November day one third of an acre of potatoes were not housed up to that time. I was called to the potato field to pick up bushels of potatoes scattered over the patch thrown in every conceivable direction the hoe would carry. I picked away until my hands were encumbered as I have mentioned and thoroughly numbed by the cold. I left the field for the house nearby. I put my hands in cold water to bring out the frost. They ached with the cold. The blood seemed like bursting through the ends of my fingers, or raising the nails, from the flesh. Mother comforted me considerably, held my hands above my head or thrust them into my hair. It would be needless to say I could not keep back the tears from this excruciating pain.

I declined to pick up the frosted potatoes, scattered to the four winds across the field. Of course there was a 'scene.' I was taken back to the patch.

From that time on until I left the place farm life never suited my idea of intelligence, cleanly habits, in thought, deed or word.

I still get out and work from 9 to 5 every day. In October if I should live until the twenty first day, I will have arrived at the three score and ten milepost.

At that period or age all the surviving soldiers having served in the Mexican and Civil Wars will be entitled to a pension of fifteen dollars per month for long service. Or in other words having attained to old age, the Republic is not ungrateful for their valuable services. And also in view of the fact how few the years will be to which the appropriation of money voted can be used.

As the years go by I often think about our Mother, a great and noble woman. I am reminded of the words of

Lincoln as regards his bringing up. In a few years he will be known as the Greatest American.

In closing we will give the date as the 12th, his birthday.

Yours,

S. C. Stevens"

Silas Curtis Stevens attended the District School and completed two years of High School. He assisted his brothers with the farm work until, one by one, they obtained their first jobs in Quincy and lived there. Finally he was left to do the farm work, assisted only by a hired man.

Silas Curtis Stevens entered the Preparatory Department of Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan, in January 1856. The Institution had moved a few months before from Spring Arbor, Michigan. He remained there for a school year.

He did not return to his farm home. Instead, he went to Chicago where his three older brothers, now married, were living. Silas Curtis Stevens made his home with his brother, Enoch Bunker Stevens and his family while attending Sloan's Commercial College for the next year and a half and during a portion of his first year in business. Then he boarded on Adams Street in the downtown section.

His initial position was with a firm of produce commission merchants. In 1860 he changed employers but not his occupation and two years later he took leave of absence to enlist in the Union Army.

Unlike his three brothers who were tall, broad shouldered and robust men, Silas Curtis Stevens was small in stature, but wiry. He had the greatest devotion to, and admiration for, his oldest brother, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens (36), who always championed him. Throughout their lives both men were loyal brothers. Again and again this close fellowship has been noted in early family correspondence, their Civil War experiences and in later life.

6 July 1862 President Lincoln issued a call for three hundred thousand volunteers. 21 July the President of the Chicago Board of Trade called a meeting of the members to recruit men and raise money to equip the Chicago Board of Trade Battery for the duration of the War. Silas Curtis Stevens and his brother, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, a member of the Board, went to that meeting. His brother signed the enrollment list first and he was the second man to sign. He was mustered into the Army 1 August 1862 for three years' service. His enlistment papers show the following information: Age: 24; Height: 5'6"; Hair: Brown; Eyes: Gray; Complexion: Light; Occupation: Clerk.

The Chicago Board of Trade Battery left Chicago by train 9 September 1862 for Louisville, Kentucky. Two months later, after a series of marches, the Battery arrived at the front.

Silas Curtis Stevens was in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga and participated in the engagements at Duck River, Farmington and Sugar Creek and the siege and capture of Atlanta. During his service with the Chicago Board of Trade Battery he was first a postilion of the wheel team and later cannoneer of Number One Gun. A battery consisted of six guns. Each gun was drawn by three pairs of horses. Each pair, called a team, was drawn by a postilion on the near horse of the team. The three pairs, in order, were the lead, swing and wheel teams. It was considered an honor to be a member of Number One Gun which occupied the right of the line when in firing position.

5 November 1863 Silas Curtis Stevens was detailed to General George Crook's Headquarters in the Adjutant General's Office of the Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. He was appointed Chief Clerk of the Office in April 1864 under General Kenner Garrard who succeeded General Crook.

In late December 1863 Silas Curtis Stevens obtained a thirty day furlough and visited his parents in Chicago. In April 1864 he was given a special ten day leave of absence from Division Headquarters to attend to Division business in Nashville, Tennessee. This enabled him to spend a few free days with his brother, Lieutenant Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, who was on detached service there in the Quartermaster General's Office, Army of the Cumberland. His brother and wife and their year old son, Russell Houston Stevens (65) were living there during his special assignment. Silas Curtis Stevens obtained a twenty day furlough in December 1864. This furlough enabled him to visit his mother and father in Chicago and to attend the wedding there of his sister, Ellen Maria Stevens (40) 27 December 1864.

On his return to the front in January 1865 from his final furlough he was detailed to the Headquarters Staff of General James Harrison Wilson. The following is a copy of the order:

"Headquarters Cavalry Corps
Military Department of Mississippi
Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 13, 1865

Special Orders)
No. 11) Ex.

Private Silas C. Stevens, Chicago Board of Trade Battery, is detailed as clerk at these Headquarters and will report accordingly without delay to Captain William McBurney, Ordnance Officer, Cavalry Corps, Military Department of Mississippi for duty.

By Command of
Brvt. Maj. Gen. Wilson
(Signed) Levi T. Griffin
Capt. and A.A.A. General"

Silas Curtis Stevens soon embarked on one of the first steamers of the flotilla being assembled daily on the Cumberland River at Nashville to transport 15,000 veteran troops of the Cavalry Corps with their horses and several batteries to Eastport, Mississippi. The lengthy water route followed was north on the Cumberland to the Ohio River, west to Paducah, Kentucky, thence south along the winding Tennessee River to Eastport, Mississippi.

After more than a month, preparations were completed at Eastport and nearby places. 22 March 1865 the Cavalry Corps started their historic sweep across central Alabama and Georgia. Silas Curtis Stevens accompanied General Wilson and his Headquarters Staff. The Corps moved rapidly east in Alabama to Muscle Shoals, then southeast through Russellville and Jasper to the iron mines near present-day Birmingham and Selma, thence east through Montgomery and Tuskegee and the fertile agricultural black belt to Columbus, Georgia, and on to Macon, Georgia, their objective. The Cavalry Corps arrived at Macon 20 April 1865. The battle of Selma occurred enroute. Minor engagements took place at Montgomery and Columbus. Delaying actions and skirmishes also occurred at other points with retreating Confederate units. All fighting ceased 21 April after receipt of orders from General Sherman to General Wilson. General Lee had surrendered at Appomattox. The Civil War was essentially over. Plans were abandoned further to split the South by moving to Mobile on the Gulf to join General Edward Canby, who had captured that City 12 April.

Silas Curtis Stevens with others of the Headquarters Staff were assigned quarters in the basement of the Lanier Hotel, a five story brick building in the downtown section of Macon. General Wilson and his Aides had offices and quarters on an upper floor. For the next four weeks Silas Curtis Stevens assisted Major McBurney, Ordnance Officer, at both the nearby arsenal and the ammunition supply depot at the western edge of the town. At the latter place he supervised a crew who stored captured Confederate supplies which, under the direction of Major McBurney, were being shipped to Macon by rail from various places up country.

Jefferson Davis, his wife and family, his aides and attendants and some of his Cabinet had been captured 10 May near Irwinville, about sixty five miles southeast of Macon. His entourage had been assigned rooms in the Lanier Hotel pending detention elsewhere. One day Silas Curtis Stevens, while passing to one of the upper floors unexpectedly obtained a close view of Jefferson Davis as he came out of his hotel suite and walked down the corridor to another room. Through the open door Silas Curtis Stevens saw Mrs. Jefferson Davis and near her two of their children--a small boy and a girl*--playing together. In his

*Possibly Jefferson Davis, aged eight years and Margaret Howell Davis, aged ten years.

family notes he records his description and impression of them all.

There was now mounting activity in Macon. Home was the one topic of conversation in the Corps. Troop units were moving north, homeward bound at last. A month after his arrival in Macon he received the following order, as did others at Corp Headquarters:

"Headquarters Cavalry Corps
Macon, Georgia
May 21, 1865

Special Orders)
No. 85) Ex.

The following named enlisted men are hereby released from duty at these Headquarters and will report without delay to the Commanding Officer of their Battery:

Prvt. S. C. Stevens
Chicago Board of Trade Battery

By Command of
Brv't Maj. Gen'l. Wilson
(Signed) E. B. Beaumont
Major and A. A. Gen'l"

Silas Curtis Stevens reported that same evening to his Battery which was encamped south of the City. The mounted Battery left the next morning. The Command marched by stages through Atlanta to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Silas Curtis Stevens resumed his place behind Number One Gun with the other cannoneers. At Chattanooga the guns and caissons were placed on railroad cars destined for the Government warehouses at Nashville. After several days the Battery moved north again and reached Nashville. Here the last Government ration was issued. All camp equipment, horses, mules and wagons were turned into the Government warehouses.

The Chicago Board of Trade Battery entrained 25 June for Chicago. Silas Curtis Stevens stored his pistols, spurs, belt and battlefield relics, including two Confederate regimental flags, in the baggage car. Others of the Command followed suit with their equipment and keepsakes. The train proceeded through Bowling Green, Louisville and Indianapolis and reached Chicago the morning of 27 June at 3:30 o'clock at Randolph Street and the Lake front.

Silas Curtis Stevens and the others of the Battery assembled for the last time 3 July 1865 and were mustered out of service as of 30 June. He was given his final pay, overdue by several months, in the form of a Government bond carrying a high interest rate. His Civil War service of nearly three years was officially over. However, members of the famous Chicago Board of Trade Battery held their annual banquet for fifty years thereafter.

He found his old business position, promised him on his return, unavailable. He secured a temporary post as bookkeeper with D. W. Irwin & Company, produce commission merchants. Then he became a clerk in Hendrick Treadway & Co. until 1869.

During the summer of 1867 he spent his vacation in Maine. He visited the scenes of his early childhood at Dover. The following excerpt is from one of his family letters written in later years:

> ". . . There are four places of record in this country which I have visited where the points of the compass seem to vary: the cities of Nashville, Tennessee and San Francisco, California, the road leading toward Murfreesboro, Tennessee from our camp at the 'Big Muddy,' and the road leading to our old farm from Foxcroft village in the State of Maine. Nashville seems about three fourths turned about. On leaving Oakland opposite San Francisco by ferry and arriving at the wharf at Front Street one is secure of his position. Suddenly, in going uptown, the points of the compass seem to turn completely around. You know no north, no south; everything is changed in a moment of time. Coming up that long hill from Foxcroft village my uncle Nathaniel's house stood at the top. In going down the long incline towards our old house on the left with the Jones' on the right--the school house now torn down, with only a rough pile of stones to mark the spot, on the side toward our house, and the Potter's house farther down the road near the crossing of the Black Stream, the road from the village turns apparently from a southeast direction before reaching Uncle Nathaniel's* to a direct west line. And while our house facing north toward the school house; the 'Rice' house nearby, and the Whittiers'** down toward the swamp cedars, should be south; it is, I have been told neither north nor south. In my travels by land or sea to be accurate it is necessary to keep the points of the compass in view. But these four important Cities, places or roads named are unaccountable, devilish and strange."

In 1869 Silas Curtis Stevens traveled to the West Coast and visited San Francisco and the Northwest. After some months he turned homeward and stopped at Humboldt, Kansas, where his brother, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens and his family, were living. He made his home with them for several months, assisting his brother who had established a lumber business there.

*Nathaniel Morrell Stevens (13).

**James Perley Whittier (218).

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BANKERS AND MERCHANTS TEXT BOOK

Silas Curtis Stevens returned to Chicago in 1871 where he was to reside the rest of his long life. He entered the real estate business and remained in that occupation until 1878.

He married Hattie A. Hansell 5 May 1872 in Chicago. She was born 22 February 1839 near Stoughton, Massachusetts. She had been a Chicago resident for twenty years at the time of their marriage.

In addition to his real estate business, Silas Curtis Stevens in 1877 also began to deal professionally in stamps and coins. He had been a long time enthusiast and collector. The next year he turned his full time activities to this interesting vocation. He opened a shop and soon became a nationally recognized authority on philately and numismatology. For many years until his death he had his office and shop in the McCormick Building,* 69 Dearborn Street. When Chicago streets were renumbered his address became 143 North Dearborn Street.

Silas Curtis Stevens visited Quincy, Illinois, only twice after leaving his farm home in 1856. He stopped there briefly during the Civil War enroute to Chicago on furlough in 1864. In April 1904 he paid a second visit, traveling by rail from Chicago. There he embarked on a Mississippi River side-wheel steamer to attend the International Louisiana Purchase Exposition at Saint Louis, Missouri. Soon after this journey he wrote a letter to a brother which reads in part as follows:

> ". . . At Quincy I found the boys I desired to see with whom I had attended school and other people I had known had moved away, or were either dead or lost their money; a fact in this life it would appear from their statements to be equivalent terms.
>
> The farm was planted with corn and potatoes. Four rooms of the ground and the upper floors remained. The barn was gone; a small heap of stones covered the spot where the cistern should have been located.
>
> The cherry tree planted by the Dogs Nose which grew to be a noble tree so I learned and all the orchard trees but two were gone.
>
> . . . On the River boat from Quincy to St. Louis I passed one day and one long night. It was loaded with colored folk, pigs, bulls and cattle on the lower decks. The glory of these packets like the rainbow hues in childhood

*The McCormick Building, located on the southeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn Streets, was torn down in 1921. The site is now occupied by a theatre (1966).

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Jan. 29 18

E B Stevens.

Southport North Carolina

Sir. Yours 25th. noted.

In regard to items. I am well notwithstanding. Wheatless, breadless, Meatless Sugarless, Saltless and soulless days. In regard to the war.

Lucifer and the Devil have given the Kaiser the Keys of Hell. This war will end, when he, the Kaiser takes up his matchless abode there. Of a certainly a defeat on earth must be attained and the war ended and not before. It is up to the United States of this continent to do the business.

Upon us must or this beautiful Nation (which I upheld 3 years) will be known as the German - American Republic

Yours Giles O Stevens

so soon fade away. Or like the humming bird's visit in her golden suit, a startled vision to the admirer seen, and so quickly flown to other sweets and scenes.

St. Louis was sooty, dusty and hot.

The Exposition: one great overgrown boobyboy with short pants.* A card I brought from the Grounds as a souvenir I have hung on the telephone. Which expresses pathetically to the Chicago visitor probably the sentiments of the St. Louis people. It reads 'Don't Worry. There Ain't No Use in Frettin.' . . ."

During the lonely years after the death of his wife, which occurred after the close of the World's Columbian Exposition, Silas Curtis Stevens was a frequent visitor at the home of his devoted brother, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens. His brother had moved to Chicago from Humboldt, Kansas, in 1882. In his family notes Silas Curtis Stevens mentions that he occasionally saw a number of other Stevens family members and connections. After his brother's death in 1902 his family notes show that he regularly saw his sister, Ellen Maria Stevens, who had moved to Chicago from San Antonio, Texas, in 1904.

Silas Curtis Stevens was a frequent dinner guest at the home of his nephew, Russell Houston Stevens (65), father of the author, and they often met downtown for lunch. Generally speaking though, he seemed to prefer to remain a somewhat remote figure. He devoted long hours to his Civil War memoirs and his coin and stamp business which he always considered to be a fascinating and rewarding career.

He applied for a Civil War veteran's pension in 1905. His application dated 25 October 1905 when he was sixty eight years old was granted--Certificate No. 1115533. His small pension of ten dollars per month was increased gradually to forty dollars per month.

The author, a student, returned to Chicago in December 1918 from service in World War I. His father asked him to help his great uncle at the shop who was then in feeble health. He was glad to assist the gentle and frail old gentleman. Within three months Silas Curtis Stevens found it impossible to continue in active business. The famous coin and stamp shop was closed only a few weeks before his death.

*He had been a frequent visitor at the justly famous and truly magnificent World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 which, to date, is considered by many never to have been equaled by subsequent International Expositions.

He had been a widower for more than twenty five years. He and his wife had no children.

She died 30 December 1893 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 54 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Lot 370 B, Chicago, Illinois
He died 26 April 1919 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 81 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Lot 370 B, Chicago, Illinois

HILLSDALE COLLEGE
HILLSDALE, MICHIGAN

OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN

April 21, 1956

My dear Mr. Stevens:

Your letter of the 16 th was duly received. Thank you for the correction about Silas Curtis Stevens. I'll enter it in the college files. Whoever made out the card in the dim past must have assumed that Mr. Stevens came from Quincy, Michigan. We are always glad to get these corrections.

Now about the preparatory department. It was the equivalent of a High School, of which there not too many in the old days. It was an important department of nearly all the early colleges. One received a certificate of graduation from it, and then went on into the collegiate department. It took four more years to earn a degree, just as it did if one came from a High School. The students were counted in the college enrollment and that is why Hillsdale apparently had so many more students than than now. The preparatory students were permitted to live in the dormitories, just as the college students were, if they wished. Many of them lived in private homes, however, just as many of the regular college students did. The dormitories were not large enough to accommodate all. In the days when your relatives were here, there was only the one building on the campus. The east wing was the girls' dormitory and the west wing was the boys' dormitory. The college dining room was in the basement of East Hall, as the wing was called. Many students, however, boarded themselves, for those were the days when the majority of the students worked their way through school -- and I really mean worked. It cost less to board oneself, I suppose, though board at the Hall was $1.50 a week, with tea or coffee 25 cents extra, if one could afford those luxuries. Those days are gone forever, aren't they?

No, I shouldn't say that the preparatory department was the major part of the enrollment -- perhaps about equally divided on the average. I should have to look up the figures to say exactly. Students who came from a High School with a deficiency in any subject were required to make it up in the prep department. The department was headed by a principal later, but in the earliest days the same faculty served both departments. Even when they had a principal at its head, the regular faculty members, for the most part, did the instructing. Classical and modern languages, mathematics, etc., were all taught by the regular college faculty. Many students got their entire education in the college in this way, being on campus eight years, or even longer, if they had to stop school for a year or so in order to earn money to continue.

The original college building burned in 1874, and was replaced by several separate buildings, as the Trustees believed that would be less of a fire hazard. Old East Hall was saved, and is still a girls' dormitory.

If there is anything else I can tell you, please write me.

Yours very sincerely,

(Mrs.) Vivian Lyon Moore

HILLSDALE COLLEGE
HILLSDALE, MICHIGAN

OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN

April 30, 1956

My dear Mr. Stevens:

Your letter of April 28 reached me this morning. I am glad to answer your queries and tell you more of Hillsdale College. First of all let me say that I have looked through our alumni record from 1856 to 1886 and do not find the name of Miss Hattie Hansell. I am sorry.

Yes, Hillsdale is in the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which now consists of the church related colleges of the state: Albion, Alma, Adrian, Olivet, Hope, Kalamazoo, Calvin, and Hillsdale. Hillsdale's suggestion brought the league into existence at the beginning and it has been a continuous member ever since the organization in 1888. The Baptist affiliation with Hillsdale is rather tenuous, shall I say. The college was founded in 1844 by leaders in the Free Will Baptist denomination, but it was not founded by the denomination itself, and the church has never had any legal proprietorship or control, such as is the case at Kalamazoo. Kalamazoo was founded by the "regular" Baptist denomination. Hillsdale continued under the sponsorship of the Free Will Baptists, to a greater or less degree, until that denomination merged with the "regular" Baptists. The merger left the college in a predicament. It seemed a breach of faith with the founders to continue "on its own." The administration felt that it must go on as a church related college. President Mauck (the elder) approached the Episcopal diocese of Michigan, hoping that it would see its way clear to taking it over; but after long deliberation the diocesan standing committee decided that it could not assume the burden of maintaining a college. Therefore the college accepted official endorsement by the new Baptist coalition. That is its present status. It is approved and helped somewhat (a very little!) by the denomination, but most of the denominational funds go to Kalamazoo. It is classed, however, as a Baptist institution. The faculty members in the early days spent their vacations in field work, so no doubt that is how Silas Curtis Stevens' parents heard of the college. If his parents were Free Will Baptists, they would have heard of it, anyway, for it was the only institution of higher learning sponsored by that denomination in this part of the country -- the first one, and so far as I know, the only one outside of Bates College in New England.

As I said, the college opened in December, 1844, in Spring Arbor, Jackson County, as Michigan Central College. That is a small hamlet that had (and still has) no transportation facilities. In the days of Michigan Central College, one reached Spring Arbor by stage. That was the chief reason for the removal to Hillsdale, for Hillsdale had been reached by the railroad in 1843. It seemed expedient to choose a new site that would be more accessible. So the trustees voted the removal in 1853 and the college opened at Hillsdale in November, 1855. The name was legally changed by legislative act. In 1944 the college celebrated its centennial with considerable ceremony.

You might be interested in some of the Hillsdale "firsts."

HILLSDALE COLLEGE
HILLSDALE, MICHIGAN

OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN

If I gave them to you in my other letter (I can't seem to remember) just skip this part. It was the first college in the state and the second in the United States to admit women on a par with men; it was the first in the state to confer a degree upon a woman; it was the first in the state to elect a woman to its Board of Trustees; the first non-state college in Michigan to erect a specialized building for a gymnasium; to establish a biological laboratory; to issue a college newspaper; to introduce a military department under the direction of the U.S. Army; to establish a Home Economics department, a nursery school, and a full theological department leading to a divinity degree and ordination; to comply with the state law governing teachers' certification; to be chartered under the general college law, which was passed in its behalf -- and a number of others of less importance. Some of these "firsts" are still in existence, some are not. It has pioneered in nearly all phases of modern higher educational methods, including visual aids.

Anything else that you would like to know about the college, please write me and I shall be more than happy to tell you, if I can.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Vivian Lyon Moore

(Mrs.) Vivian Lyon Moore

Ellen Maria Stevens

40 Ellen Maria Stevens[5]

(14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Ellen Maria Stevens was born 20 September 1839 in Dover, Maine, daughter of Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14) and Rebecca Proctor Bunker Lyford (266). She was their only daughter and the youngest of their five children.

She was four years old when her parents moved west to Quincy, Illinois. They traveled by wagon and carriage, taking her and her brothers and her half brother, Francis William Lyford (357) and her aunt, Vilena Stevens (19).

Her early education was obtained in the District School. She completed her secondary school education in 1858 at the Quincy High School then located in modest quarters at Maine and Sixth Streets.

In 1860 Ellen Maria Stevens became a schoolteacher at Rush School in rural Fairmount Township, Pike County, Illinois. It was located at the southeast corner of Section 25. She boarded across the road south in Section 36 at the farm home of John Waterman Rush, Sr. and his wife and their family of several sons and a daughter.

She married Elias Francis Rush 27 December 1864 in Chicago, Illinois. Their wedding took place at the home of her brother, Joshua Stillman Stevens (38) and his wife, who were then living at 318 Fulton Street near the corner of Elizabeth Street. Her mother and father had moved to Chicago from Quincy in 1862 and were living nearby in a cottage at 361 Carroll Avenue. Her youngest brother, Silas Curtis Stevens (39), obtained a furlough from his Union Army service and was among the other family members present.

Elias Francis Rush was born 19 May 1837 near Perryville, Vermillion County, Indiana, second son of John Waterman Rush and Sarah Carley Brown. His father was born 25 July 1800 near Circleville, Ross County, Ohio. His mother was born there 6 February 1802. His parents were married in 1826. His father, a life-time farmer, left Ohio in 1835 with his family intending to find better lands further west. For about a year they lived in Vermillion County, Indiana, where Elias Francis Rush was born. Then the family moved to Illinois that same year.

John Waterman Rush settled in Section 36 in Fairmount Township, Pike County. Within a short time he acquired additional farm land and became a very successful farmer. Later on with the aid of his growing

sons he farmed parts of Sections 25 and 36 in Fairmount Township and parts of Sections 30 and 31 in Perry Township. In time he sold portions of his farm land of nearly 500 acres to his sons but always retained the original homestead in Section 36. John Waterman Rush and his wife died there at an advanced age. She died 31 July 1889, aged 87 years. He died 16 January 1892, aged 91 years. Interment was made in Hinman Chapel Cemetery less than a mile from their farm.

After their marriage Ellen Stevens Rush and her husband lived in Section 30, Perry Township where he was in charge of that portion of the extensive family farms. In 1866 her husband and a younger brother bought jointly more than 120 acres in Section 30 from their father and mother for $3075 (Deed Book 70, Pages 470-471). The price paid per acre was very low and could be attributed to the generosity of their parents. Two years later her husband bought a 21 acre parcel of land in Section 30 (Deed Book 72, Page 477). He paid more than twice the price per acre for it than he had paid his parents.

Their five children were born on the farm. Ellen Maria Stevens Rush's second daughter was given her middle name. Their Christian names, while different, were somewhat similar so about this time Ellen Maria Stevens Rush transposed her Christian and middle names and was called Maria. Her husband seldom used his Christian name and preferred to be called Frank instead of Francis.

Ellen Stevens Rush and her family were members of the Hinman Methodist Episcopal Chapel. This Chapel* was located in Section 6 of Griggsville Township and adjacent to it was the Hinman Chapel Cemetery, both less than two miles south of the family farm.

Her husband was a member of Perry Lodge No. 95, A.F.& A.M. for years, as were his brothers. The records of the Grand Lodge of Illinois show that he demitted 2 April 1880.

Elias Francis Rush was never robust. His physical condition began to handicap his personal farm activities when he was in his early forties. With his wife he made occasional trips to Hot Springs, Arkansas, Mineral Springs, Texas, and other spas where he hoped to regain his health, with little success.

Ellen Stevens Rush's husband was unfortunately not able to obtain rewarding farm results by delegating much of the supervision to others. Some of the land became unproductive. Crop and dairy returns decreased. In an effort to recoup his dwindling income he made a substantial

*The Chapel was built in 1844 with funds mostly contributed by George W. Hinman. It is no longer in existence, but the Cemetery is well maintained (1966).

investment in 1880 with a brother in a stock farm in Texas. This venture divided his needed attention to his own farm and eventually proved disastrous to both of the brothers.

He contracted mounting debts which he found increasingly difficult to reduce or even to meet payments thereon. In addition to other loans made to him by family members he appealed to his wife's aunt, Vilena Stevens Holton (19) for financial aid in 1887. She loaned him $1300 secured by a promissory note endorsed by one of his brothers who subsequently failed in business. However, Elias Francis Rush paid her interest on his loan through 1892. Eventually she and other creditors recovered only a small portion of what was owed to them from settlement proceedings.

Elias Francis Rush--with his wife waiving any property rights--made an assignment 2 January 1893 to a trustee of all his real estate lands, tenements, chattel goods, stock, promissory notes, accounts, debt claims and demands (Pike County Misc. Records, Book 3, Pages 377-379). By then he found it impossible to meet obligations due divers firms and persons.

In the spring of 1893 Ellen Stevens Rush and her husband and daughter went to Chicago to visit her brother, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens (36) and his family. They stayed with them briefly and were their guests at the World's Columbian Exposition which had just opened in Chicago.

Then she and her husband and daughter moved to El Paso, Texas. Her husband was familiar with the City as he had spent time in the vicinity because of his former stock farm interest. They lived for several years at 712 San Antonio Street and later moved to 1112 Myrtle Avenue. For several years he had a small producing and distributing dairy operation in the outskirts of El Paso.

Ellen Stevens Rush and her husband moved to Chicago in 1904 to make their home with their daughter and her husband. Elias Francis Rush was in feeble health and he died a year later.

In 1908 she moved to Wilmette, Illinois, a Chicago suburb, with her married daughter and her family. Her brother, Silas Curtis Stevens (39), a widower, was a weekly visitor, going out to see her every Sunday until she died, more than eight years after her husband's death.

He died 17 November 1905 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 68 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery,* Chicago, Illinois
She died 25 February 1914 in Wilmette, Illinois, aged 74 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery,* Chicago, Illinois

*In the Lot of her parents.

Their Children:

78 i Charles Francis
born 5 October 1865 on the family farm; died there 12 August 1883, aged 17 years.
Interment: Hinman Chapel Cemetery, Griggsville Township, Pike County, Illinois
He died from an accident incurred while hauling lumber on a wagon from Griggsville for a new barn on the farm.

79 ii Alice May
born 3 May 1869 on the family farm; died there 24 January 1870, aged 8 months.
Interment: Hinman Chapel Cemetery, Griggsville Township, Pike County, Illinois

80 iii Frederick
born 19 September 1870 on the family farm; died there 23 November 1871, aged 14 months.
Interment: Hinman Chapel Cemetery, Griggsville Township, Pike County, Illinois

81 iv Emily Maria
born 13 May 1873 on the family farm.
Her primary education was obtained at the Rush School, a rural school across the road west from her farm home where her mother had taught school before her marriage. She had two years of high school in Griggsville. When her parents moved to El Paso, Texas, she completed her secondary school education preparatory to a teaching position. The records of Central High School show that she entered there in the late fall of 1893 and graduated in May 1895. For the following three years she taught in a rural school in Thornberry, Clay County, Texas. This School and the small Thornberry Methodist Episcopal Church were on a 2 acre tract of land in the north-east corner of Block 45 containing more than 160 acres. Her future brother-in-law, Walter Dimmitt Bentley, owned Block 45 (Clay County Deeds, Volume 30, Page 267) as well as considerable acreage in other nearby Blocks. His farm home was in Block 45 where Emily Maria Rush boarded with his large family. The Rush and Bentley families had been farm neighbors in Pike County, Illinois. She had met again her child-hood friend, Eldred George Bentley, when she and her parents moved to El Paso in 1893. Walter Dimmitt Bentley's daughter, Louise Bentley, now Mrs. J. A.

Killough of Stillwater, Oklahoma, has (1964) a dictionary given to a brother of hers at the Thornberry School when he was ten years old and inscribed as follows:

"This book was presented to
Jerome O. Bentley
Thornberry, Clay County, Texas
On the 21st of September 1896
by
Miss Emily M. Rush"

When school closed in May 1898 Emily Maria Rush returned to her parents' home in El Paso. She married Eldred George Bentley (447) there 12 June 1898. Additional data is shown in his record and the records of their children.

82 v Ervin Stillman
born 7 November 1877 on the family farm; died there 20 October 1889, aged 10 years.
Interment: Hinman Chapel Cemetery, Griggsville Township, Pike County, Illinois.

52 Sarah Hill Stevens[5]

(23 Harrison[4], 11 William Huse[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Sarah Hill Stevens was born 23 September 1835 in New Portland, Maine, oldest child of Harrison Stevens (23) and Filinda Hill.

In 1857 she moved to Auburn, Maine, with her parents. She was a schoolteacher there for ten years. In 1867 she accompanied her parents to Chicago, Illinois, where she continued to teach until 1869.

She married General Hermann Johan Lieb 2 December 1869 in Chicago. He was born 24 May 1826 in Ermatingen, Thurgau Canton, Switzerland.

After their marriage Sarah Stevens Lieb and her husband continued to live in Chicago for the rest of their long lives. They were the parents of four sons.

Her five married sisters were Chicago residents at one time or another. Some of them were her house guests for long periods of time. It was in her home in 1894 that her father and mother held their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary reception.

Sarah Stevens Lieb was active in church work and she aided her husband in his civic and political activities. His career is detailed in his obituary on subsequent pages.

He died 5 March 1908 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 81 years.
Interment: Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
She died 12 February 1916 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 80 years.
Interment: Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

Their Children:

83 i Frederick Carl
born 20 September 1870 in Chicago, Illinois; died there 18 June 1878, aged 7 years.
Interment: Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

84 ii Hermann Johan, Jr.
born 9 March 1873 in Chicago, Illinois; died 9 March 1966 in Tucson, Arizona, aged 93 years.
Interment: Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
He was an actor. He toured the United States, England, Australia and New Zealand as the leading

man in many plays. At one time he had his own stock company in Chicago. He retired from the stage in 1940.
He married 1st: Lucia Gale 9 March 1895 in Chicago, Illinois.
He married 2nd: Evelyn Viola Roberts Walls 26 May 1910 in Crown Point, Indiana.
She was born 29 November 1886 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, daughter of Alexander Walls and Anna Mercy.
She appeared in many theatrical roles. Later she was in TV work. She lives (1966) in New York City.

Children of the first marriage:

(a) Gail

Children of the second marriage:

(b) John Stevens
(c) Gordon Victor

85 iii Thomas Jefferson
born 1 October 1875 in Chicago, Illinois; died there 13 October 1892, aged 17 years.
Interment: Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

86 iv Francis Keller
born 14 September 1879 in Chicago, Illinois, died about 1924 while on tour in New York State.
He had the leading role in a number of operettas. At one time he was a member of the Aborn Opera Company.
He married Mabel Day.
They had no children.

Obituary of General Hermann Lieb

"General Hermann Lieb, soldier, litterateur and politician, one of Chicago's best known citizens, died early yesterday morning [March 5, 1908] at Augustana Hospital. He had fallen on the ice two weeks ago and injured his hip, supposedly but slightly at the time. Peritonitis set in and he died five hours after reaching the hospital. He was 82 years old.

General Lieb was essentially a soldier. In Europe he learned the art of war and in the Civil War in this country he passed through every grade from private to brigadier general.

General Lieb came of distinguished Schleswig-Holstein parentage. His real family name was Von Vasmer, but he arrived in America with intensely democratic ideas shortly after the French revolution of 1848, and he cut off the latter part of his name and used his middle name, Lieb, as his patronymic from that time on.

He was born on the Swiss side of Lake Constance, in the Chateau Hart, near the residence of Queen Hortense.* His father was a prominent manufacturer of cottons.

In 1840 the young man went to Paris and took part in much of the political activity which preceded the 1848 revolution. He came to America in 1855 and to Chicago in 1856. He began the study of law, which occupied his attention until the outbreak of the war. The call for volunteers was issued on April 14, 1861, and Lieb was the third man to enlist. He entered the army as a private in Company D, Eighth Illinois, of which Richard J. Oglesby [later Governor of Illinois] was colonel.

The regiment was the first to go to the front from Illinois, but was lacking in skilled soldiers. Because of his European training Private Lieb was picked out by Colonel Oglesby to be the regimental drillmaster. The regiment took a conspicuous part in all the campaigns in the Mississippi Valley, and before the end of the first year Private Lieb had become a captain. In 1862 he was made a major. Before Vicksburg General Grant sent for Lieb and directed him to take a steamer and raise a regiment of negroes. Lieb brought together 1,800 negroes and hammered them into a regiment. He was made colonel of this regiment, which became a part of the army as the Fifth United States Heavy Artillery and was the first negro regiment to enter the service.

*Eugénie Hortense de Beauharnais, wife of Louis Bonaparte and Queen of Holland until 1810.

With this command Colonel Lieb fought the battle of Milliken's Bend and won a decisive victory. At the fall of Vicksburg he garrisoned the city with negro troops and later fought all through the South. He was the skirmish officer in the advance on Vicksburg, and was repeatedly mentioned in orders for conspicuous bravery and daring.

General Lieb returned to Chicago, and then went to Decatur [Illinois] where he practiced law.* Governor Oglesby advised him to start a German paper in Springfield [Illinois], and the Abendzeitung was the result. He conducted the paper for a time and then moved it to Chicago.

In politics, General Lieb was a Democrat, and was a candidate for county clerk on the first Democratic ticket to win in Cook County [Illinois] after the war. He served as county clerk from 1873 to 1877 and was defeated for re-election by the forces under A. C. Hesing. Subsequently he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners three times. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and in 1884 took a conspicuous part in the Cleveland campaign. The next year he was appointed chief of the department of second-class matter in the Chicago postoffice, and later was placed in charge of the registry department. Still later he was placed in charge of the North Side station and continued until the Republicans again assumed charge. He then was placed in charge of the Rogers Park station.

General Lieb's best known productions are 'The Life of Emperor William,' 'The Foes of the French Revolution,' and 'The Protective Tariff--What It Does for Us.'

General Lieb was married in 1873 [correct date, 2 December 1869 in Chicago] to Miss Sallie [Sarah Hill] Stevens of northern Maine. There are two sons, Francis K. Lieb of the Fourteenth Cavalry, U.S.A., and Hermann Lieb, Jr. General Lieb was a member of George H. Thomas Post, G.A.R., and of Hesperia Lodge, Masonic order. Funeral arrangements have not been made, but it is probable that the G.A.R. will conduct the services in Memorial Hall. His home was at 1005 Lunt avenue, Rogers Park."

--The Chicago Record-Herald--
Friday, March 6, 1908

*He studied but did not practice law in Decatur. He published the Abendzeitung there and later in Springfield for a short time before moving the newspaper to Chicago.

53 Philone Florence Stevens[5]

(23 Harrison[4], 11 William Huse[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Philone Florence Stevens was born 10 September 1836 in New Portland, Maine, daughter of Harrison Stevens (23) and Filinda Hill. She was their second daughter and the second of their seven children.

She married Richard Gerard Williams 25 December 1859 in Orange, New Jersey. He was born 14 August 1833 in Orange, son of Job and Catharine Williams.

After their marriage Philone Stevens Williams and her husband lived with his parents in Orange until 1869. Her husband was in the family hat manufacturing business there.

She and her husband moved to Newark, New Jersey in 1869. He established his own wholesale hat and cap firm. In 1882 the business was moved to New York City. Philone Florence Stevens and her husband moved there a year later.

Philone Stevens Williams was an artist. She painted during most of her married life. She did not exhibit at art galleries but sold her work at her studio.

She died 6 July 1887 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 50 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

The following death notice was published Thursday, 7 July 1887 in the Chicago Tribune:

> "Williams--at Chicago the 6th inst. Philone Florence, wife of R. G. Williams of New York City and daughter of Harrison and Filinda Stevens, formerly of Maine. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. A. Perkins, No. 1343 Oakwood Boulevard."

They had no children.

Note: Her husband was living in New York City in 1894 but his exact date and place of death are presently unknown.

54 Abigail Frances Stevens[5]

(23 Harrison[4], 11 William Huse[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Abigail Frances Stevens was born 5 January 1838 in New Portland, Maine, daughter of Harrison Stevens (23) and Filinda Hill. She was their third daughter and the third of their seven children.

She married Rodney Welch 25 February 1854 in New Portland. He was born 19 November 1828 in Monmouth, Maine, son of John Welch and Rosalinda Shaw.

He attended Waterville College (now Colby College) from 1848 to 1851 but did not graduate in the class of 1852. After leaving College he was appointed Principal of the North Anson Academy, North Anson, Maine. North Anson is near New Portland. He remained in North Anson from the autumn of 1852 until the spring of 1854.

Soon after their marriage Abigail Stevens Welch and her husband moved to Mason County, Kentucky, where he was Principal of Minerva Seminary until the spring of 1855.

Then she and her husband moved to Illinois. Rodney Welch occupied the following educational posts during the following seventeen years:

1855-1856	Principal, Geneva Free School, Geneva, Illinois
1856-1863	Principal, Blue Island High School, Blue Island, Illinois
1863-1865	Principal, South Chicago School, Chicago, Illinois
1865-1868	Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Illinois
1868-1869	Professor, Illinois Agricultural College, Irvington, Illinois
1869-1872	Professor of Chemistry at the old University of Chicago (1857-1885),* Chicago, Illinois

He was the scientific editor of the Prairie Farmer from 1872 to 1874. He was the editor of the weekly Chicago Times from 1874 to 1879 and editorial writer and associate editor of the daily Chicago Times from 1879 to 1889. Later he was connected with other Chicago newspapers. At the time of his death he had been writing a series of articles for three years for the Florida Citizen.

*The present University of Chicago was founded in 1891.

Rodney Welch was a member of the Chicago Board of Education, 1874-1877. In 1876 he was elected Vice President of the Board for a one year term. In 1874 he gained notoriety by his avowed aversion to the use of the Bible in public schools.

He was one of the founders of several Chicago organizations, including the Saracen Club, Philosophical Society, Society for Psychical Research, and the Press Association of Chicago, predecessor of the Chicago Press Club.

Abigail Stevens Welch was active in church work and participated in some of the organizations in which she and her husband were members.

She died 16 October 1886 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 48 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
He died 29 May 1896 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 67 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

The following obituary was published Monday, 18 October 1886 in the Chicago Tribune:

"Mrs. Welch, the wife of Prof. Welch of the Times staff, died Saturday night after a short and painful illness. Mrs. Welch was born in the northern part of Maine and was the third daughter of Captain Harrison Stevens and the sister of Mrs. Gen. Lieb, Mrs. W. D. Anderson, Mrs. Capt. Perkins, Mrs. Goff and Mrs. Williams, all of this City.

Mrs. Welch was in sympathy with her husband's educational aims in the early part of their married life, and added much to his success and prosperity, by her genial and gentle character and her generous appreciation of every noble endeavor.

She was a woman of sterling qualities, rearing her five children to useful and honorable pursuits. She was a member of the Philosophical Society and the Saracen Club of Chicago."

Their Children:

87 i Helen Medora
born 26 December 1854 in Lexington, Kentucky; died 7 October 1927 in Geneva, Illinois, aged 72 years.
Interment: Oak Hill Cemetery, Geneva
She married James Carr Long 31 October 1888 in Chicago, Illinois. He was born 3 October 1843 in Surry, Maine, son of Robert Long and Elizabeth Stell Carr; died 16 December 1933 in Geneva, Illinois, aged 90 years.
Interment: Oak Hill Cemetery, Geneva

When he was 18 years old he enlisted at Chicago in Company C, 69th Infantry Regiment of Volunteers. He was mustered into service 14 June 1862 and mustered out of service 27 September 1862. The 69th Illinois Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and was kept there to guard the Camp and Confederate prisoners. After being mustered out of service he entered his father's dry goods establishment in Geneva. He succeeded to the ownership in 1880.

Helen Welch Long was active in civic work, serving at one time or another as a member or officer of the Geneva Improvement Association, Kane County Federation of Women's Clubs, Geneva Board of Education and the Geneva Library Board.

A bequest from her estate was used to purchase furniture in the Children's Room in the Library.

Their Children*:

(a) Helen
(b) Marian Patia
(c) Kathryn

*All perished in the Iroquois Theatre Fire, Chicago, 30 December 1903.

88 ii Channing

born 5 March 1860 in Blue Island, Illinois; died 27 March 1909 in Ruthven, Iowa, aged 49 years.
Interment: Riverside Cemetery, Spencer, Iowa

He married Bernice Bessie Hough 15 March 1899 in Spencer, Iowa. She was born 18 September 1874 in Lebanon, New Hampshire, daughter of Charles Benzett Hough and Anna Colburn; died 29 May 1959 in Sunnyside, California, aged 84 years.
Interment: Sunnyside Cemetery, Sunnyside

After graduating from high school Channing Welch worked for three years in a Chicago drug store. In 1881 he turned to farming. His father had been attracted by low prices for fine Iowa land. Acreage was obtained near Manson, Iowa, and Channing Welch farmed there for three years. In 1884 he and his father acquired a large part of Section 36, Logan Township, Clay County, Iowa, near the town of Ayrshire. The Township was created 3 June 1882. By 1903 Channing Welch was sole owner of the entire section. He named his farm "Wild Ranch." Though he produced general crops he was particularly interested in stock farming. He raised registered Shorthorn

The Iroquois Theatre Fire

The Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago occurred Wednesday, 30 December 1903 during the matinee performance of "Mr. Bluebeard" with Eddie Foy, the comedian, in the leading role. The capacity audience of 1830 souls, including standees two and three deep in parts of the theatre, was composed mostly of women and children there for a special holiday season treat.

The second act was in progress and the chorus was dreamily dancing and winding about in a moonlight scene when a little flicker of flame appeared in the scenery above the stage. The fire was caused by a spark from a portable electric arc light, known as a "spot light," which ignited one of the draperies. The fire spread through the hanging sheets of scenery with great rapidity and within an incredibly short time the great mass of scenery on, and hanging above the stage, was in flames. A door opened by escaping actors let in a great rush of wind and this action, together with the expansion of the air in the top of the stage space by the intense heat, drove the flames out under the proscenium arch and into the upper part of the auditorium.

581 were killed and 250 were injured. Suffocation and stampeding were the main causes of death. More than 80% of the fatalities were in the balcony and gallery. What has been called the irony of fate was the fact that the scene of this appalling disaster was the newest of Chicago's theatres. It had been opened with the same play less than a month before. It was of fireproof construction and was supposed to be the last word in theatre design. Actually, the underwriter's loss was small.

An immediate investigation proved that there had been infamous neglect of important safety features and mechanical devices, particularly in the lack of sufficient exits, exit signs and quick opening smoke vents over the stage. The stage curtain failed to close and it was discovered that some exit doors and sky lights had been locked, bolted or nailed shut and that doors opened in, instead of out.

Twice before there had been dreadful theatre fires. In 1836 in St. Petersburg, now called Leningrad, nearly 700 lost their lives and in 1881 in Vienna 450 were killed. In both these disasters suffocation was the main cause of death.

Reactions of outraged horror and intense compassion rose from all over the world and there were immediate demands from everywhere for prompt adoption of stringent building codes, precautions and frequent and regular inspections of theatres and other public meeting places. This tragedy, which struck thousands of Chicago families, quickly resulted in the enactment of new codes of fire regulations throughout the civilized world to help safeguard future audiences everywhere from the fate suffered by the victims of the Iroquois Fire of Chicago.

Note: An aunt of the author, then 16 years old, escaped but the 7 year old brother of the author's wife and one of her aunts, aged 33, perished.

cattle and Poland China hogs. He had sheep, Shetland ponies and fine horses--one of which ran away and dragged him to his death.

Their Children:

(a) John Channing) twins
(b) Eleanor)
(c) Rodney Channing
(d) Helen Martha

89 iii Martha Throop
born 16 March 1862 in Blue Island, Illinois; died 26 March 1920 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 58 years.
Cremation Service: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago
She was an elementary teacher in the Chicago public schools for nearly thirty five years, serving from 14 September 1882 to 14 March 1917.
She was unmarried.

90 iv James Addison
born 5 October 1864 in Chicago, Illinois; died 28 January 1894 in New York City, aged 29 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago
He married Edna Swigart of Chicago, daughter of Charles F. Swigart.
They had no children.
The following obituary was published Monday, 29 January 1894 in the Chicago Tribune:

"New York, January 28 [special]--James A. Welch, the publisher of the DAILY ADVANCE REPORT at No. 55 Broadway, died at Trainor's Hotel this morning of heart trouble. The remains will be taken to Chicago for interment. Mr. Welch was a son of Prof. Rodney Welch of Chicago and a nephew of Mrs. Hermann Lieb. He was 30 years of age, and has lived in this city several years. He is also the proprietor of a similar publication to the one he owned here, published in Chicago."

91 v Henry Booth
born 23 February 1874 in Chicago, Illinois; died there 26 April 1954, aged 80 years.
Interment: Oak Ridge Cemetery, Eagle, Wisconsin
He married Agnes Croake 23 November 1898 in Chicago.
She was born 24 January 1878 in Chicago, daughter of John Croake and Catherine Smith; died there 30 June 1963, aged 85 years.
Interment: Oak Ridge Cemetery, Eagle, Wisconsin

Henry Booth Welch was in the steel fabricating and construction business in Chicago for many years. He and his wife were long time residents of Alslip near Blue Island, Illinois. After he retired from the steel business he became a Justice of the Peace in this suburban area.

Their Children:

(a) Stanley Edwin

55 Sophronia Hill Stevens[5]

(23 Harrison[4], 11 William Huse[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Sophronia Hill Stevens was born 11 June 1839 in New Portland, Maine, daughter of Harrison Stevens (23) and Filinda Hill. She was their fourth daughter and the fourth of their seven children.

She taught school in Auburn, Maine, after moving there with her father and mother in 1857. She moved to Chicago with her parents in 1867 and continued her teaching there.

She married William David See Anderson 15 April 1876 in Chicago, Illinois. The Officiant was the Reverend P. F. Marsh, minister of the Grant Place Methodist Episcopal Church. Her husband was born 1 November 1837 in Upper Canada (Ontario), son of Irish parents who immigrated to Canada about 1835 from County Cavan, Ireland.

As a young man William David See Anderson moved to Montgomery, Alabama, where he was employed as a telegraph operator. He enlisted there 17 September 1861 in Company F, 17th Alabama Infantry Regiment, C.S.A. He was soon assigned to the supervision of telegraph lines around Charleston, South Carolina. Later he had charge of the telegraph lines in and about Richmond, Virginia, with the rank of Brevet Major. In 1864 he was captured and brought to Chicago as a prisoner of war.

After his release at the close of the Civil War, he obtained a position as a telegraph operator with the recently installed Chicago Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph System. He was known by railroad and telegraph men from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico because of his work previous to, and during the War.

Later he entered the auditing department of the Rock Island Railroad. He was employed by that Railroad and the Illinois Central Railroad until 1874.

Then he was employed by the City of Chicago, mostly in the Comptroller's office. In 1882 he entered the office of the County Treasurer of Cook County, where he remained until his retirement not long before his death many years later in 1907.

Sophronia Stevens Anderson was a Chicago resident for thirty years.

She died 16 December 1897 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 58 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

The following death notice was published Friday, 17 December 1897 in the Chicago Tribune:

> "Anderson, Sophronia Hill, wife of W. D. S. Anderson at residence 330 Oakwood blvd. Funeral Saturday, December 18 at 2 o'clock p.m. Carriages to Oakwoods. No flowers."

Their Children:

92 i William France
born 19 April 1878 in Chicago, Illinois; died there 28 September 1952, aged 74 years. His funeral service was held in Rockefeller Chapel of the University of Chicago.
Interment: Bronswood Cemetery, Hinsdale, Illinois
He graduated from the University of Chicago in 1899. He received an LL.B. degree in 1902 from Northwestern University. He practiced law until 1919. He then became a trust officer with the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, until he retired in 1945. In 1941 at the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the University of Chicago, he received the Alumni Citation for Public Service.
He married Mary Abbe Gardner 19 October 1907 in Hinsdale, Illinois. She was born 1 December 1879 in Chicago, daughter of Henry Alanson Gardner and Deborah Chandler Fessenden; died 19 September 1949 in Lake Forest, Illinois, aged 69 years.
Interment: Bronswood Cemetery, Hinsdale, Illinois
Their Children:

(a) William David See
(b) Robert Gardner
(c) William France, Jr.
(d) Peter Chandler

Seven years after the death of Sophronia Stevens Anderson in 1897 her husband, William David See Anderson, married her widowed sister, Vilena Dora Stevens (57).

56 Julia Evelyn Stevens[5]

(23 Harrison[4], 11 William Huse[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Julia Evelyn Stevens was born 17 September 1840 in New Portland, Maine, daughter of Harrison Stevens (23) and Filinda Hill. She was their fifth daughter and the fifth of their seven children.

She married Charles Goff 22 September 1858 in Auburn, Maine. He was born 2 January 1835 in Goff's Corner, Maine, son of James Goff, Jr. and Rachel Brown. In Auburn he was successively a merchant tailor, silversmith, jeweller, organist, violin maker and artist. Her husband's diverse occupations and interests apparently lacked permanency.

Julia Stevens Goff moved to Chicago in 1880 and lived briefly with her parents. Then she earned her living doing fine needle work supplemented by sales work in a large downtown department store. She maintained her own home with her son who joined her in 1882 after having remained with his father in Auburn for two years. After his marriage he and his wife lived with Julia Stevens Goff. Both of their children were born in her home.

She died 23 August 1904 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 63 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

Their Children:

93 i Harry
born 5 January 1860 in Auburn, Maine; died there 18 June 1863, aged 3 years.
Interment: Oakhill Cemetery, Auburn, Maine

94 ii Hugh Charles
born 24 March 1865 in Auburn, Maine; died 24 October 1924 in Painesville, Ohio, aged 69 years.
Interment: Evergreen Cemetery, Painesville, Ohio
He married Julia Winifred Lathrop 22 November 1899 in Painesville, Ohio. She was born there 26 May 1874, daughter of Byron P. Lathrop and Isabella Anne Byron Langston. She is living in Painesville (1966).
Hugh Charles Goff attended Chicago schools and became an electrical engineer. He gave up his profession in 1912 and moved from Chicago to Painesville with his wife and their two children to take up dairy farming

Continued on Page 210

Auburn, Maine

The Town of Auburn was incorporated 24 February 1842 from "all that part of Minot lying easterly of the curve line (so called)." The first Town Meeting was held 7 March 1842 at the Congregational Meeting House in West Auburn.

Auburn was given its name at the time of its incorporation by James Goff, Jr., father of Charles Goff, when he was representative from Minot. He was born 1797 in Minot, son of John Goff and Anna Stubbs. In 1821 he was a trader at Stevens' Mills. Two years later he moved to Goff's Corner and was a leading trader until 1852. In 1824 he purchased the land on Court Street from Auburn Hall to Main Street and fronting 102 feet on Main Street for $137. In 1854 he built a residence later owned by his oldest son.

James Goff, Jr. lost six stores and two houses in the disastrous fire 17 August 1855 which destroyed buildings on both sides of Court Street and on Main Street. In succeeding years he became a large owner of property which became very valuable, owning a tier of lots on the east side of Goff Street, and from the west side of Goff Street, north of Court Street, all the territory over Goff's Hill, including Highland Avenue, Western Promenade and Lake Street. He also owned the south side of Court Street from Atwood & Lowell's store to the woods.

His father was born in St. John, New Brunswick, in 1760. As a lad in Boston he had been impressed by a British frigate but escaped in the West Indies. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War he enlisted in the American Army in 1776 and was "entitled to wear a medal for seven years' honest service." He was married about 1785 and settled first on Goff's Hill in Minot, later moving to a place between Lake Street and Merrill Hill. He was a fugelman* for many years in militia training and musters. He died when he was nearly 99 years old.

*A fugelman was a soldier especially expert and well drilled who was stationed in front of a military company as a leader or guide for the others in their exercises.

SLIDIN' DOWN GOFF'S HILL.

A Story of Old Auburn.

THERE are scenes that come before me as mem'ry oft recalls
My boyhood's days in Auburn by the rushing waterfalls;
Those scenes and joys of early years my thoughts with pleasure fill,
When winter days were joyous as I coasted down Goff's Hill.
The old pung bottom loaded down with yelling, happy freight.
Speeding along the icy slope at fearful, wondrous rate;
A boy on sled between the thills would steer the ponderous pung—
With shouts and gladsome laughter the wooded hillside rung.

There were double-runners, sleds and sleighs—some of grotesque make—
"Old Bones" was boss—as we say now, would always "take the cake."
We'd swiftly glide o'er hummocks, across the railroad track,
Down Court-street hill, right o'er the bridge, in Lewiston kersmack.
If boy fell off of that old pung we ne'er gave backward look,
But sped along o'er tollbridge with hoots for "Uncle" Cook.
It seemed almost a miracle—we rarely had a spill—
As tempting fate—and parents' ire—we coasted down Goff's Hill.

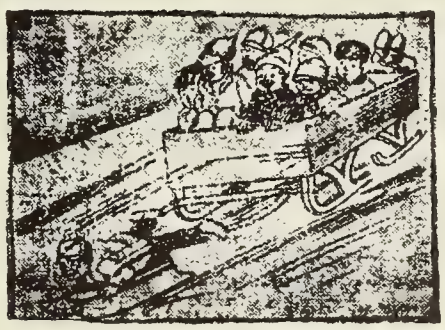
As evening fell a bonfire oft would light the slippery way,
Casting its weird and ruddy glare o'er faces bright and gay;
And as we coasted down the hill, rent air with joyous cries,
We recked not of the climbing back, the weariness, the sighs—
The task of hauling pung up hill, the tugging and the strain.—
At last we'd struggle to the top, then "let her go" again;
The toil and trouble all forgot, in zest of sliding down —
As streaking o'er the glaring road, a-whizzing thru the town.

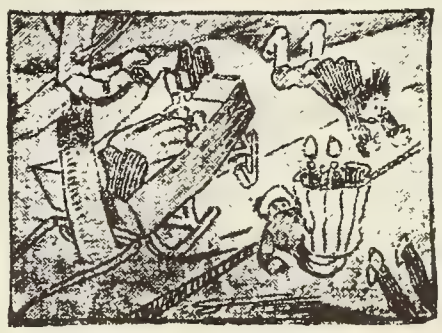
WHEN climbing up the slippery heights we'd hitch behind a team—
Until we caught the farmer's eye and noted fiery gleam;
For pung and sleds that we hitched on made too much of a load,
Then he would cry, "Get off o' there," oft ply the ashen goad.
And many shirked the thankless task of tugging at the thills—
Were the ones who shouted loudest when gliding down the hills;
And some would gain a place aboard by use of feet and fists—
Have later practiced much the same, and now are capitalists.

Goff's Hill has lost those early charms—seems much reduced in size—
Not half so high as it appeared when viewed with boyish eyes;
To me 'twas higher than the Alps; a peak superb and grand.
Its top amid the very clouds; the highest in the land.
And merry crowds of village boys go there no more to slide—
They've trolleys, autos, aeroplanes, when they go out to ride;
But as for me, I'd try the pung, rush down the glassy steep—
But climbing up—ay, there's the rub—the thoughts cause me to weep;
I'll hover 'round the kitchen fire, safe house from snow and sleet—
If I should try the coasting act I'd suffer with "cold feet."

I HAVE journeyed about, and have found this out,
That in climbing life's rugged hill,
He who reaches the top, without falter or stop,
Needs firmness and strength of will.
'Tis an easy glide down the hill's steep side,
Many jeer with a sodden jest;
There are few who will lift, or the burden shift,
In the toil of reaching the crest.
A child will oft balk when learning to walk,
And stumble o'er stick or a stone;
Try again with a smile, and after a while
In safety can "go it alone."
So in battle of life, in the wearisome strife
Whether seeking for fame or for pelf—
To play well your part take this lesson to heart—
You must push and tug for yourself.

G. C. B.





Note—Under favorable conditions it was possible to coast from the top of Goff's Hill to "Keene's Corner" in Lewiston. I was one of many who landed safely in Lewiston on the pung bottom, on several auspicious occasions. Once, when coming down Court street hill, George Wentworth, who was steering, undertook to turn into Main street, but the speed was too great to be successfully accomplished and the pung butted into a stone hitching post in front of the store lately occupied by J. W. Peables. Wentworth, seeing that the crash was inevitable, lay flat on his sled and the pung passed over him. He was uninjured, and the occupants of the pung only suffered minor bruises, due to a continuance of their journey after the pung had abruptly stopped. "Uncle" Cook was the toll gatherer at the bridge, and occupied a small, yellow-painted house where the Bradbury stable is now located. In common with all collectors of a direct tax "Uncle" Cook was not over and above popular.

Togus, Me., Jan., 1912. **G. C. B.**

Continued from Page 207

on the farm once owned by his wife's parents.
Their Children:

(a) Isabella Anne Byron
(b) Hugh Charles, Jr.

Sixteen years after Julia Stevens Goff left Auburn, Maine, her husband, Charles Goff, was married again. His second wife was Lucy Burce. They were married 4 December 1897 in Gorham, New Hampshire.

Lucy Burce was born 6 November 1871 in Hannibal, Missouri, daughter of Rufus Burce and Ada Andrews. As a girl she received an excellent musical education in Boston, Massachusetts.

Soon after their marriage Charles Goff and his wife moved to Snohomish, Washington. He built their house and found employment as a school custodian. She taught music for many years after his death.

He died 21 January 1913 in Snohomish, Washington, aged 78 years.
Interment: Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery, Snohomish
She died 6 July 1952 in Everett, Washington, aged 80 years.
Interment: Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery, Snohomish

Their Children:

95 i Marguerite
born 10 December 1900 in Snohomish, Washington;
died 28 January 1929, aged 28 years.
Interment: Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery, Snohomish, Washington
The following obituary was published Thursday, 31 January 1929 in the Snohomish County Tribune:

"Marguerite Goff, well known teacher and scholar of the piano, and only daughter of Mrs. L. B. Goff, 223 Ave. E., died at the Aldercrest Sanitorium, Monday, after an illness of eight months' duration.
Miss Goff was born in Snohomish and graduated from the Snohomish schools. She is survived by only one relative, her mother."

57 Vilena Dora Stevens[5]

(23 Harrison[4], 11 William Huse[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Vilena Dora Stevens was born 5 November 1841 in New Portland, Maine, daughter of Harrison Stevens (23) and Filinda Hill. She was their sixth daughter and the sixth of their seven children.

She married 1st: Joseph A. Perkins 12 June 1869 in Chicago, Illinois. He was born 1827 in _____. He was a sea captain employed by a British shipping firm. After their marriage her husband continued to follow the sea until 1882.

Vilena Stevens Perkins lived in Chicago while her husband was at sea. Their only child was born there. Captain Perkins joined his wife in Chicago in 1882. His health began to fail in 1890. Hoping to be cured he went to Denver, Colorado, but he died there less than two years later.

He died 11 December 1892 in Denver, Colorado, aged 65 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

Vilena Stevens Perkins had been a widow for twelve years when she married again.

She married 2nd: William David See Anderson 31 December 1904 in Chicago, Illinois. His first wife, Sophronia Stevens Anderson (55), who died in 1897, was her sister. Her second husband lived less than three years after their marriage. After his death she remained in Chicago for several years. Then she made her home with her married son. She died more than seventeen years after the death of her second husband.

He died 3 June 1907 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 69 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
She died 3 April 1925 in Colliersville, Tennessee, aged 83 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

The following death notice was published Saturday, 4 April 1925 in the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tennessee:

> "Anderson--at residence in Colliersville, Tenn., Friday afternoon, April 3, 1925 at 12:35 o'clock, Vilena Dorothy Anderson, Mother of Henry A. Perkins. Remains will be sent to Chicago, Ill. tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock via Illinois Central Railroad where funeral services will be held."

Children of the first marriage:

96 i Harry Ames
born 18 October 1870 in Chicago, Illinois; died _____.
He was first employed by the Rock Island Lines as a traveling freight agent. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad appointed him South Eastern Freight Agent at Dallas, Texas, in 1921 and a year later he was appointed General Agent at Memphis, Tennessee. He resigned 1 March 1926.
He married Virginia B_____.
Their Children:

(a) Peter
(b) Virginia

58 Cassius Reuben Stevens[5]

(23 Harrison[4], 11 William Huse[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Cassius Reuben Stevens was born 3 November 1844 in New Portland, Maine, son of Harrison Stevens (23) and Filinda Hill. He was their only son and the seventh of their seven children.

He was eighteen years old and living in Lewiston, Maine, when he enlisted in the Union Army in nearby Augusta, Maine, 15 September 1863. He served as a private in Company K, 29th Maine Infantry Regiment until he was mustered out of service at Charleston, South Carolina, 22 August 1865.

Cassius Reuben Stevens returned to Lewiston where he remained until 1867. Then he lived for a brief time in Mechanic Falls, Maine, and later in Newark, New Jersey, before moving to Brooklyn, New York. He joined the Brooklyn police force. Cassius Reuben Stevens was shot and wounded in the line of duty. He recovered but later was hospitalized on several occasions and for extended periods of time.

He married Sophia Flentye 25 April 1877 in Chicago, Illinois. She was born 23 July 1853 in Chicago, daughter of Henry Flentye and Sophia Franche. After their marriage they lived in Brooklyn, New York.

In 1886 his wife returned to live with her parents, first in Chicago and later at Hickory Grove Farm, the family farm near Glenview, Illinois.

Cassius Reuben Stevens received a Civil War pension (Certificate No. 1075361). He lived the last few years of his life at Soldiers' Homes. After he died his widow applied for and received a pension as the widow of a veteran (Certificate No. 947410).

He died 4 October 1922 at the Southern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Elizabeth City County, Virginia,* aged 77 years.
Interment: Hampton National Cemetery, Grave 87-A, Hampton, Virginia
She died 13 January 1931 near Glenview, Illinois, aged 77 years.
Interment: Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

*Now named Kecoughtan Veterans Hospital, located at Kecoughtan Station,Hampton, Virginia, near Hampton National Cemetery. Some years ago Elizabeth City County was absorbed by the growth of the City of Hampton.

61 Charles Llewellyn Stevens[6]

(33 Llewellyn[5], 13 Nathaniel[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Charles Llewellyn Stevens was born 9 August 1873 in Cuba, New York, son of Llewellyn Nathaniel Stevens (33) and Rosalthe Sally Morgan. He was their only son and the younger of their two children.

In 1888 he moved with his parents and sister to Montello, Wisconsin. He became an accomplished musician and an outstanding cornetist. At Montello he was a band director and teacher of various musical instruments.

He married 1st: Minna Antoinette Erbe 17 July 1893 in Montello. She was born 10 September 1873 in Princeton, Wisconsin, daughter of Samuel Erbe and Augusta Ritz.

Charles Llewellyn Stevens and his wife and their two children moved to San Antonio, Texas, in 1910. Prior to this move his wife and their children had spent a few winters there.

He continued his musical pursuit in San Antonio. For a number of years he played in theatre orchestras. Later he was secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, Local No. 23. In time his wife entered a real estate firm with whom she was associated for thirty years.

She died 16 November 1953 in San Antonio, Texas, aged 80 years.
Interment: Roselawn Burial Park, San Antonio, Texas

Their Children:

97 i Barton Erbe
born 25 January 1896 in Montello, Wisconsin
He married Cora Dean Tate 12 July 1928 in San Antonio, Texas. She was born 22 July 1907 in Lytle, Texas, daughter of James Riley Tate and Arabella Meek.
Barton Erbe Stevens is a pianist and also plays the bass viol. He directs small orchestras and makes his own orchestral arrangements.
Their Children:

(a) Betty Jean

98 ii Dorothy Evelyn
born 29 August 1898 in Montello, Wisconsin

She married Clifford Robertson Chamberlain 20 August 1924 in San Antonio, Texas. He was born 9 July 1892 in Llano, Texas, son of Sylvas Leonard Chamberlain and Irene Keysee; died 10 September 1944 in Los Angeles, California, aged 52 years.
Interment: Veterans Administration Facility Cemetery, Los Angeles, California
He was an inspector for the City Public Service Board of San Antonio for some years.
Dorothy Stevens Chamberlain retired in 1964 after twenty five years' Army service in San Antonio. First she was secretary to the Director, Personnel Division, 8th Army Command. She was also Chief Clerk. Later at Headquarters, Brooke Army Medical Center she was secretary to the Director, Plans and Operations Division.

Their Children:

(a) Joyce Erbe

Charles Llewellyn Stevens married 2nd: Katharina Dietert Schneider 3 July 1922 in New Braunfels, Texas, the widow of Julius Schneider who died in 1920. She was born 12 March 1887 in York Creek, Guadalupe County, Texas, daughter of Frederich Wilhelm Dietert and Katharina Kraft.

For twenty five years Charles Llewellyn Stevens served as secretary to the San Antonio Commissioner of Fire and Police. He continued his interest in music and was a member of the San Antonio Symphony Association. After his death his widow continued to live in their home at 3106 Perez Street until a few months before her death.

They had no children.

He died 4 September 1946 in San Antonio, Texas, aged 73 years.
Interment: Mission Burial Park, Musicians' Society Lot, San Antonio, Texas
She died 7 February 1961 in San Antonio, Texas, aged 73 years.
Interment: St. Mary's Cemetery, St. Mark Quarter, Row 9, Grave No. 52, San Antonio, Texas

Russell Houston Stevens

65 Russell Houston Stevens[6]

(36 Sylvanus[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Russell Houston Stevens was born 10 March 1863 in Nashville, Tennessee, son of Sylvanus Harlow Stevens (36) and Juliet Eleanor Brawner (385). He was their third son and the fourth of their seven children.

His father, Junior First Lieutenant of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery attached to the Army of the Cumberland, obtained a leave of absence in October to accompany him and his mother to Chicago for a short visit with family members. During their stay there Russell Houston Stevens was baptized 18 October 1863 at Trinity Episcopal Church.*

The family lived in Nashville until September 1869. Then Russell Houston Stevens and his sister, Juliet Nora Stevens (66), moved to Saint Louis, Missouri, with their parents, traveling by river steamer the entire distance via the Cumberland, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

His sister, Edith Agnes Stevens (67), was born 21 January 1870 in Saint Louis. In the fall of that year he and his two sisters accompanied their mother to Humboldt, Kansas, to join his father who had preceded them there to establish his lumber business and to supervise the building of their house.

The family attended the Methodist Episcopal Church regularly because there was no Episcopal Church in Humboldt. The autograph album of Russell Houston Stevens contains the signatures of his Sunday School teachers as well as boyhood friends and his School Principal.

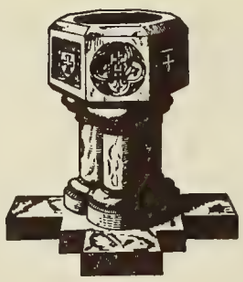
He completed his education in 1881. At that time there was no regular four year high school curriculum. He graduated after finishing classroom studies held in the same stone building he had entered as a first grade student in 1870.

Russell Houston Stevens attended a Teachers' Institute in Humboldt during the summer of 1881, but decided not to pursue a teaching career.

*Located on the south side of Jackson Street (later re-named Jackson Boulevard) between Wabash and Michigan Avenues. This Church was destroyed in the great Chicago Fire of 1871 (five Episcopal Churches were burned to the ground). A new Trinity Church was erected later at 26th Street and Michigan Avenue.

Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.



This Certifies, that

Russel Houston Son

of

Sylvanus A. and Juliet E. Stevens

was **Baptized into the Church of Christ** on the Eighteenth Day of October in the year of our **Lord** one thousand eight hundred and Sixty-three at Trinity Church, Chicago, according to the rites and ceremonies of the **Protestant Episcopal Church.**

Sponsors:
John D. Smedley
Russel Houston.
Miss Russel Houston.

By me Geo. D. Cummins
Rector of Trinity Church

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.

Published by C. M. BURNS, Philadelphia.

He obtained a position with the Humboldt Union, a weekly newspaper published by a family friend. In addition to assisting in the printing operations he solicited subscriptions, advertisements and general printing. He joined the Humboldt Home Guards and was a member of that Allen County uniformed organization, 1880-1881.

In 1882 his father was offered the post of Chief Inspector of Flaxseed by the Chicago Board of Trade where he was a well known pioneer member. His parents had lived in Chicago, Illinois, before the Civil War and they decided now to return to that city and make it their permanent home. Russell Houston Stevens was then nineteen years old. His father left for Chicago in March. He remained in Humboldt with his mother and his sisters and brother until August, when the family house was sold.

After traveling to Saint Louis for a short visit with relatives the family joined his father in Chicago. He had leased a house on 50th Street at the foot of Kimbark Avenue. In 1886 his father bought a house at 5432 Jefferson Avenue in Hyde Park.*

When the family moved to Chicago in 1882 they attended services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church then located on Lake Avenue (re-named Lake Park Avenue in 1913) near 50th Street. Russell Houston Stevens was confirmed there 20 March 1887.

He was a member of his father's office staff, 1882-1887, helping to train a group of flaxseed inspectors and to prepare receipts and inspection reports for the Chicago Board of Trade. In 1887 he entered the accounting department of a downtown bank in the Tacoma Building and later was appointed Cashier.

He married Eliza Lilias Grier** 25 October 1894 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The Officiant was the Reverend Charles Hendrick Bixby, the Rector. She was born 30 June 1870 in Columbus, Ohio, daughter of John Allan Grier and Mary Louisa Hager.

Eliza Lilias Grier was educated at Miss Waller's School and St. Margaret's School in Chicago, graduating from the latter school in 1888. Her father, a prominent railroad official, died in 1891. The family residence on Ashland Boulevard was sold and she and her brother and mother moved to Chicago's South Side. The family became communicants of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and it was there that she met Russell

*Jefferson Avenue was re-named Harper Avenue in 1913. The village of Hyde Park was annexed to Chicago 4 April 1889.

**See The Descendants of John Grier with Histories of Allied Families by the author. Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 64-17345.

Lilias Grier Stevens

Houston Stevens. Her mother announced their engagement 14 January 1894.

In 1895 Russell Houston Stevens became associated with the Alston Manufacturing Company, first as Advertising Manager and later as Secretary and Assistant Manager. He resigned in 1899.

The following announcement was published 7 January 1900 in the American Paint Journal:

> "R. H. Stevens, for the last three years assistant manager for the Alston Manufacturing Co., has taken charge of the paint department of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., at Chicago."

Russell Houston Stevens and his wife lived at 4511 Lake Avenue until 1908. After their marriage they remained members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church for several years. He was on the Vestry, 1894-1905. During his tenure as a Vestryman plans were completed and the sum of $300,000 was raised to build a much larger Church at 50th Street and Madison Avenue* which was opened 15 December 1901 for the first service, although the formal opening occurred 24 January 1902. He organized the Brotherhood of St. Andrew's in 1900 and served as the first Director of this active men's group.

His father died in December 1902. His mother sold the old family residence on Jefferson Avenue and lived for several years at the Hyde Park Hotel, a residential hotel. He and his wife were devoted to her and they made it possible for her to live out her remaining years in comfort.

In 1908 he moved with his wife and their twin children to 1138 East 45th Street. The family transferred to the Church of the Transfiguration located on 43rd Street between Cottage Grove Avenue and Drexel Boulevard. He served on the Vestry, 1909-1911, and as Junior Warden, 1911-1915. In 1918 the Church was merged with two other old South Side Churches situated in deteriorating neighborhoods and the combined congregations moved to 4427 Drexel Boulevard as parishioners of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, where he served as Junior Warden for several years.

Russell Houston Stevens was appointed Western Manager of the Industrial Brush Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in 1926 and occupied this position until 1943. He spent long hours, all his business life, at his desk or with his sales organization. He and his wife usually took two weeks summer vacation in northern Michigan.

*Re-named Dorchester Avenue in 1913. This handsome Church and Parish House were nearly totally destroyed by two fires, a week apart in March 1956 and have since been re-built.

He was a tall, robust man, with fine posture, who walked rapidly with long strides, even in advanced age. He had an outgoing, genial personality and was witty, courteous and gentle, interested in people and attracting them at once as a respected neighbor and friend. His ability to leave business problems and worries at the office after a long day may have helped him to maintain a constant unflagging business activity long after usual retirement age. He was a devoted husband and father and enjoyed his home and his friends.

Russell Houston Stevens retired from business 31 December 1942. He was then nearly 80 years old. The following item was published 10 January 1943 in the American Paint Journal:

> "Russell H. Stevens, the first Paint Manager of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Chicago, retired this month after 43 years of service. He was Paint Manager for over a quarter of a century, which included the Davenport, Iowa, branch. From 1926 on he was Western Manager of the Industrial Brush Division of the Company."

He and his wife celebrated their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary 25 October 1944 at an evening reception held in their home at 7020 Jeffery Avenue where they had lived since 1933. Among their guests were many relatives and friends from Chicago and from out of town.

Russell Houston Stevens lived less than three years longer. His wife lived three more years.

He died 7 March 1947 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 83 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
She died 6 June 1950 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 79 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

The following obituary was published in the Paint, Oil & Chemical Review 3 April 1947:

> "R. H. Stevens Retired Paint Executive Dead at 83
>
> Russell H. Stevens, aged 83 years, retired official of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Chicago branch, died March 7, at his home, 7020 Jeffery Avenue, Chicago.
>
> He was born in Nashville, Tennessee, March 10, 1863. His family moved after the Civil War, to Humboldt, Kansas. In 1882, Mr. Stevens came to Chicago and became associated with his father who was chief flaxseed inspector of the Chicago Board

of Trade. In 1900 he joined the Chicago warehouse staff of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. as manager of the paint department and was widely known through his connection with paint club affairs. He was active in the development of industrial brush sales until he retired in 1943.

Surviving him are his widow, Lilias Grier Stevens; his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin E. Gould, Chicago; his son, John G. Stevens, Washington, D.C.; and his granddaughter, Avice Martin Stevens, Washington, D.C."

Somewhat similar obituaries were published in the American Paint Journal 24 March 1947 and in other trade journals.

Their Children:

99 i Lilias Grier
born 10 August 1895 in Chicago, Illinois; baptized 20 October 1895 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, by the Reverend Charles Hendrick Bixby, the Rector; died 4 April 1896 in Chicago, aged 7 months. Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

*100 (ii Mary Eleanore
Twins (born 9 September 1897 in Chicago, Illinois
*101 (iii John Grier
born 9 September 1897 in Chicago, Illinois

Juliet Nora Stevens

66 Juliet Nora Stevens[6]

(36 Sylvanus[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Juliet Nora Stevens (Tufts University, M.D. 1897) was born 17 September 1868 in Nashville, Tennessee, daughter of Sylvanus Harlow Stevens (36) and Juliet Eleanor Brawner (385). She was their second daughter and the fifth of their seven children.

Her family moved temporarily to Saint Louis, Missouri, in the fall of 1869 when she was a year old. The family attended services at St. George's Episcopal Church* then located at Seventh and Locust Streets. She and her infant sister were baptized at the family residence by the Rector of St. George's Church 7 June 1870. One of the sponsors was her uncle, James Madison Brawner (386).

She and her family joined her father in Humboldt, Kansas, later the same year. He had preceded them in the spring to establish himself in business there and to supervise the building of their house.

Juliet Nora Stevens completed grade school and a year of high school in Humboldt. In 1882 her father was offered the post of Chief Inspector of Flaxseed by the Chicago Board of Trade where he was well known as a pioneer member. Her parents had lived in Chicago, Illinois, before the Civil War and they now decided to return to that city and make it their permanent home. Consequently, Juliet Nora Stevens finished her secondary school education in Chicago.

When she was eighteen years old she decided that she wanted to study medicine. Her immediate problems were to acquire the necessary educational requirements and some of the funds needed to pursue her ambition. Her parents encouraged her in her aspirations. Her father was able to meet a good share of her expected long-time expenses.

Small in stature but with fine erect posture and classic, even features, Juliet Nora Stevens was already then exhibiting a life-long trait of self reliance and an intense spirit of independence. Many times she expressed to her family that, once on her own, she would never be beholden to anyone. She probably realized that the road in those

*Name changed to Church of St. Michael and St. George after consolidation with St. Michael and All Angels in 1928. The present Church is located at Wydown Boulevard and Ellenwood Avenue.

Juliet Nora Stevens, M.D.

days to her ultimate goal to be a good woman doctor would be long and discouraging. She never faltered.

The first phase was the need to accumulate additional funds of her own to augment family assistance. Accordingly, she attended a Business College. The day that she graduated in 1886 she obtained a job as an office clerk with Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett Company, a large wholesale hardware firm. Within a few months she found a better position at John V. Farwell Company, a well known dry goods concern.

In 1889 she began the second phase towards her goal. She entered State Teachers College, Indiana, Pennsylvania, to study and acquire the necessary College credits to qualify her for acceptance at a medical school. She completed her studies there in 1893.

Julia Nora Stevens then began her third and final phase of her long range plan to become a doctor. She matriculated 26 September 1893 at Woman's Medical College,* Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was a student there for three school years: 1893-1894, 1894-1895, 1895-1896.

She firmly believed that she had equal ability with a man to practice medicine. She decided that she wanted to graduate from a medical school in a class with men. But only a very few medical colleges in those days accepted both men and women. Indeed there were only a very few medical colleges for women alone in the United States at that time.

Juliet Nora Stevens transferred to Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts, for her fourth year, 1896-1897. She graduated 16 June 1897 with an M.D. degree. She was then nearly twenty nine years old when her goal was reached.

Dr. Juliet Nora Stevens was appointed Resident Physician at the Philadelphia Maternity Hospital immediately after receiving her degree. She remained there a year.

She spent the summer and fall of 1898 during the Spanish-American War at Camp George G. Meade,** near Middletown, Pennsylvania, working with Army Surgeons. Then she decided to practice medicine in Iola, Kansas. She opened an office there, the County Seat of Allen County, near Humboldt where she had lived as a girl. Family friends and acquaintances still lived in both towns. She stayed in Iola until the

*Female Medical College founded in 1849 became the Woman's Medical College in 1867. Today, as then, it ranks as an outstanding medical school.

**Not to be confused with Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, opened 23 June 1917 during World War I.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Protestant Episcopal Church

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT

The Rt. Rev. Jno. B. Bentley, D.D., *Director*
The Rev. Claude L. Pickens, Jr., *Assistant Secretary*
The Rev. Gordon T. Charlton, Jr., *Assistant Secretary*

January 30, 1957

My dear Dr. Stevens:

Please let me try to answer the questions raised in your letter of January 26th.

(1) When Dr. Stevens went out to China, she went out under appointment by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This was the National Organization of the Church, commended to the task of carrying on missionary work overseas. Actually, it was the Board of Missions of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

(2) In 1919 the old Board of Missions gave way to the National Council, which, under the canons, is the Board of Directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

(3) While the Board of Missions assumed entire responsibility for Dr. Stevens' support while in China, the Woman's Auxiliary in the Diocese of Ohio assumed responsibility for part payment of Dr. Stevens' salary and expenses. As you suggest, the Woman's Auxiliary in Ohio was contributing through the General Headquarters Church here in New York, which carried the ultimate responsibility for Dr. Stevens' support.

For many years the Episcopal Church supported work in three missionary districts in China, namely Anking, Hankow, and Shanghai. These three districts.were grouped together for administrative purposes and known as the American Church Mission, to distinguish it from the Mission of the Church of England and other Anglican work in China.

If I can be of any further help, please let me know. Meanwhile, I am

Faithfully yours,

Jno. B. Bentley

Mr. John G. Stevens
221 Ridgemede Road
Baltimore 10, Maryland

JBB:B

summer of 1901, only to be forced to accept the frustrating fact that the rural population seemed to prefer the medical skills and services of well entrenched male physicians. She returned to Chicago to visit her father and mother and to await an expected foreign appointment.

The following article appeared in the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church's publication, The Spirit of Missions, issue of October 1901, Volume 66, Page 698, and reads in part:

> "The members of the Woman's Auxiliary were interested in the urgent call to rebuild St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Shanghai, China, and rejoiced to hear of the completion of the amount asked for. They regret Dr. Gates' withdrawal from the work which had so well repaid her care. Now they have reason to be thankful in the going out of a new missionary physician to this work.
>
> Dr. Juliet N. Stevens, of Chicago, is a graduate in medicine of four years' standing. She served a regular apprenticeship in nursing in a large general hospital and in the summer and fall of 1898 a portion of the instruction of nurses devolved upon her. Until recently she has had her own medical practice.
>
> The Ohio branch of the Auxiliary at its annual meeting in Sandusky on May 28, 1901, resolved that 'In view of the dire need for medical missionary work among the women and girls of China, and in view also of our abounding mercies as Christian women of the Diocese of Ohio, we, assembled in the annual meeting of the diocesan branch of the Woman's Auxiliary, pledge ourselves to raise the entire salary for the year of a woman medical missionary to China.'
>
> This branch therefore has the honor of supporting Dr. Stevens in her first year in the Shanghai Mission, and adds one more to the too brief list of branches which assume this pleasant privilege of keeping a physician in the mission field."

Note: St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, was established in 1861. After some years a woman's division, known as St. Elizabeth's was started in some of the old buildings of St. Luke's Hospital. St. Elizabeth's Hospital opened its own buildings in March 1903, only a few months before Dr. Stevens arrived in Shanghai.

The following item appeared in the October 1901 issue of The Spirit of Missions, Volume 66, Page 696:

"Dr. Juliet N. Stevens, under appointment in China, left her home at Chicago, September 6th and sailed from San Francisco on the steamer CHINA September 12, which reached Shanghai October 7, 1901."

In China Dr. Juliet Nora Stevens came into direct contact with various types of malaria, and with cholera, smallpox, beri-beri and leprosy. In September 1903 she suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever. After her convalescence, she was unable to carry on her intensive work with her customary zeal and she decided to resign and return home.

The following item appeared in 1904 in The Spirit of Missions, Volume 69, Page 286:

"Shanghai
Juliet N. Stevens, M.D., having resigned from the Mission, sailed from Shanghai by the Canadian Pacific steamer ATHENIAN on January 31st, and reached Vancouver February 22nd., arrived at Chicago on February 28, 1904."

After full recovery, Dr. Juliet Nora Stevens accepted the post of Resident Physician at the Chicago Maternity Hospital where she served until September 1905.

She made application to the Isthmian Canal Commission 2 October 1905 and was accepted 16 October 1905 for a medical staff appointment at Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone,* Panama. The hospital, on the Pacific Ocean side of the Isthmus, had recently been built to serve the medical needs of the growing force of Americans working on the construction of the Panama Canal. At the time that Dr. Juliet Nora Stevens went to Panama the Isthmus was considered one of the hottest, wettest and most feverish regions anywhere in the world.

She was in residence at Ancon Hospital for nearly three years, resigning 4 August 1908. Army sanitary engineers did succeed in making the area a healthy place but their labors were less than half finished at the time Dr. Juliet Nora Stevens returned to the United States.

She held posts in various maternity and general hospitals in the United States during the next seven years, 1908-1915.

Dr. Juliet Nora Stevens became a member of the medical staff of the Department of Public Charities (later re-named Department of Public Welfare) of the City of New York 25 January 1915 by appointment of the

*Initially occupied by Americans 4 May 1904 by the treaty between the United States and Panama signed 26 February 1904. The first ship passed through the Canal 3 August 1914.

Civil Service Commission. She was with the Department on case work for more than thirteen years until her retirement 14 October 1928.

She lived at 33 Bank Street, New York, in the Greenwich Village area during most of her career in New York. Throughout her life her manner was direct and incisive. She had an aversion for small talk, but she welcomed a discussion on topics and issues of import. She admired those who had initiative and drive and the will to try. Her books and a love of music were her life-long companions.

Dr. Juliet Nora Stevens had had a long-time dream of retiring to Carmel, California, and in October 1928 she and a friend of many years, a retired Army nurse, established their home in that lovely part of the California coast. Until Dr. Stevens' death fifteen years later both women made many trips together to see places and visit friends and relatives on the West Coast, in Canada, Mexico and the Middle West.

She was never married.

She died 14 January 1943 in Carmel, California, aged 75 years.
Interment: Oak Grove Cemetery, Lot 511, Coldwater, Michigan

Edith Stevens Clark

1902

67 Edith Agnes Stevens[6]

(36 Sylvanus[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Edith Agnes Stevens was born 21 January 1870 in Saint Louis, Missouri, daughter of Sylvanus Harlow Stevens (36) and Juliet Eleanor Brawner (385). She was their third daughter and the sixth of their seven children.

Her family were temporary residents there, having come from Nashville, Tennessee, the previous year and were living on Lafayette Street. She was baptized 7 June 1870 with her sister, Juliet Nora Stevens (66), at the family residence by the Rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, where her family were parishioners.

Edith Agnes Stevens and her family joined her father in Humboldt, Kansas, later the same year. He had preceded them there in April and they lived in Humboldt for twelve years. She obtained her early schooling there.

The family moved to Chicago, Illinois, in 1882 when her father was appointed Chief Flaxseed Inspector of the Chicago Board of Trade. She completed her grade school work at the Greenwood Avenue public school (later re-named Shakespeare School). Subsequently, she entered Kenwood Institute and graduated from that private school for girls in 1889.

Edith Agnes Stevens was active in women's organizations at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Her family attended services there when they came to Chicago in 1882 and were parishioners there for years. The Church was located on Lake Avenue* near 50th Street until December 1901 when services began in the newly erected Church built at 50th Street and Madison Avenue.**

She married Henry Clay Clark 24 September 1902 in the new St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He was born 17 May 1843 in Coldwater, Michigan, son of Orsamus B. Clark and Prudence Flint. He was a childless widower whose first wife and their adopted daughter, seven years old, had died some years before.

*Re-named Lake Park Avenue in 1913.

**Re-named Dorchester Avenue in 1913.

His father, a pioneer settler in Branch County, who was prominent as a banker, miller and owner of a general merchandizing business in Coldwater, sent him to Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan, in 1856. Henry Clay Clark entered the Preparatory Department there and completed his secondary school education in 1858. He enrolled at the University of Michigan in 1862 where he had a year of Arts work before he entered the Law Department, as the Law School was then called. He received an LL.B. degree in 1865 because at that period the Law Department's two year course led to a law degree.

Henry Clay Clark returned to Coldwater that summer and formed a law partnership with George Alonzo Coe, Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Michigan (1855-1859). After his partner died in 1869 he continued to practice law alone. In 1899, a year after the death of his first wife to whom he was married in 1866, he gave up his private practice when he was appointed Special Criminal Examiner, U.S. Pension Bureau, with headquarters in Chicago. It was in that city that he met Edith Agnes Stevens.

After their marriage, Edith Stevens Clark and her husband made their home in Coldwater in the Clark family residence at 89 Division Street at the corner of Washington. They attended St. Mark's Episcopal Church where she was active for many years in various organizations.

In 1905 her husband was appointed Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Colorado and spent several months in the West concerned with Government Lands. He returned home in 1906. He served as an alderman for several terms. He was always interested in politics. Indeed his political associations as a Republican interested him more than his law practice which he finally discontinued in 1914. He was an articulate and witty speaker, often sought for addresses at political rallies, patriotic occasions and civic affairs.

Once the owner of considerable town real estate and farm property, Henry Clay Clark sold or mortgaged his holdings by degrees after his retirement. At the time of his death at an advanced age, only his house remained unencumbered in his estate.

In 1912 Edith Stevens Clark joined the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War as a member of the Jeanette Crippen Fisk Tent No. 6 in Coldwater. She was active at the local, State and National levels for forty five years. She served as President of the Jeanette Crippen Fisk Tent, 1914-1915; President of the Michigan Department, 1916; member of the National Council, 1917; National Department Inspector, 1920. In 1927 when the Tent in Coldwater was disbanded she transferred her membership to the Juliet Eleanor Stevens Tent No. 14 in Lansing, Michigan. This was one of six Tents which she assisted in organizing while serving as President of the Michigan Department. It was named in honor of her mother who had done notable work as a nurse at Nashville, Tennessee, during the Civil War while her husband, Lieutenant Sylvanus Harlow Stevens (36), was with the Army of the Cumberland.

At one time the Michigan Department, as one of several State Departments, had 50 Tents. By 1957 this number had been reduced to 27 Tents and since has been further reduced, understandably so, because of the death of aging Daughters of Union Veterans.

Before the death of her elderly husband in 1923, Edith Stevens Clark had office positions in two insurance agencies beginning in 1920 and continuing after his death until 1931. Then for five years, 1931-1936, she had part time positions and traveled for pleasure to see and visit friends and relatives. She spent nearly three years in a position in the Episcopal Church Home maintained by the Sisters of St. Ann's Convent, Memphis, Tennessee. One summer she was a social hostess on passenger ship cruises from Chicago to Mackinac Island. Another summer she was social hostess at a Maine summer hotel. In New York and Boston she was a sales clerk in specialty dress shops. In a Chicago suburb she was a companion to the wife of a Chicago business man.

Edith Stevens Clark returned to Coldwater in 1936. She was asked to be a temporary companion to the wife of an old family friend. The position became a permanent one. Because of her business experience she added to her duties by being an office assistant to the husband who was the publisher of Michigan town directories. After their deaths she continued to live in their large house.

Edith Stevens Clark attended nearly every annual National Convention of the Daughters of Union Veterans wherever it was held in the United States until she was ninety years old. She was a participant in the earlier years as a member and in her last years still was an interested spectator at the daily sessions.

Her friends in Coldwater gave a reception at the Arlington Hotel in her honor Sunday, 24 January 1960, a weekend date nearest her ninetieth birthday. Friends and relatives came from many Michigan towns to help her celebrate the occasion. Her nephew, John Grier Stevens (101) and his wife from Baltimore, Maryland, were among the guests from distant out of State places.

At ninety years of age Edith Stevens Clark had grown frail but was alert and active, doing much of her own housework. Her friends saw her walking almost daily, winter and summer, to the shops or to make a call on a friend. She was keenly interested in local and national events. In her last years she survived several attacks of pneumonia.

Edith Stevens Clark died nearly forty years after the death of her husband.

They had no children.

Edith Stevens Clark

On her 90th Birthday, 21 January 1960

He died 9 June 1923 in Coldwater, Michigan, aged 80 years.
Interment: Oak Grove Cemetery, Lot 511, Coldwater, Michigan
She died 6 March 1963 in Coldwater, Michigan, aged 93 years.
Interment: Oak Grove Cemetery, Lot 511, Coldwater, Michigan

Her obituary was published 6 March 1963 on the front page of the Coldwater Daily Reporter. It reads:

"Mrs. Edith Clark, Well Known
Local Resident, Dies at 93

Mrs. Edith S. Clark, 93, of 98 East Chicago-st., widow of Henry Clay Clark and a Coldwater resident for the past 60 years, died at 3:45 a.m. today at the Health Center following a long illness.

Funeral services will be held at 3:30 p.m. Friday at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, with Father Robert M. Man in charge. Burial will be in Oak Grove Cemetery.

She married Mr. Clark of Coldwater in 1902 and resided here in the old O. B. Clark home on Division-st. until his death in 1923.

Mrs. Clark was active for many years in the Daughters of Union Veterans, taking an interest in this organization because her father was an officer in the Civil War, being the first to sign when the Chicago Board of Trade Battery was organized in 1862.

Mrs. Clark organized six Tents of the Daughters of Union Veterans and at one time served as State president of the organization.

She also took an interest in Coldwater's famed Loomis Battery, and for many years after the death of the last member, she visited Military Park the second Wednesday of each May to place a wreath on the memorial to the battery located there.

Mrs. Clark was a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Survivors include three nephews, John Grier Stevens [101] of Baltimore, Md., Charles Harlow Stevens [102] of Seattle, Wash., and Russell Edmund Stevens [103] of Oakland, Calif., and a niece, Helen Stevens Stumpo [104] of Phoenix, Ariz."

Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865

Major William McKinley, then U.S. Representative from Ohio, later President of the United States, rendered advice and assisted the National Alliance of Daughters of Veterans founded 3 June 1885 in Massillon, Ohio, to obtain incorporation under the laws of Ohio. The articles of incorporation were received and read 12 December 1885. The name was changed to Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865 at the National Convention held in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in September 1925. The change of name was made at the suggestion of the Grand Army of the Republic that the Organization adopt this more definitive name.

The purpose of the D.U.V. was to assist the G.A.R. in their advancing years, to perpetuate their memory, to spread the teaching of patriotism and ever to maintain allegiance to the United States of America, based on a paramount respect for, and fidelity to its Constitution and Laws.

The first National Convention of the D.U.V. was held in Quincy, Illinois, in 1890 with 12 delegates representing 194 members from five midwestern States. The G.A.R. at that time had 409,489 members. Beginning with the third National Convention, held in Washington, D.C. in September 1892, the D.U.V. always met at the same time and place as the National Encampment of the G.A.R.

The Grand Army of the Republic, at their National Encampment in Chicago in September 1900, made the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865 their allied organization and by resolution recognized no other order of Daughters.

The D.U.V. reached a peak membership of 50,000 in 1934 and had Tents (Chapters) from Coast to Coast and from Texas to Alaska. National Headquarters were first established in Washington, D.C. in 1935 and in 1952 were moved to Springfield, Illinois.

The 83rd and last National Encampment of the G.A.R. was held in Indianapolis, Indiana, August 28th - September 1, 1949. Of the 28 remaining members of the Grand Army of the Republic only 5 men attended the reunion, ranging in age from 100 to 108 years. The President of the D.U.V. greeted them in part as follows:

> "Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, my father's co-patriots, God Bless you. We, the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865 are proud that you came to our Meeting this morning. We are happy to see this many comrades

here today. We hope in future time to be able to see you, some place, somehow, somewhere. And God Bless you till we meet again."

The Grand Army of the Republic has passed out of existence. Many original Daughters have died. Since 1934 the membership of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865 has declined.

Many of today's generation are associated directly or indirectly with World War I and World War II military organizations which uphold the same principles of devotion, duty and patriotism to the United States of America. They are vitally concerned in present day problems affecting all Americans.

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Jr.

Nome, Alaska

68 Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Jr.[6]

(36 Sylvanus[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Jr. was born 1 June 1872 in Humboldt, Kansas, son of Sylvanus Harlow Stevens (36) and Juliet Eleanor Brawner (385). He was their fourth son, the youngest of their seven children.

He attended school in Humboldt and completed his education in Chicago, Illinois, when his parents moved back there in 1882. Then for several years he worked as a clerk in his father's office in the Chicago Board of Trade Building.

In 1897 Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Jr. decided to go to Alaska. Gold had been discovered in the Klondike and thousands of men were pouring into the area. Subsequently he arrived at Skagway. Early in 1898 he moved over the notorious trail to Dawson and thence to Eagle where he spent nearly two years mining gold. He organized a longshoremen's union in Eagle, the first protection of labor in Alaska.

In the early fall of 1899 he arrived in Nome. A gold strike had been made during the summer at the mouth of the Nome River near the Bering Sea beach.

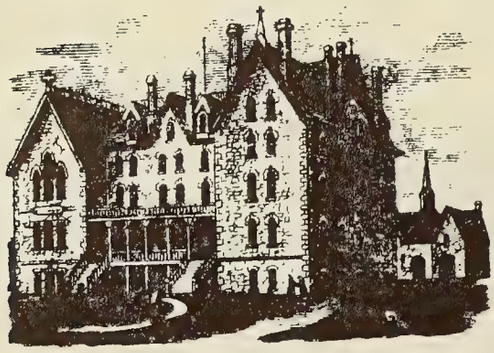
Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Jr. returned to Chicago later in the fall to visit his parents for several weeks. It was the last time he ever saw them.

In the spring of 1900 he returned to Alaska and remained for a short time at Eagle. Then he came down the Yukon River to Hastings Creek where he worked as a miner for several weeks before returning to Nome. He obtained a position on the Gold Digger, the second of three papers founded in Nome between the fall of 1899 and the spring of 1901.

Nome was in the midst of a population and building boom. Thousands of prospectors arrived. Houses, stores, schools, churches, hotels and amusement halls were built within a short time. Nome was considered to be the most orderly of the Alaskan mining camps. This was due to the early establishment by responsible men of a consent government and this was followed by succeeding capable administrations. The result was that the people of Nome enjoyed a surprisingly comfortable and varied social life in the remoteness of an Alaskan outpost.

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Jr. was one of six Councilmen who were elected and assumed office in 1901. He was appointed Chairman of the

Continued on Page 244



College of Sisters of Bethany,

Under care of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Three Sessions per annum.

Charges for boarding pupils per school year, from $200 to $300, according to grade.

BISHOP VAIL, *President.*

Topeka, Kansas, Feby 7. 1876.

I hereby certify, that at 7 o'clock, P. M. of this day, in the year of our Lord 1876, at the Chapel of St. Martha & St. Mary, of the College of the Sisters of Bethany, in the City of Topeka, I baptized

Sylvanus Harlow,

born June 1st, 1872,

Parents, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Col.

Mrs Juliet E. Stevens,

residents of Humboldt, Kansas, temporarily resident in Topeka, where Col. Stevens was present as a member of the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

Sponsors, the Parents, & Mrs E. J. H. Toulin, of Jacksonville, Illinois, per Mrs E. L. B. Vail, proxy.

Thomas H. Vail,
Bishop of Kansas.

Alaska

The United States acquired Alaska from Russia by Treaty 30 March 1867 for $7,200,000 in gold. Title was formally transferred 18 October 1867 at Sitka, when General Lovell Harrison Rosseau, Commissioner appointed by President Andrew Johnson, accepted possession of Russian America from Captain Alexis Peschouroff of the Russian Navy, Commissioner for Czar Nicholaevich Alexander II.

The area embraced 586,400 square miles. The total population in 1867 was estimated to be 30,000. Alaska, as Russian America was re-named, is a corruption of the native Aleut Al-ay-ek-sa, meaning great land or mainland.

The Territory of Alaska was created 24 August 1912. It was admitted to the Union 3 January 1959 as the 49th State.

In 1965 the population of Alaska was 267,000.

Nome

Nome, on the Seward Peninsula in western Alaska, is on the Bering Sea. It was originally called Anvil City. Before 1897 it had less than 500 inhabitants. The Great Gold Strike made at the mouth of the Nome River near the Bering Sea beach brought an influx of prospectors from all parts of America. Within a short time the mining camp area had a population estimated at 30,000.

A consent government was organized and a charter adopted. Anvil City was re-named Nome. A Mayor and Council were elected 13 September 1899 and served until similar officials were elected and assumed office in 1901 under the Act of Congress 6 October 1900.

After 1910, and because of the decline of gold production and prospecting, the population decreased rapidly. In 1960 the City had 2,316 inhabitants but since then is said to be reversing its declining trend.

Continued from Page 241

Law and Ordinance Committee and Chairman of the Finance Committee. He was the only one of the six Councilmen who was subsequently re-elected at every succeeding election.

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Jr. was Business Manager of the Nome Gold Digger, 1901-1902. The mast head, Volume 2, Number 40, read:

T H E G O L D D I G G E R

The Leading Newspaper of the Nome
Gold Country

Published Every Wednesday at Nome, Alaska

Cassius M. Coe, Editor and Proprietor
S. H. Stevens, Jr., Business Manager

Rates of Subscription

Per Year	$12.00
By the Month	1.00
Single Copies	25¢

Furnished by Carrier to all parts
of the Camp for 25 cents per Week

Advertising Rates Supplied on Application
Address all Communications to the
Gold Digger, Nome, Alaska

Wednesday, July 24, 1901

He married Alma Giddings Day 22 October 1903 in St. Mary's Episcopal Mission, Nome, Alaska. The Officiant was the Reverend Charles White. She was born 6 July 1877 in Chicago, Illinois, daughter of Charles Thurber Day and Helen Lavinia Giddings. Her early career is mentioned in a family letter written by a younger sister, as follows:

> "Alma didn't work before going to Nome. She had a very beautiful voice and her singing teacher, Mrs. Coe an English woman, a pupil of Pietro Mascagni, the famous Italian opera composer, wanted to train Alma to be a concert singer, so all her time was given to her music. Mr. Coe, a newspaper man decided to go to Nome where he either bought or started the newspaper, The Gold Digger. [Note: Cassius M. Coe, a journalist with the San Francisco Call, founded the Nome Gold Digger. The first issue of the weekly newspaper was

printed 25 October 1899.] Mrs. Coe was to follow and finally persuaded mama to let Alma go with her and work on the paper. She must have gone to Nome the year after she graduated from Lowell High School in 1898. She lived with the Coes in Nome.

Harlow's father, S.H., was working on the paper for Mr. Coe. Alma married S.H. in 1903. After a few years Mr. and Mrs. Coe returned to San Francisco because of Mr. Coe's health and S.H. bought the paper from Mr. Coe."

Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Jr. was Editor of the Gold Digger, 1902-1905. In 1905 he became the Proprietor of the weekly newspaper and changed it to a daily paper.

He went to Seattle, Washington, with his wife and son in 1909, where he was the Editor and Publisher of the A-Y-P Daily News. The mast head of the newspaper shows that it was the Alaska- Yukon-Pacific Exposition's edition of the Nome Daily Gold Digger.

The family returned to Nome when the Exposition closed. Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Jr. sold the Gold Digger in 1913. Then he and his wife and their children, now three in number, returned to Seattle. His business was in Seattle, but the family made their home in Tukwila, Washington, a town about ten miles southeast from Seattle. During World War I Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Jr. was twice Mayor of Tukwila and was active for years in Republican Party circles.

In 1914 he became the Editor of the Northwest Daily Produce News, and three years later he bought the publication. In 1920 Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Jr. started his own plant, the Produce Publishing Company. He printed his own publication as well as others and also did a general job printing business. Some years later the firm was incorporated and the name was changed to Stevens Press, Inc. The business was moved into their own larger building at 314 Bell Street. Among the other publications printed were Northwest Flour News, Pacific Northwest Builder and Engineer, both monthlies, and the Washington Cooperative Farm News, a weekly.

At the start of World War II scarcity of paper and high operating costs seriously affected his business as well as other Seattle printing establishments. In 1941 he decided to dispose of his plant. He was then sixty nine years old. The business was sold. He remained with the new owners for about a year and they combined the business with three other smaller printing firms. Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Jr. then retired from active business.

After the death of his wife some years later he made a trip to the Midwest to visit his widowed sister, Edith Stevens Clark (67) in Coldwater, Michigan, and his niece, Mary Stevens Gould (100) and her

husband in Chicago, and to visit scenes there of his youth.

He continued to live in Tukwila until shortly before his death. He died six years after the death of his wife.

She died 5 August 1948 in Renton, Washington, aged 71 years.
Interment: Greenwood Memorial Park, Renton, Washington
He died 17 May 1955 in Seattle, Washington, aged 82 years.
Interment: Greenwood Memorial Park, Renton, Washington

Their Children:

*102 i Charles Harlow
born 21 July 1907 in Nome, Alaska

*103 ii Russell Edmund
born 17 April 1909 in Seattle, Washington

*104 iii Helen Juliet
born 7 March 1911 in Nome, Alaska

70 Charles Larminie Stevens[6]

(37 Enoch[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Charles Larminie Stevens was born 17 December 1857 in Chicago, Illinois, son of Enoch Bunker Stevens (37) and Elizabeth Mary Huguenot Larminie (436). He was their oldest son, the second of their eight children.

His first business connection was a clerkship in a firm in the Chamber of Commerce Building in Chicago. Later, he joined his father's firm, E. B. Stevens & Co., grain commission merchants.

He married 1st: Clara Johnson Hatch 22 July 1884 in Jacksonville, Illinois. The following report of their wedding was published Wednesday, 23 July 1884 in the Jacksonville Journal:

> "A quiet wedding occurred yesterday at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Johnson Hatch on North Street when their daughter, Clara, was married to Mr. Charles L. Stevens of Chicago.
>
> The ceremony was performed by the Reverend L. W. Welsh of the Christian Church, the immediate relatives only being present.
>
> The bride is well known in Jacksonville as an artist of great promise, some of her work having been favorably noticed in St. Louis and Chicago.
>
> The groom is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, also a member of E. B. Stevens & Co.
>
> Mr. and Mrs. Stevens left on an evening train for Chicago enroute to New York, whence they will sail for Europe on Saturday next by the Guion line steamer 'Arizona' to be absent several months. Their many friends will wish them 'bon-voyage' and welcome their return to Chicago their future home."

Clara Johnson Hatch was born 22 April 1854 in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, daughter of Dr. Johnson Hatch and Clarissa Rousseau Baker. She graduated in 1873 from the Jacksonville Female Academy.*

*A small private school founded in 1831. Its graduating classes were High School seniors. The merger of the Academy in 1903 with Illinois College, an institution of higher learning, and founded in 1829, was primarily the merger of the Academy's financial and physical assets with those of Illinois College.

Charles Larminie Stevens and his wife lived in Chicago from 1884 until 1900. In 1887 he bought a house in Lake Bluff, Illinois, a north shore suburb of Chicago, which at first was used as their summer residence.

The following item was published Tuesday 5 February 1889 in the Jacksonville Journal:

> "Yesterday afternoon the news was flashed over the wires that Dr. Johnson Hatch was another grandfather, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Stevens of Chicago having been blessed with the advent of a little daughter."

In 1888 his parents, brothers and youngest sister left Chicago to settle in Southport, North Carolina. The family home was sold as well as the business of E. B. Stevens and Company in which he had a small interest.

He decided to remain in Chicago for awhile because his wife's interest was centered in her art studies and because of the advantages a metropolis offered to a painting career.

However, in 1890 he left for Southport and became the co-editor of the Southport Leader, a newspaper founded by his father. As the oldest son he believed that he was needed to operate the fledgling newspaper. He saw an opportunity to develop a new and interesting career in Southport and to become involved in the life of that community. He hoped his family in Chicago would join him later.

But his wife stayed in Chicago, except for a brief period in Jacksonville and other cities. A divorce decree was granted 1 June 1892 in Jacksonville, Illinois. She became a well known painter and illustrator, as well as a writer, teacher and lecturer. Her career spanned a period of more than fifty years. She specialized in landscapes and portraiture. Her works included a frieze in the Hall of Honor, Woman's Building at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893 and the Indian mother scene panel in the Hall of Science Building at the Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, 1933. She was a member of the Palette and Chisel Club of Chicago, Chicago Municipal Art League, Chicago Society of Artists and the North Shore Art League.

She died 17 June 1943 in Highland Park, Illinois, aged 89 years.
Interment: Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

Charles Larminie Stevens left Southport in 1895 to live in New Bern, North Carolina, where he continued his newspaper career as editor of the New Bern Journal. This newspaper was merged with the New Bern Sun in 1907 and was published as the Sun Journal.

He served a term as President of the North Carolina Press Association.

He married 2nd: Leah Donnell Jones 10 July 1907 in New Bern. The following announcement of their wedding was published Thursday, 11 July 1907 in the New Bern Sun Journal:

"Editor Charles L. Stevens and Miss Leah Jones were married at the home of the bride's mother, at the corner of Metcalf and New Street, yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. The marriage was a quiet home affair and witnessed by only a few besides the immediate families. The Reverent L. W. Crawford of Reidsville officiated and Colonel Fred Olds of Raleigh acted as best man. After good-byes were said the couple were driven to the Norfolk & Southern depot where they took the west-bound train for the Jamestown Exposition to spend a few days, after which they will go to Washington and New York, and thence to Detroit, Mich., to visit relatives of the bridegroom and to spend some time among the scenes of Mr. Stevens' early life before returning to this city to make their home.

Editor Stevens needs no introduction to the people of North Carolina, as his long journalistic career in the State makes him a familiar personality. The bride is also well known as a member of the faculty of the Normal and Industrial College* at Greensboro, where she has won the hearts of all the many students who have attended that institution during her connection with the College. She is a member of one of the oldest and best families of this section, and is loved and greatly admired for her many attainments.

The Sun hastens to extend congratulations to both Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and wishes for them a long, happy and useful life."

Leah Donnell Jones was born 13 November 1865 in Jones County, North Carolina, daughter of Kenneth Raynor Jones and Mary Simmons. She was an educator for more than thirty years and had won several awards for articles on North Carolina's history and geography. She taught at six or more schools during her long career. In addition to her teaching she was the founder of the City Library in New Bern. Leah Donnell Jones was the first woman Superintendent of Public Welfare in North Carolina, holding this position for Craven County.

The career of Charles Larminie Stevens in North Carolina, 1890-1937,

*In 1918 the College was re-named the North Carolina College for Women. In 1932 the College became the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina.

is summarized in his obituary which follows. He lived several years after the death of his wife.

She died 24 May 1928 in New Bern, North Carolina, aged 62 years.
Interment: Cedar Grove Cemetery, New Bern, North Carolina
He died 4 March 1937 in Southport, North Carolina, aged 79 years.
Interment: Old Southport Cemetery, Southport, North Carolina

His obituary was published Wednesday, 10 March 1937 in The State Pilot, Southport, North Carolina and reads:

"Charles L. Stevens, for many years an outstanding citizen of Southport died [last] Thursday morning following a sudden heart attack. He was 79 years of age.

Mr. Stevens moved here in 1890 from Chicago and was for five years editor of the Southport Leader, weekly newspaper. In 1895 he moved to New Bern, where he edited the New Bern Journal until 1912. During part of that time he also edited the Washington [N.C.] Messenger, another daily newspaper. Mr. Stevens returned to Southport several years ago to engage in the real estate and insurance business. Shortly afterward, he was elected and served one term [1925-1927] as Mayor.

The deceased was active in social, civic and religious activities in his community. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Brunswick County Hospital, a member of the board of trustees of the Southport Public Library and a vestryman in St. Phillips Episcopal Church. He was a friend of the schools and of school children; and every year he was called upon to make numerous appearances before the students of the County in chapel programs, for patriotic speeches or for commencement addresses.

His wife, Mrs. Leah J. Stevens, preceded him to the grave about ten years ago. He is survived by one son, Lt. John D. Stevens, who is now stationed at Fort Ruger, Hawaii. In addition, he is survived by four brothers: A. E. Stevens of Black Mountain; W. B. Stevens of Detroit; Vincent S. Stevens, Akron, Ohio; and Stanley G. Stevens, New York City; and two sisters, Mrs. Percy J. Farrell, Detroit; and Mrs. C. Ed. Taylor, Southport.

Funeral services were conducted Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from St. Phillips Episcopal Church by the Reverend A. H. Marshall, who was assisted by the Rev. E. M. Hall, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church; the Rev. A. L. Brown, pastor of the Southport Baptist Church and the Rev. J. D. Withrow, pastor of the Southport Presbyterian Church."

Note: The Wilmington Morning Star published a somewhat similar obituary 5 March 1937.

Children of the First Marriage:

*105 i Irene Clara
born 2 February 1889 in Chicago, Illinois

Children of the Second Marriage:

*106 ii John Du Val
born 6 June 1911 in Winchester, Virginia

71 Alfred Enoch Stevens[6]

(37 Enoch[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Alfred Enoch Stevens was born 4 December 1860 in Chicago, Illinois, son of Enoch Bunker Stevens (37) and Elizabeth Mary Huguenot Larminie (436). He was their second son, the third of their eight children.

He joined his father's firm, E. B. Stevens & Co., grain commission merchants when he was nineteen years old. Later, he became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

His father sold his house and disposed of the grain commission business in 1888. Alfred Enoch Stevens accompanied his parents, three younger brothers and his youngest sister to Southport, North Carolina, where his father was financially interested in an ambitious railroad project.

Alfred Enoch Stevens became a farmer in Brunswick County. He was assisted initially by his brother, Vincent Samuel Stevens (80). However, his brother decided to seek a career in business and left for Detroit, Michigan, five years later. Alfred Enoch Stevens also built and operated a saw mill.

Later on he became the proprietor of Black Mountain Inn. This was a resort hotel at Black Mountain, North Carolina, which he managed for a number of years. He also owned real estate in Southport which, in his later years, was his chief interest.

He died 13 March 1953 in Southport, North Carolina, aged 92 years.
Interment: Old Southport Cemetery, Southport, North Carolina

His obituary was published in Southport's State Port Pilot Wednesday, 18 March 1953. It reads:

> "Alfred E. Stevens, a native of Chicago, Ill., and for many years a resident of Southport, died here early Friday morning. He was in his 93rd year, and was still active up to within a few weeks preceding his death.
>
> Many years ago during the dreams of a great east-west railroad from Chicago through Ohio to the wonderful harbor at Southport, Mr. Stevens and other members of his family moved here with promotion of the railroad and harbor in mind.

The fight against the project by other railroads led to the abandonment of the railroad dreams. Most of the Stevens family returned west, but Mr. Alfred and a brother, the late C. L. Stevens and a sister, Miss Jessie Stevens who is now Mrs. C. Ed. Taylor, remained here.

Mr. Stevens was never married. He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. C. Ed. Taylor of Southport and Mrs. Percy J. Farrell of Detroit, Michigan; two brothers, Vincent S. Stevens of Indian Rock, Fla. and Stanley G. Stevens of Belleair, Fla.

Funeral services were held here Saturday afternoon at 2: o'clock from the Trinity Methodist church with Rev. Norwood L. Jones officiating. Burial was in the Old Southport Cemetery."

Note: His obituary appeared also in the Wilmington Morning Star, Saturday, 14 March 1953.

72 Agnes Elizabeth Stevens[6]

(37 Enoch[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Agnes Elizabeth Stevens was born 24 March 1862 in Chicago, Illinois, daughter of Enoch Bunker Stevens (37) and Elizabeth Mary Huguenot Larminie (436). She was their second daughter, the fourth of their eight children.

She married Percy James Farrell 14 June 1888 in Chicago, Illinois. He was born 1 March 1863 in Corunna, Upper Canada (Upper Canada or Canada West as the Province was also called, became Ontario after Confederation in 1867), son of Charles Isaac Farrell* and Maria Jane Essex.

In 1889 Agnes Stevens Farrell and her husband moved to North Carolina. The previous year her parents, four of her five brothers and her youngest sister had moved there from Chicago. In 1890 her brother, Charles Larminie Stevens (70) joined the family group. Her husband and he became co-editors of the Southport Leader.

In 1893 she and her husband and their daughter who was born in Southport returned to Detroit, Michigan, where he had lived since infancy and where she and her husband had lived for a year after their marriage.

Percy James Farrell was employed as a bank teller by the Home Savings Bank for a short time. Then 1 December 1894 he became associated with the law firm of Russell and Campbell and their subsequent successors, Campbell, Buckley and Ledyard. He was with them for more than thirty years, first as bookkeeper and later as auditor looking after their diversified interests. At one time or another he served as President of the Home Construction Company and as Assistant Secretary of the River Rouge Development Company.

Agnes Stevens Farrell was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her national membership No. 87796 was recorded in 1911 at their Headquarters, Washington, D.C. She resigned from the Society 19 May 1930.

Prior to 1917 she served as President of the State Board of the League for Women's Suffrage. Under her leadership women in Michigan subsequently won the ballot in 1918 for equal suffrage with men in all

*He was a first cousin of Elizabeth Mary Huguenot Larminie (436).

elections. This was two years before the adoption of the nineteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution which granted women nationwide equal suffrage.

Agnes Stevens Farrell was a leader for many years in other activities--church, civic and social. She founded the Women's City Club in 1919 and was a member of its first Board of Directors. A lengthy tribute to her outstanding ability and untiring efforts in establishing the Club is contained in the May 1940 issue of their monthly magazine sent to more than seven thousand members. She and her husband were charter members of the North Woodward Congregational Church.

She lived more than thirty one years after his death.

He died 21 January 1927 in Detroit, Michigan, aged 63 years.
Interment: Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan
She died 14 July 1958 in Royal Oak, Michigan, aged 96 years.
Interment: Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan

Her obituary was published Wednesday 16 July 1958 in the Detroit Free Press. It reads:

> "Mrs. Percy J. Farrell, a leader in Detroit civic and social affairs for more than 60 years died Monday night in the Alexander Convalescent Home, Royal Oak.
>
> Mrs. Farrell of 40 Highland Avenue, Highland Park was born in Chicago. Her husband, an auditor for a Detroit law firm, died in 1927.
>
> She is survived by a daughter, Ethel Farrell; two brothers and a sister.
>
> A former president of the Metropolitan YWCA, Mrs. Farrell was one of the founders of the Women's City Club.
>
> Mr. and Mrs. Farrell were charter members of the North Woodward Congregational Church and of the Ingleside Club.
>
> For years Mrs. Farrell was president of the Girls' Protective League. She was an early president of Priscilla Inn, a residence for employed women.
>
> Services will be held at 2:30 p.m. Friday, with the Rev. John Metler, associate minister of North Woodward Congregational Church in charge."

Their Children:

107 i Ethel Elizabeth
born 26 May 1892 in Southport, North Carolina
She graduated from Central High School, Detroit,

Michigan, in 1912. Then she entered Wheaton College,* Norton, Massachusetts in September 1912 for the full term year.
She was employed in several Detroit social service agencies until World War I. During the War and until 1924 she was with the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross. From 1928 to 1933 she was with the Wayne County Juvenile Court. Then for several years she was a case worker for the Wayne County Bureau for Aid to Dependent Children. During World War II she was in the offices of the Highland Park plant of the Ford Motor Company for two years. In 1958 she retired from business. The last twelve years she had spent with a firm of architects and engineers in Detroit.
Ethel Elizabeth Farrell lives in Highland Park, Michigan (1967).
She has never married.

*First established in 1834 as the Norton Female Seminary. The name of the School was changed to Wheaton Female Seminary in 1839 and to Wheaton College in 1912 when the first instruction was offered at the college level.

73 Walter Blaine Stevens[6]

(37 Enoch[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Walter Blaine Stevens was born 1 August 1869 in Chicago, Illinois, son of Enoch Bunker Stevens (37) and Elizabeth Mary Huguenot Larminie (436). He was their third son, the fifth of their eight children.

When his father sold his grain commission business and the family residence in Chicago in 1888 he accompanied the family to Southport, North Carolina. His father was interested in a railroad project there.

In 1892 Walter Blaine Stevens moved to Wilmington, North Carolina. He was employed there as a buyer by Alex Sprunt & Son, commission and cotton merchants. In 1897 he decided to continue his business career in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Eventually, he became a coal sales representative.

He married Nellie Emilie Reger 24 June 1903 in Philadelphia. She was born there 6 April 1878, daughter of Albert Reger and Emma Julia Garden.

Soon after their marriage Walter Blaine Stevens and his wife moved to Detroit, Michigan. He was a coal agent in Michigan for fifteen years, principally handling industrial accounts. The following fifteen years he was with the Detroit-Timken Axle Company. In his later business years he was connected with a Detroit bank. After his retirement he and his wife continued to live in Detroit.

She died 25 May 1949 in Detroit, Michigan, aged 71 years.
Interment: Evergreen Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan
He died 1 December 1949 in Detroit, Michigan, aged 80 years.
Interment: Evergreen Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan

Their Children:

*108 i Marjorie Elizabeth
born 17 April 1904 in Detroit, Michigan

*109 ii Mildred Beatrice
born 6 December 1907 in Detroit, Michigan

74 Vincent Samuel Stevens[6]

(37 Enoch[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Vincent Samuel Stevens was born 20 March 1872 in Chicago, Illinois, son of Enoch Bunker Stevens (37) and Elizabeth Mary Huguenot Larminie (436). He was their fourth son, the sixth of their eight children.

When he was sixteen years old he moved to Southport, North Carolina, with his family. His father had sold the family residence and his grain commission business in Chicago because he was interested in a railroad project in Southport.

After completing his secondary school education in Southport Vincent Samuel Stevens helped his brother, Alfred Enoch Stevens (71), on his farm in Brunswick County. Two years later he obtained a position in Little River, South Carolina, a small fishing community on the Atlantic coast, not far from Southport. But he returned home after a few months and became a telegraph operator for Captain Tom Harper.

In 1895 Vincent Samuel Stevens decided to seek a career in Detroit, Michigan. His sister, Agnes Elizabeth Stevens (72) and her husband, former Southport residents, were living there. He made his home with them for awhile.

He became a reporter on the staff of the Detroit Times and was associated with the newspaper until 1907. When he resigned he had advanced to the post of City Editor. Then for a year he was Assistant Secretary of the Detroit Board of Commerce.

In 1908 Vincent Samuel Stevens was appointed Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in Akron, Ohio. This was a newly formed organization which offered him a challenging position at a time when Akron was experiencing a rapid industrial expansion.

He married Effie May Burt 3 June 1909 in Detroit, Michigan. She was born there 26 March 1877, daughter of Adoniram Judson Burt and Ida May Harvey.

Vincent Samuel Stevens held the office of Secretary of the Akron Chamber of Commerce for twenty eight years and he retired 1 January 1937. During his long association as Secretary, the Chamber of Commerce became an increasingly important factor in the business life of the community.

For a number of years after his retirement he and his wife maintained a home in Indian Rocks Beach, Florida. They left there in June 1960 on their annual trip to visit their married sons in Ohio. They never returned to their Florida home.

She died 1 March 1961 in Akron, Ohio, aged 83 years.
Interment: Rose Hill Cemetery, Akron, Ohio
He died 2 August 1963 in Akron, Ohio, aged 91 years.
Interment: Rose Hill Cemetery, Akron, Ohio

Their Children:

*110 i Burt Vincent
born 16 December 1910 in Akron, Ohio

*111 ii Richard Farrell
born 27 October 1915 in Akron, Ohio

Stanley Garfield Stevens
Harlow Drake Stevens
Florence Jackson Stevens

Stanley Larminie Stevens
Roger Lacey Stevens

75 Stanley Garfield Stevens[6]

(37 Enoch[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Stanley Garfield Stevens was born 4 November 1875 in Chicago, Illinois, son of Enoch Bunker Stevens (37) and Elizabeth Mary Huguenot Larminie (436). He was their fifth son, the seventh of their eight children.

In 1888 his father sold the family residence and disposed of his grain commission business in Chicago. Stanley Garfield Stevens accompanied his parents to Southport, North Carolina. The family moved there because his father was interested in a railroad project in that coastal town.

In 1892 Stanley Garfield Stevens obtained a position with the Weather Bureau in Southport where he remained nearly two years. Then he transferred to a better position in New Bern, North Carolina. In an old family letter he briefly comments on this phase of his early business career as follows: "I enjoyed the study of the weather and found the work extremely interesting."

He decided to go to Detroit, Michigan in 1896, where he made his home for awhile with his sister, Agnes Stevens Farrell (72) and her husband. As a young man he was connected successively with several small firms, as more rewarding opportunities presented themselves to him.

He married Florence Olive Jackson 26 September 1901 in Detroit, Michigan. She was born 23 November 1875 in Pontiac, Michigan, daughter of William B. Jackson and Frances Lacey.

Stanley Garfield Stevens became a member of the fire insurance firm of Rathbone and Stevens. Then he became Secretary of the W. S. Rathbone Land Company and Manager of the Home Construction Company, developers and builders. During the next twenty five years he supervised the construction of 2,300 houses in Detroit. In addition, he was interested in the development of large subdivisions on Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie, near Detroit.

He and his wife lived in Detroit until 1918. Their four children were born there. In 1918 Stanley Garfield Stevens and his family moved to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where they lived until after he retired from the real estate and insurance business.

After he and his family moved to Ann Arbor his wife matriculated at the University of Michigan. She graduated in 1929 with a Bachelor

of Arts degree in Education and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa Honorary Society there.

Florence Jackson Stevens continued her interest in the academic field. Accordingly, after the family moved to New York City she entered New York University where, in 1936, she received her Master of Arts degree in Education. She was a member of the National Arts Club, Sorosis, and the Pen and Brush Club, New York, and lectured on Fine Arts before these organizations. Florence Jackson Stevens was Vice President of Phi Beta Kappa Alumnae in New York, 1942-1944; President of that group, 1946-1949.

Stanley Garfield Stevens and his wife lived at 1 Gramercy Park for many years. They were well known to many whose homes surround the high iron-fenced square, one of New York's picturesque landmarks. After her death he continued to keep their home until he died.

She died 16 August 1957 in New York City, aged 81 years.
Interment: Columbarium, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York
He died 6 August 1966 in New York City, aged 90 years.
Interment: Columbarium, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York

The following obituary was published in the September 1966 issue of Gramercy Graphic magazine:

> "On August 6th occurred the death of Stanley G. Stevens, who had been a resident of 1 Gramercy Park for many years. He was 91. His wife, Florence died in August of 1957.
>
> Mr. Stevens was a native of Chicago, but lived for many years in Detroit. He retired from the real estate business about 25 years ago.
>
> Three sons survive. Stanley L. Stevens also in the real estate business lives in Westbury, L.I. Harlow D. Stevens is a professor at Northwestern University. Roger L. Stevens, for many years a theatrical producer in New York, is now Director of the National Cultural Arts Program with offices in the White House."

Their Children:

*112 i Stanley Larminie
born 29 December 1903 in Detroit, Michigan

*113 ii Roger Lacey
born 12 March 1910 in Detroit, Michigan

*114 iii Harlow Drake
born 24 April 1912 in Detroit, Michigan

115 iv Frances Grinnell
born 4 January 1915 in Detroit, Michigan; died there same day.
Interment: Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan

Jessie Stevens Taylor

76 Jessie Margaret Stevens[6]

(37 Enoch[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Jessie Margaret Stevens was born 22 September 1879 in Chicago, Illinois, daughter of Enoch Bunker Stevens (37) and Elizabeth Mary Huguenot Larminie (436). She was their third daughter, the youngest of their eight children.

In 1888 her father sold his house and disposed of his grain commission business in Chicago. She accompanied her parents and four brothers to Southport, North Carolina, where her father was financially interested in an ambitious railroad project.

Jessie Margaret Stevens completed her education in Southport schools. Later she attended Southport Academy as a student of piano.

She married Charles Edward Taylor 1 June 1909 in Southport. He was born 15 September 1875 at Shrub Hill, Town Creek, North Carolina, son of Edward Ward Taylor and Sarah Elizabeth Mercer.

He founded the Southport Standard in 1897 and was editor of the newspaper for several years. He served as Register of Deeds of Brunswick County, 1900-1902. He was a student in the Law School, University of North Carolina, 1903-1904. After he received his law degree and was admitted to the Bar in 1904 he opened a law office in Southport and practiced for many years until his death.

Charles Edward Taylor was State Representative for two terms, 1905-1907; 1909-1911; Chairman, Republican Executive Committee of Brunswick County, 1906-1920; Presidential Elector, 1916; and a delegate to the Republican National Convention, Cleveland, Ohio, 1924. In addition, he was a prominent member of several Southport and Brunswick County organizations for many years.

Jessie Stevens Taylor was a leading organizer of the Southport Woman's Club and a charter member when it was founded in 1909. She was President of the Club five times. In 1928 she was elected President of District Eleven of the Federated Women's Clubs of North Carolina. She served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Southport Library from its founding in 1909 until 1959. She was always closely associated with community affairs and served all offices she was called on to assume with distinction and tact.

For more than half a century Jessie Stevens Taylor was a Weather Bureau Observer in Southport. She was honored by the U.S. Department

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 9, 1955

Dear Mrs. Taylor:

I have learned from Secretary Weeks of your long and devoted service as a cooperative observer for the Weather Bureau. In providing regular reports during the past fifty-five years on the weather conditions in your locality, you have made an important contribution to the work of the Bureau and to the welfare of your fellow Americans.

Along with congratulations on your outstanding record, I send my thanks for your very unselfish service.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mrs. Jessie S. Taylor
Southport
North Carolina

of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 23 February 1955, when she received from the Under Secretary of Commerce that Department's Meritorious Service Award and the 50 year Government Service Medal. A silver-framed copy of Hurricane Hazel's Map was autographed and presented to her by the Chief of the U.S. Weather Bureau. Weather Bureau officials stated that Mrs. Taylor's prompt action in displaying signal flags and lights on the weather tower at Southport gave warning of the approaching hurricane to both coastwise shipping and people living in that area and undoubtedly saved hundreds of lives. Hurricane Hazel struck the Carolina coast 15 October 1954 and caused great property damage. There was national press coverage, followed shortly by national magazine articles which described the Department of Commerce ceremony which honored Jessie Stevens Taylor. She was then seventy six years old.

Her house, with its wide verandah and flanked by enormous magnolia trees, looked out over the busy shipping traffic of picturesque and historic Cape Fear River and beyond to the Atlantic Ocean. It was her home for all her life in Southport.

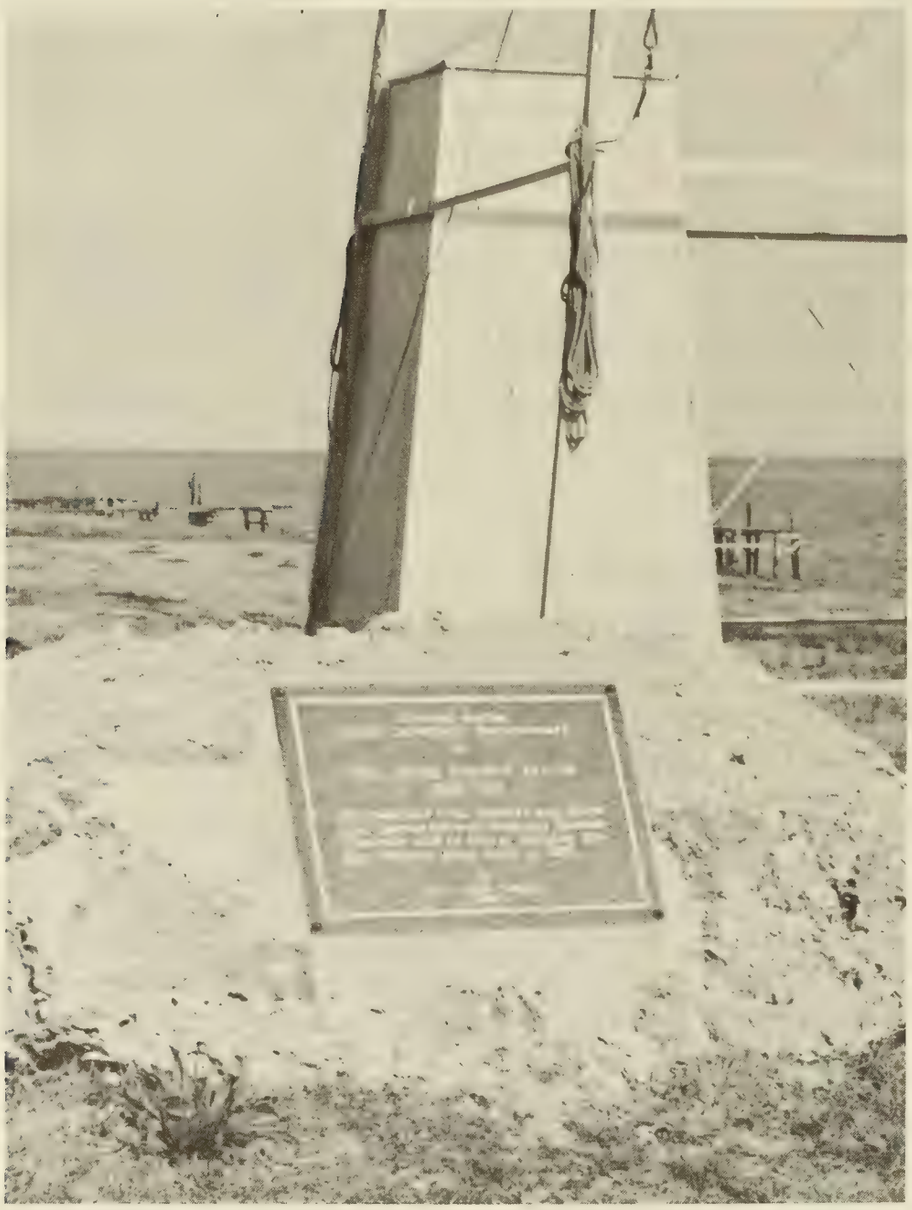
Jessie Stevens Taylor and her husband were members of Trinity Methodist Church where both headed church organizations at various times over a period of many years. After her husband's death in 1944 she continued her interest, work and support for the betterment of the community in church, school and civic affairs.

He died 16 October 1944 in Southport, North Carolina, aged 69 years.
Interment: Old Cemetery, Southport, North Carolina
She died 18 November 1961 in Southport, North Carolina, aged 82 years.
Interment: Old Cemetery, Southport, North Carolina

The lead editorial in the State Port Pilot, Southport, Wednesday, 22 November 1961 reads:

> "We have never known a person who enjoyed to a greater degree the respect and admiration of everyone who knew her than did Mrs. C. Ed. Taylor who died Saturday evening in her eighty third year.
>
> That was true until early this month.
>
> Then when the doctors at Duke University determined that she was not indeed indestructible and that time was running out for her, the community attitude suddenly changed to one of love and compassion, and of sympathy for members of her family.
>
> For almost three-quarters of a century she had been a part of life of this community, first as a growing girl, transplanted to this small southern town from metropolitan Chicago in the midwest; later as a beautiful young lady

Monument Emplaced on the Army Garrison,
Southport, North Carolina, by United States Army
Friends in Memory of Jessie Stevens Taylor



The marker is set in a large coquina stone. The steel house contains the weather signal flags. Adjacent, not seen, is the tower on which the signal flags are raised.

whose varied interests included active participation in sports; then as a wife and mother, active in church, school and civic affairs; and finally as a senior citizen whose enthusiasm never flagged and whose progressive spirit was an inspiration for many younger men and women.

She was a charter member and moving figure in the organization of the Southport Woman's Club more than a half-century ago. She has served on five different occasions as president of this organization, and has filled that office for a greater number of years than any other person. She served one term as district president.

She was an active leader in the Endeavor Chapter of the Kings Daughters, an organization which developed some of her closest friendships.

Outside her family, her first love was her church. She was a member of Trinity Methodist Church in Southport, and for many years was communion steward. Throughout the years she was faithful to perform whatever service was asked of her--and those were many.

It is difficult to understand how a person with no tangible business connection could have been so well identified with progressive movements in her community, but she was actively interested and was ready to support with her means and her service, anything that she felt was for the betterment of Southport.

Nobody ever enjoyed life in this community more than she did, and few have made more important contributions to make it a better place in which to live."

Their Children:

116 i Elizabeth Larminie
born 20 March 1912 in Southport, North Carolina. She completed her secondary school education there and then matriculated at Greensboro College, Greensboro, North Carolina. She received a B.A. degree in 1934. After graduation she was a High School Teacher in North Carolina for eight years, first in Shallotte and then in Thomasboro. She married Raymond James Kiddoo (Wake Forest College, B.S. 1936; University of North Carolina, M.Ed. 1954) 20 August 1938 in Southport. He was born 18 July 1911 in Artesia, Territory of New

Mexico,* son of James Kiddoo and Elizabeth Gilmore. He taught in Mechlenburg County Schools, Charlotte, North Carolina, 1936-1939, and was an Educational Adviser and later Company Commander, Civilian Conservation Corps, Fourth Corps Area, 1939-1942. During World War II he was a Lieutenant (j.g.) in the U.S. Navy in the Pacific Theater, 1942-1945. While her husband was in the Navy, Elizabeth Taylor Kiddoo was in the General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C., 1942-1943, and with the Consolidated Aircraft Company, San Diego, California, 1943-1944.

After receiving his discharge from the Navy her husband was in the Personnel Division of Western Electric Company, Charlotte, North Carolina, 1946-1948. In 1948 he returned to teaching. He was Principal of North Carolina Public Schools in Carrboro, China Grove and Chapel Hill. At Chapel Hill he was also Assistant Superintendent of City Schools, 1953-1957.

In 1957 Elizabeth Taylor Kiddoo and her husband and their two daughters moved to the West Coast where her husband was a teacher in the San Diego, California, Public Schools, 1957-1958. He was Dean and Assistant Head Master of the Southern Arizona School for Boys, Tucson, Arizona, 1958-1964. In 1964 he was appointed Assistant Dean of San Marcos Baptist Academy, San Marcos, Texas.

Since 1964 Elizabeth Taylor Kiddoo has been a teacher of Home Economics at The Brown Schools in San Marcos, a division of The Brown School for Exceptional Children, a nationally known private institution in nearby Austin, Texas.

Their Children:

(a) Charlotte Elizabeth
(b) Margaret

117 ii Margaret

born 17 February 1917 in Southport, North Carolina. She graduated from Southport High School in 1933 and from Greensboro College, Greensboro, North Carolina in 1937, where she received a B.A. degree.

She married James Madison Harper, Jr. (Guilford College, B.A. 1931) 25 November 1937 in Southport.

*The Territory of New Mexico was organized in 1850 and was admitted to the Union 6 January 1912 as the 47th State.

He was born 3 August 1911 in Holly Springs, North Carolina, son of James Madison Harper and Susie Norment McGee.
He worked on the Sampson Independent, Clinton, North Carolina, after graduating from College. In 1935 James Madison Harper, Jr. moved to Southport where he has been Editor of the State Port Pilot for more than thirty years and has been a leader in community affairs. In 1964 he was elected President of the North Carolina Press Association.
During World War II James Madison Harper, Jr. was in the U.S. Navy. He was commissioned Lieutenant (j.g.) in 1943 and promoted to Lieutenant in 1944, serving as a gunnery officer on several ships. He received his discharge in Norfolk, Virginia, in January 1946. During his absence in the Navy, Margaret Taylor Harper assumed her husband's post as Editor of the State Port Pilot. Since 1941 she has been Manager of the Stevens Agency, which she and her husband own. This insurance firm was founded by her grandfather, Enoch Bunker Stevens (37).
Margaret Taylor Harper served four separate terms as President of the Southport Woman's Club. Later, she was President of District Eleven, North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs. She was Second Vice-President, North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, 1956-1958; President, 1962-1964; and in 1967 was a trustee of that State organization. Her other activities in 1967 included: Member (former Chairman), Brunswick County Library Board; Chairman, Brunswick Town Project, North Carolina Garden Clubs; Member, Governor's Commission on Beautification; and Director, Carolina Charter Corporation. Her past activities include: Member, North Carolina Tercentary Commission; President, North Carolina Council of Women's Organizations; and President, North Carolina Press Women.
In 1966 she received the Greensboro College Distinguished Alumni Award.
Margaret Taylor Harper filed for the Democratic nomination for the office of Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina 22 February 1968, and is presently (23 March 1968) actively campaigning for this major office.

Their Children:

(a) James Madison, III
(b) Charles Edward Taylor

118 iii Anna Mercer

born 27 February 1918 in Southport, North Carolina. After graduating from Southport High School she matriculated at Greensboro College, Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1936 where she was a student for two years. Then she transferred to East Carolina Teachers College,* Greenville, North Carolina, where she received a B.A. degree in Primary Education in 1940.

She married Earl Ivan Brown, II (Virginia Military Institute, B.S. 1940; North Carolina State College, M.S. 1949; University of Texas, Ph.D. 1954) 30 June 1941 in Southport. He was born 15 February 1917 in Carrollton, Georgia, son of Ralph Sebastian Brown and Gertrude Chandler.

He entered the U.S. Army in the fall of 1941 and was a Second, later First Lieutenant in the Field Artillery. During the major part of World War II he was an Instructor at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. In 1944 he was promoted to Captain. He received his Army discharge in the spring of 1946. He served in the U.S. Army Reserves, retiring in 1962 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Earl Ivan Brown, II's early career included practical engineering work with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and a firm of consulting engineers.

As an educator in engineering he taught civil engineering courses at North Carolina State College and Georgia Institute of Technology. In 1954 he was appointed head of the Civil Engineering Department at Auburn University and in 1958 he became Assistant Dean of the School of Engineering. Since 1960 he has been Chairman of the Department of Engineering at Duke University. Ann Taylor Brown and her husband went to England in the summer of 1966 when he was appointed Visiting Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Liverpool for a year.

Their Children:

(a) Ralph Edward
(b) Elizabeth Anne
(c) Earl Ivan, III

*Re-named East Carolina College in 1951.

119 iv Edward Bunker

born 21 April 1922 in Southport, North Carolina. After graduating from Southport High School in 1938 he matriculated at Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina, where in 1942 he received a B.S. degree in History. He entered Columbia University to continue his studies. While there he was called into the Army 9 January 1943.

During World War II he was in the U.S. Army Air Force and had overseas service in Okinawa and Japan. He was a Staff Sergeant at the time of his discharge 17 February 1946 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

In 1946 he enrolled in the Textile School of North Carolina State College where he received a B.S. degree in Textiles in 1948. Then he was associated with Reeves Brothers, Inc. for the next ten years, spending part of the time at the New York sales office and the balance of the time in several of their textile mills in South and North Carolina.

He married Helen Hood Bryson 18 November 1950 in Woodruff, South Carolina. She was born there 17 January 1917, daughter of Paul Eustis Bryson and Ruth Mathews Blake. She graduated from Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, in 1948 with a B.A. degree.

In 1959 Edward Bunker Taylor completed his studies at Columbia University and received a M.A. degree. His studies there had been postponed in 1943 when he entered the Army. He was Assistant Professor of Textiles at Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, 1959-1962. In 1962 he was appointed Assistant Director, Engineering Extension at Auburn University.

In 1963 he and his wife and their children left Auburn temporarily and moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, because he had received a Kellogg Foundation grant for research and experience at the Nebraska Center for Continuing Education.

Early in 1967 after his return to Auburn University he was granted a Ph.D. degree by the University of Nebraska as the result of his work and studies while there on the Kellogg grant.

He is in the Office of Student Affairs, Auburn University (1967) as advisor to fraternities and has additional duties in student insurance and disciplinary matters. Dr. Taylor is a Major in the Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army Reserve.

Their Children:

(a) Elizabeth Bryson
(b) Nancy Blake

77 David Moulton Stevens[6]

(38 Joshua[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

David Moulton Stevens was born 14 November 1865 in Chicago, Illinois, only child of Joshua Stillman Stevens (38) and Mary Maria Moulton.

When he was four years old he moved with his parents to East Saginaw, Michigan. His family lived there until he was eleven years old, returning then to Chicago.

His mother died two years later in 1878 and his grandmother, Rebecca Bunker Stevens (266) then kept house for him and his father until her own death in 1886.

He married Annie Ellen (Nellie) Pfahler 25 October 1888 in Saint Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Chicago. The Officiant was the Reverend Colin Campbell Tate. She was born 8 April 1870 in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, daughter of Charles Beetman Pfahler and Annie Ellen Mitchell.

David Moulton Stevens was associated with his father in the grain commission business from 1885 until 1901. Then for four years he was a part owner of a downtown bicycle shop.

After their marriage David Moulton Stevens and his wife made their home with her mother and father on Chicago's South Side. They attended Saint Bartholomew's Episcopal Church. His wife and her mother and father, in particular, were leaders in a number of Church organizations.

In late 1904 David Moulton Stevens and his wife and their fourteen year old son moved to Portland, Oregon. He became a member of the firm of Kiser Photographic Company, which the following year was appointed the official photographers of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition in Portland. His father-in-law may have been helpful in securing this appointment as he was Chief of the Concessions Department for the Exposition.

From 1906 to 1910 David Moulton Stevens was a commercial photographer with his office at 602 Goodenough Building in Portland. One of his advertisements read: "Scenic Photographers, Photographing all mountains, Hood, Ranier, glaciers, precipices, Columbia Gorge. Largest Camera on the Coast."

David Moulton Stevens left Portland in the spring of 1910 and

disappeared. His date and place of death are unknown.

His wife continued her husband's photographic business until 1914. Her mother died that year. She disposed of the business and made a home for her elderly father who continued to remain active in business for some years as a certified public accountant.

After his death in 1927 she and her unmarried son continued to live at the same address. Her death occurred many years later.

She died 2 April 1945 in Portland, Oregon, aged 74 years.
Interment: Riverview Cemetery, Lot 3-B, Section 106, Portland, Oregon

Their Children:

*120 i Lester Pfahler
born 29 June 1890 in Chicago, Illinois

Mary Eleanore Stevens

100 Mary Eleanore Stevens[7]

(65 Russell[6], 36 Sylvanus[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Mary Eleanore Stevens was born 9 September 1897 in Chicago, Illinois, daughter of Russell Houston Stevens (65) and Eliza Lilias Grier. She was their second daughter, twin sister of John Grier Stevens (101). Her older sister died in infancy.

She was baptized with her twin brother 14 November 1897 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chicago, by the Reverend Charles Hendrick Bixby, the Rector. She was confirmed 4 May 1913 at the Church of the Transfiguration, Chicago, by the Right Reverend William Edward Toll, Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Chicago.

Mary Eleanore Stevens graduated 20 June 1912 from Shakespeare Elementary School, located in Kenwood on Chicago's South Side. She graduated 22 June 1916 from Hyde Park High School, Chicago.* One of her classmates was Amelia Earhart, presumably lost in 1937 on her attempted flight around the world.

She married 1st: Merlin John Loew 6 June 1921 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chicago. He was born 5 March 1896 near Dorr, Allegan County, Michigan, son of Daniel Wilson Loew and Estey Jeanette Batsdorf.

Mary Stevens Loew and her husband lived in several towns and cities in various parts of the United States because of his different business affiliations. During the following fourteen years they were residents for a year or more successively in: Three Rivers, Michigan; Beloit, Wisconsin; Oakfield, New York; Oak Park, Illinois; San Antonio, Texas; and finally Seattle, Washington.

Mary Stevens Loew returned to Chicago in 1936.

For the next nine years Mary Stevens Loew was associated with two Chicago firms; first with Carson, Pirie Scott & Co., and later with a large wholesale jewelry concern.

*Classes were held for a few weeks in the fall of 1912 in the old High School, built in 1894 at 56th Street and Kimbark Avenue, and until the newly completed Hyde Park High School was opened at 62nd Street and Stony Island Avenue.

She married 2nd: Benjamin Ezra Gould 5 May 1945 at the Bryn Mawr Community Church, Chicago. The Officiant was the Reverend Ray Freeman Jenney, D.D. Her husband was born 4 January 1886 near Glen Ellyn in Bloomingdale Township, DuPage County, Illinois, son of Ezra Fletcher Gould and Sarah Ann Rathbun.

Mary Stevens Gould was an enthusiastic member of the Prairie Club, a well-known Chicago hiking and camping organization. She spent two summers in Alaska. For several summers she and her husband hiked and camped with friends in most of the national parks. She was a fine swimmer.

In the late summer of 1956 Mary Stevens Gould fell backwards from a stepladder in her home, an accident which hopelessly injured her spine and rendered her almost totally paralyzed from the shoulders down. Less than a year after this tragedy her husband died of a heart attack, leaving her completely alone in Chicago. With only a few months to live, at most, she was brought to Baltimore where her twin brother and his wife were residents and where she could have necessary intensive nursing and medical care and daily visits from her brother and sister-in-law.

He died 24 May 1957 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 71 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
She died 13 October 1957 in Baltimore, Maryland, aged 60 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

There were no children by either of her marriages.

101 John Grier Stevens[7]

(65 Russell[6], 36 Sylvanus[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

John Grier Stevens (University of Illinois 1919) was born 9 September 1897 in Chicago, Illinois, son of Russell Houston Stevens (65) and Eliza Lilias Grier. He was their only son and the youngest of their three children.

He was baptized with his twin sister, Mary Eleanore Stevens (100), 14 November 1897 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chicago, by the Reverend Charles Hendrick Bixby, the Rector. He was confirmed 28 May 1917 at Emmanuel Memorial Episcopal Church, Champaign, Illinois, by the Right Reverend Edward William Osborne, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Springfield.

John Grier Stevens attended Shakespeare Elementary School until January 1910. Then he entered Morgan Park Academy as a resident student, graduating in 1915. He was President of the Senior Class and was awarded the Alumni Prize.* In the fall of 1915 he matriculated at the University of Illinois in the College of Engineering. He augmented his engineering studies by spending two summers in practical work; the first at Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Three Rivers, Michigan, in the Diesel Engine Department; and the second at National Standard Co., Niles, Michigan, manufacturers of machine tools, in the Drafting and Layout Office. He was elected a member of Theta Tau, national engineering fraternity. He was a member of the Illinois basketball team for two years (Conference Champions, 1917).

He did not return to the University of Illinois for his senior year. He applied and was accepted as an Officer Candidate at the Field Artillery Central Officers Training School, Fort Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. He graduated 11 December 1918 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps of the United States Army for a term of five years.

Returning to civilian life at the close of World War I he joined Matthew Addy Company in January 1919. They were operators and sales agents for Pig Iron and Ferro Alloy producers, Fluor Spar and Coal Mines and Coke Ovens, with the Home Office in Cincinnati. He was in

*Chicago Daily News and Chicago Evening Journal, 9 June 1915.

Avice Martin Stevens

the Chicago Office. In 1924 he and the Resident Manager of that Office, who was also Vice President of the Company, organized their own firm, The Lundgren-Stevens Company, where he was Vice President and Treasurer, 1924-1927. The company represented Northern and Southern Pig Iron Furnaces and Coke Ovens.

He married Avice Rachel Martin 16 October 1926 at the Church of the Redeemer, Chicago. The Officiant was the Reverend John Henry Hopkins, D.D., the Rector Emeritus. She was born 17 January 1900 in Varna, Illinois, daughter of Zelotes Earl Martin and Emma Caroline Pridmore. Her paternal grandparents were Benjamin John Martin and Rachel Rebecca Tibbets of Knowlton, Province of Quebec, Canada, and her maternal grandparents were William Hales Pridmore and Avice Emma Oldaker, British subjects living in Chicago.

Avice Rachel Martin was educated at the University of Chicago Elementary School and by private tutors before entering Faulkner School for Girls, Chicago, graduating in 1918. Then she spent a year at St. Mary's School for Girls, Peekskill, New York.

After their marriage John Grier Stevens and his wife lived on Chicago's South Side. In 1927 he sold his interest in his firm and became associated with Martin Varnish Company, a family owned firm manufacturing various types of protective coatings for industrial use. In 1939 he and his wife and their daughter moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan, a more convenient headquarters for his sales work.

He was called to the War Production Board, Washington, D.C. in April 1942 and served initially in the Chemicals Bureau as Senior Analyst in charge of priority applications for the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry. Later he was appointed Controlled Materials Officer and claimed the production requirements of steel, copper and aluminum for all segments of the Chemicals Industry and supervised the allotments of those metals. As the Controlled Materials Officer he was the liaison representative for the Chemicals Bureau, War Production Board, to the Office of Civilian Requirements, War and Navy Departments, and the Petroleum Administrator for War. Subsequently he was appointed Deputy Chief, Distribution Branch of the Chemicals Bureau.

During the closing days of the War John Grier Stevens was one of the Editors appointed to write the complete history of the War Production Board as it applied to the field of priority actions in the Chemicals Bureau. Since those priority actions cut across functions of that Bureau, his report was comprehensive in scope, detailing the beginning and the development of the priorities structure. This report forms a part of the overall history of the War Production Board and was completed 1 November 1945.

At the close of the World War he was appointed Chief of the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Section of the War Assets Administration, Washington,

D.C. From 1 November 1945 until 31 December 1947 he supervised the sale and disposal of declared war surplus of protective coatings to the end that the Paint Industry, in returning to normal manufacture and sales, would not be unnecessarily handicapped by the impact of the huge government surplus of these commodities. He attended and addressed Staff meetings at Regional Offices across the country to explain sales procedures and advertising programs. He served as Government Presiding Officer at Paint Industry meetings in cooperation with the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and its President, Ernest Thomas Trigg.

In January 1948 he became associated with H. B. Davis Company, Baltimore, Maryland, in their Industrial Division. He was concerned in the sale of protective coatings to manufacturers of metal and wood products, and to railroad, automotive, construction equipment, marine, chemical and steel fabricating companies.

John Grier Stevens, his wife and their daughter, moved to Baltimore in 1950. They became members of St. David's Episcopal Church, where he and his wife have been active in various organizations. He served on the Vestry, 1960-1963, and as a delegate to the Diocesan Convention in 1964.

He retired from active business in December 1962.

In 1964 he completed the research begun years before, and the writing and publishing of his first book. He continues his research, assembling and writing of biographical, historical and genealogical subjects. He and his wife travel extensively both in this country and world-wide and frequently visit their family, relatives and friends. They are interested in the Arts and are involved in a number of civic, church and patriotic organizations, serving as officers or committee members in some of them.

Their Children:

*121 i Avice Martin
born 20 July 1929 in Chicago, Illinois

102 Charles Harlow Stevens[7]

(68 Sylvanus[6], 36 Sylvanus[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Charles Harlow Stevens was born 21 July 1907 in Nome, Alaska, son of Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Jr. (68) and Alma Gittings Day. He was the oldest of their three children.

He graduated from Broadway High School, Seattle, Washington, in 1925. Then he joined his father's publishing firm, Produce Publishing Company, as bookkeeper. The Company (later re-named Stevens Press, Inc.) printed their own daily trade paper, the Northwest Produce News, as well as several publications for other firms and also did general job printing.

In 1927 Charles Harlow Stevens became the Editor of the Northwest Produce News and continued in that capacity until 1940 when publication was suspended. The U.S. Department of Agriculture for some time had issued daily free reports to farmers and dealers and this cut drastically into the circulation of the Northwest Produce News.

He married Virginia Edna Brewer 21 July 1928 at First Presbyterian Church, Seattle. She was born 26 January 1909 in Dodge City, Kansas, daughter of Harry Hale Brewer and Sarah Ella Naylor.

Charles Harlow Stevens was with the Boeing Aircraft Company, 1940-1945. Then he returned to the printing business and was connected with different establishments in Seattle for the following five years.

In 1950 he joined the staff of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and has been in the operating division of the daily newspaper as compositor, night head of the composing room, and has served in other production capacities for more than seventeen years.

In 1957 he and his wife built a house on Angle Lake in suburban Seattle where they have lived since March 1958.

Their Children:

122 i Shirley Jean
born 9 November 1932 in Seattle, Washington.
She graduated from Foster High School* in 1950.

*The Foster School District comprises the communities of Foster, Tukwila, Dumwamish and Thordike.

She was with Sears Roebuck and Company for fourteen years. Since 1965 she has been living in Honolulu where she is an auditor for a large department store and its six Hawaiian Island branches.
She is unmarried.

*123 ii Harlow Hale
born 13 April 1936 in Seattle, Washington

103 Russell Edmund Stevens[7]

(68 Sylvanus[6], 36 Sylvanus[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Russell Edmund Stevens was born 17 April 1909 in Seattle, Washington, son of Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Jr. (68) and Alma Gittings Day. He was the second of their three children.

After graduating from Foster High School near Tukwila, Washington, in 1930 he attended the Linotype School in San Francisco, California, for part of a year. Then he returned to Seattle where he entered his father's firm, Produce Publishing Company--later re-named Stevens Press, Inc.--as a linotype operator.

He married 1st: Mildred Lois (Boemeke) Danner 30 June 1935 in Seattle. She was born 17 February 1908 in Spokane, Washington, daughter of Herman Boemeke and Mabel Mae Wenke.

Their Children:

*124 i Sylvia Helen
born 7 November 1936 in Seattle, Washington

Russell Edmund Stevens was with the Stevens Press, Inc. until 1941. Then he was a linotype operator with Publications Press.

He was called into Army service 25 May 1943 and served overseas as a Pfc. He received the Combat Infantry Badge, American Theatre Service Medal and the European, African and Middle East Medal. He was wounded in Nuremberg, Germany. He was discharged at Fort Lewis, Washington, in January 1945.

He married 2nd: Olive Hewlett 1 May 1948 in Seattle. She was born 29 August 1902 in Pomona, California, daughter of Edward James Hewlett and Louisa James.

Russell Edmund Stevens is a member of the International Typographical Union and has always been identified with the printing trades. After World War II he worked in a number of plants in Seattle. He is presently with the San Leandro Morning News, San Leandro, California (1967).

He and his wife make their home in adjacent Oakland.

They have no children.

Helen Juliet Stevens

104 Helen Juliet Stevens[7]

(68 Sylvanus[6], 36 Sylvanus[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Helen Juliet Stevens was born 7 March 1911 in Nome, Alaska, daughter of Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Jr. (68) and Alma Gittings Day. She was the youngest of their three children.

When she was two years old her family moved to Seattle, Washington, and later to Tukwila, a few miles from Seattle. She graduated from Foster High School in 1928.

After she completed her secondary school education she entered her father's firm, Produce Publishing Company--later re-named Stevens Press, Inc.--where she was bookkeeper and secretary for twelve years until her father sold the business in 1941. She continued in her same position for a period with the successor firm, Publications Press.

Helen Juliet Stevens joined the Red Cross in Seattle in January 1945. She worked in hospitals and field offices as a secretary and assisted in welfare programs in Hawaii and the Far East from March 1945 until February 1952. She was with the Red Cross in the United States the following year; then spent two years in Germany from May 1953 until May 1955.

She married Gaetano John Stumpo 6 June 1955 in Alexandria, Virginia. This was his second marriage. He was born 9 February 1919 in New York, son of Vincent Stumpo and Jennie Bochicco.

He spent twenty years in the Army. He enlisted 12 January 1939 in Montpelier, Vermont. He was a Sergeant when he received his discharge at Fort Dix, New Jersey in August 1945. Less than two years later he re-enlisted. In January 1954, while in Germany, he was appointed Chief Warrant Officer of the 51st Infantry Battalion, 3rd Armored Division.

After their marriage Helen Stevens Stumpo and her husband continued their careers. Both of them resigned at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in April 1962.

She and her husband now make their home in Phoenix, Arizona (1967), and are antique dealers.

They have no children.

105 Irene Clara Stevens[7]

(70 Charles[6], 37 Enoch[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Irene Clara Stevens (Lake Forest College, B.A. 1917) was born 2 February 1889 in Chicago, Illinois, only child of Charles Larminie Stevens (70) and Clara Johnson Hatch.

She matriculated at Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois, in September 1913. After her graduation she attended the 1917 summer session of the University of Wisconsin.

Before her marriage Irene Clara Stevens taught English for a year at the Stillman Valley, Illinois, High School. Then she returned to her mother's home in Lake Bluff, Illinois.

She married Percy Henry Prior 15 February 1919 in Highland Park, Illinois. The Officiant was the Reverend Frank Fitt, Minister of the Highland Park Presbyterian Church. Her husband was born 13 July 1891 in Evanston, Illinois, son of Henry Malcolm Prior and Annie Elizabeth Iredale.

Her husband was President of the Iredale Storage and Moving Company, Highland Park, Illinois, at the time of his death. At one time he was President of the suburb's Chamber of Commerce.

He died 16 April 1952 in Highland Park, Illinois, aged 60 years.
Interment: Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

Their Children:

125 i Percy Henry, Jr.
born 16 November 1920 in Highland Park, Illinois. After graduation from High School there he was a student at Lake Forest College, 1938-1940. During World War II he was in Army service from August 1942 until his discharge as a Sergeant in January 1946. He served four months overseas in 1945 in a Field Artillery observation battalion.
He married Dorothy Louise Martin 26 August 1950 in Highland Park. She was born 12 March 1922 in Evanston, Illinois, daughter of George Louis Martin and Ruth Lillian Henges.

He is a photographer with a studio in Highland Park.
Their Children:

(a) Stephen Martin
(b) Randolph Craig

126 ii Jeanne Irene
born 3 May 1924 in Highland Park, Illinois.
She married Arthur Charles Ropiequet (University of Illinois, B.A. 1934) 29 September 1945 in Highland Park. He was born 16 March 1915 in Belleville, Illinois, son of Richard William Ropiequet and Florence May Wagoner.
Before their marriage he served in the Army for three years during World War II. In 1944 he was assigned to the Separation Center at Fort Sheridan, leaving the Army in February 1945 with the rank of First Lieutenant.
He is the personnel director of a Chicago firm of lithographers (1967).
Their Children:

(a) John Lee
(b) Charles Frederick
(c) Thomas Edward
(d) Suzanne

John Du Val Stevens

106 John Du Val Stevens[7]

(70 Charles[6], 37 Enoch[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

John Du Val Stevens (United States Military Academy, B.S. 1934; Columbia University, M.A. 1944) was born 11 June 1911 in Winchester, Virginia, only child of Charles Larminie Stevens (70) and Leah Donnell Jones.

He graduated from the New Bern, North Carolina, High School in 1928, standing first in his class. Then he attended The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, 1928-1930, standing first in his sophomore class, before entering West Point in 1931.

He married Frances Leonora Cramer 31 August 1935 at Fort Monroe, Virginia. She was born 27 March 1915 in Manila, Philippine Islands, daughter of Lieutenant (later Lieutenant Colonel) Raymond Vincent Cramer and Dorothy Rees.

John Du Val Stevens received his Master of Arts degree in Public Law at Columbia University in 1944 and a Certificate in International Relations at Yale University in 1945. His military education included the Coast Artillery School, the Command and General Staff College, the Armed Forces Staff College and the Army War College.

His Army career was published in the June 1964 issue of the Washington-Baltimore Guardian, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, and reads:

> "Brigadier General John D. Stevens, the commanding general of the 35th Artillery Brigade, will retire 30 June after thirty years of active service.
>
> General Stevens, who came to the Brigade from Korea, will be honored in a parade at Fort Meade on 26th June. All units of the Brigade will participate and the Brigade and Second Army Aviation section will participate in a fly-over. Among the guests will be Lieutenant General Charles B. Duff, commanding general of ARADCOM; Lt. Gen. G. A. Blake, director of NSA; Lt. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, adjutant general of Maryland; Maj. Gen. Frank H. Britton, deputy commanding general, Second United States Army; and Brig. Gen. Bernard S. Waterman, commanding general, 1st Region, ARADCOM.

John Du Val Stevens was born in Winchester, Virginia, June 6, 1911. He grew up in North Carolina and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1934 with commission as a Second Lieutenant of the Coast Artillery Corps. Prior to World War II, he served with various Coast Artillery units, manning Army mine planters, searchlights, mobile seacoast and antiaircraft guns, both at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and overseas.

In 1940 General Stevens assumed duties as instructor in the Department of Economics, Government and History at the Military Academy, West Point, New York, where he taught Modern European History, Latin American History, American Government, and Far Eastern History. In 1944 he was assigned to the G4 Section, Army Ground Forces, where he served in the Maintenance and Transportation Division and subsequently as Chief of the Supply and Distribution Division.

In 1946 General Stevens was assigned to the G4 Section, General Headquarters, Far East Command and Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, where he served in and was later Chief of the Supply Division. In 1949 he activated the 3rd AAA Battalion Automatic Weapon (Self propelled) at Fort Bliss, Texas, in the antiaircraft battalion expansion program then being carried out. Upon completion of the training of the Battalion he moved it to Fort Benning, Georgia, where the Battalion joined the 3rd Division and became the first anti-aircraft unit of school troops to serve at the Infantry Center.

In 1950 he was assigned to the Army War Plans Branch of G3, Department of the Army, where he served as Action Officer and later as Assistant Chief of the Branch. In 1952 he was moved to the Office of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, where he served in the Planning Coordinating Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Research until July of 1953.

In 1954 General Stevens was assigned to U.S. Army Europe, where he served as Deputy Comptroller, U.S. Army Europe and Central Army Group from June 1954 until November 1955.

On November 1, 1955 he assumed command of the 12th AAA Group of the 34th AAA Brigade, Seventh U.S. Army, with Group headquarters at Kaiserslautern, Germany, a command he held until May 20, 1957.

In July 1957 General Stevens was assigned as Chief of Staff of the United States Army Air Defense Center, Fort Bliss, Texas, a post he held until May 1, 1960. He then

assumed the position of Deputy CG, U.S. Army Air Defense Center.

In May 1961 he was assigned to the 38th Artillery Brigade (AD), comprising all U.S. Army A.D.A. in Korea, holding this command until July of 1962. He was awarded the ROK Order of Service Merit, Third Class, upon his departure from Korea.

General Stevens' contribution to the 35th Brigade [at Fort George G. Meade] has been immeasurable and attests to his keenly developed leadership."

Since his retirement General John Du Val Stevens and his wife and a daughter live in the Washington suburban area. He is with the Environments and Threats Directorate, Institute of Land Combat, of the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command (1967).

Their Children:

127 i Dorothy Frances
born 24 June 1936 in Honolulu, Hawaii
After completing her secondary school education she attended Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1954-1956.
She married Odorisio Hugo Sozio (Lehigh University, B.S. 1954) 9 November 1957 at Fort Bliss, Texas. He was born 13 September 1932 in Coaldale, Pennsylvania, son of Albert Sozio and Amelia Di Girolomo.
He was commissioned Second Lieutenant 21 June 1954. After nearly a year at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, he went overseas and was stationed at Kaiserslautern, Germany. There he was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1955. He was separated from the Army 12 March 1957 at Fort Hamilton, New York.
Dorothy Stevens Sozio and her husband and their son are living (1967) in Baltimore. Her husband is with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Sparrows Point.
Their Children:

(a) David Stevens

128 ii Leah Jones
born 30 June 1943 at West Point, New York
After she graduated from High School she attended Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, 1960, and the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, 1962-1963.

The Officers and Ladies
of
The 35th Artillery Brigade (AD)
request the honor of your presence
at a
retirement review in honor of
Brigadier General John D. Stevens
on Friday, the twenty-sixth of June
Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-four
at a quarter to five o'clock
at McGlachlin Field
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
and at a reception immediately
following the review until half past seven o'clock
in the Officers' Open Mess

R.S.V.P.
677 - 5935

Uniform: TW Blouse
Civilian: Business Suit

In the event of inclement weather the review will be held in the Post Field House

★THE C G'S MESSAGE★

It is not without some emotion that I take leave of this command. My associations with the 35th Artillery Brigade for almost two years of problems and accomplishments have been of an intimate nature in our mutual application of effort to the air defense of the Washington - Baltimore and Hampton Roads areas. Therefore, my affection for this command has been solidly and lastingly developed.

I am proud of this command, in all its echelons and parts. I realize the efforts which have been expended; I am aware of the long hours of vigil and of the demands which the necessity for instant readiness place upon us, as part of our job. I know you realize that the important mission of the Brigade requires never-ending alertness and the full contribution of every individual on the team to carry out his job, in his unit, if our mission is to be discharged.

I want to thank each and every one of you personally for your support while I was in command. It was that support which made our accomplishments possible. I am confident you will continue to extend this fine support to your next commander.

It has been my privilege to have served with you.

May God bless all of you!

J. D. STEVENS
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 20, 1942, has awarded the Legion of Merit (First Oak Leaf Cluster) to

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN D. STEVENS, UNITED STATES ARMY

for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service:

Brigadier General John D. Stevens distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service while serving in positions of responsibility from March 1960 to June 1964. During this period General Stevens served consecutively as Deputy Commanding General, United States Army Air Defense Center, Fort Bliss, Texas, Commanding General, 38th Artillery Brigade (Air Defense), Eighth United States Army, Korea, and as Commanding General, 35th Artillery Brigade, Air Defense, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. General Stevens' decisive leadership, professional competence, and sound judgment resulted in the effective administration of all activities within the areas of his responsibility and were of great significance to the National defense effort. His planning ability, perseverance, and administrative excellence were reflected in marked improvements in organizational structures, in a distinct increase in the tactical proficiency of Korean antiaircraft units, and in significant advancements in air defense training techniques throughout the commands in which he served. During Operation Understanding, a conducted tour to air defense elements for leading officials of the government, private industry, and the press, he was highly instrumental in projecting a clear view of the Army's air defense capability and in amplifying the magnitude of the combined effort of the United States and Canadian forces in the defense of the North American continent. By his professional acumen, cooperative spirit, and dedicated devotion to duty, he materially enhanced the air defense readiness posture of the United States and the prestige of the Army at local, national, and international levels. General Stevens' distinguished performance of duty throughout this period represents outstanding achievement in the most cherished traditions of the United States Army and reflects the utmost credit upon himself and the military service.

108 Marjorie Elizabeth Stevens[7]

(73 Walter[6], 37 Enoch[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Marjorie Elizabeth Stevens was born 17 April 1904 in Detroit, Michigan, daughter of Walter Blaine Stevens (73) and Nellie Emilie Reger. She was the elder of their two daughters.

She graduated from Northern High School, Detroit, in 1920. At the time of her marriage she was employed by a local firm.

She married Stuart Lawson Wooldridge 30 August 1923 in the Central Methodist Church, Detroit. He was born 26 May 1902 in Louisville, Kentucky, son of Lawson Evelyn Wooldridge and Marvin Gilbert.

He was graduated from Boys High School, Louisville in 1918.

Her husband's business career of more than forty years was mostly with a large Detroit department store. For many years he was superintendent of services and employment.

When her husband retired from business in 1959 Marjorie Stevens Wooldridge and he moved to Florida. They are living in Fort Lauderdale (1967).

They have no children.

109 Mildred Beatrice Stevens[7]

(73 Walter[6], 37 Enoch[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Mildred Beatrice Stevens was born 6 December 1907 in Detroit, Michigan, daughter of Walter Blaine Stevens (73) and Nellie Emilie Reger.

In 1926 she completed her secondary school education at Northern High School, Detroit. Then Mildred Beatrice Stevens was employed as a service representative in Detroit for the Michigan Bell Telephone Company, 1926-1941.

She married John Mulkey Jordan 23 September 1936 in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Detroit. He was born 27 November 1906 in Detroit, son of William Francis Jordan and Georgia Eugenia Mulkey.

In 1925 he was graduated from the Grosse Pointe High School, Grosse Point, Michigan.

For many years he has been identified with commercial motion picture studios and commercial art work for advertising agencies in the Detroit area.

Mildred Stevens Jordan and her husband live in Dearborn, Michigan (1967).

Their Children:

129 i Marjorie Ann
born 20 September 1941 in Detroit, Michigan

130 ii Linda Stevens
born 26 May 1945 in Detroit, Michigan

110 Burt Vincent Stevens[7]

(74 Vincent[6], 37 Enoch[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Burt Vincent Stevens (Western Reserve University, B.Arch. 1933) was born 16 December 1910 in Akron, Ohio, son of Vincent Samuel Stevens (74) and Effie May Burt. He was the elder of their two sons.

He attended West High School in Akron for two years. Then he entered Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, Ohio, graduating in 1928. In September he matriculated at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, where in 1933 he received the degree of Bachelor of Architecture.

He married Audrey Christine Bennett 16 September 1939 in Zion Lutheran Church, Akron, Ohio. She was born 16 July 1915 in Akron, daughter of Arthur Eugene Bennett and Kristine Emma Anderson.

Burt Vincent Stevens and his wife lived in Akron, 1933-1942, and 1947-1964, where he was in private architectural practice, principally in the fields of church, residential and industrial projects. From 1942 until 1947 he and his wife lived in Cleveland, Ohio, when he was with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

In late 1964 he was appointed Executive Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Examiners of Architects and the Board of Examiners of Landscape Architects, with headquarters in Worthington, Ohio. His work concerns the registration, examination and enforcement for these two professions.

Burt Vincent Stevens and his wife and their daughter make their home in Worthington (1967).

Their Children:

131 i Shelley Elizabeth
born 10 February 1950 in Akron, Ohio

111 Richard Farrell Stevens[7]

(74 Vincent[6], 37 Enoch[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Richard Farrell Stevens (University of Akron, B.A. 1937) was born 27 October 1915 in Akron, Ohio, son of Vincent Samuel Stevens (74) and Effie May Burt. He was the younger of their two sons.

He graduated from Buchtel High School, Akron in June 1933 and matriculated at the University of Akron in September of that year. After receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1937, Richard Farrell Stevens entered Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, where he received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1940. He achieved the highest grade in the Ohio Bar Examinations for that year.

He married Isobel Teresa Griffith (University of Akron, B.A. 1938) 26 October 1940 in the First Congregational Church, Akron, Ohio. She was born 21 February 1916 in Lorain, Ohio, daughter of James Griffith and Esther Mary Fleming.

After their marriage Richard Farrell Stevens and his wife lived in Lakewood, a Cleveland suburb, for a year before moving to Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. They remained there for five years, while he was in the legal department of a large insurance company in Philadelphia.

In 1945 they moved to Cleveland, Ohio, staying there until 1952. Since then they have made their home in Rocky River. He is a member of the Cleveland law firm of Meyers, Stevens and Rea.

Their Children:

132 i Patricia Ann
born 18 November 1944 in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

133 ii Susan Jane
born 7 February 1947 in Akron, Ohio

134 iii Kathleen Burt
born 6 April 1950 in Akron, Ohio

112 Stanley Larminie Stevens[7]

(75 Stanley[6], 37 Enoch[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Stanley Larminie Stevens was born 29 December 1903 in Detroit, Michigan, son of Stanley Garfield Stevens (75) and Florence Olive Jackson. He was the oldest of their three sons, the first of their four children.

He attended Hackley School, Tarrytown, New York, graduating in June 1921. In September he matriculated at Harvard University and was in residence there until June 1925 with the exception of the March-June term in 1924.

Stanley Larminie Stevens went to England where he entered the University of Cambridge 21 October 1925 as a student at Trinity Hall College. He was granted exemption from all three parts of the Previous Examination by virtue of his record at Harvard University.

In June 1926 he went to Paris where he attended the Sorbonne Summer School. Stanley Larminie Stevens came back to the United States later in the year. In February 1927 he returned to Harvard University for a year.

He married 1st: Constance Innes 28 January 1928 in Boston, Massachusetts. She was born there 20 May 1908, daughter of Charles H. Innes and Nellie A. Mills.

After their marriage they lived in Detroit for two years and then returned to Boston. He was connected with a real estate and insurance firm in each city. During the fall and winter of 1931/1932 he attended courses at Harvard University. Later he was a mortgage officer and real estate manager for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

In 1933 Stanley Larminie Stevens moved to New York City and worked in the Real Estate Department of the Bowery Savings Bank as an investigator and appraiser.

He married 2nd: Yvonne Bjorkman 25 April 1934 in Paris. She was born 16 July 1906 in Stockholm, Sweden, daughter of Nils Johannson Bjorkman and Petra Osta Sorenson.

Stanley Larminie Stevens was a valuator and appraiser for the Federal Housing Administration in New York before he was made Director

of Publicity and Public Relations of the National Youth Administration's Radio Workshop. He was with this organization for four years and it grew to include a personnel of more than seven hundred persons during his tenure of office. The Radio Workshop included an outstanding youth symphony orchestra which played on all major networks coast-to-coast and in Carnegie Hall. Among other activities of the Workshop were popular orchestras and choral groups. He wrote for Radio and Television, was involved in production, and served as Master of Ceremonies.

In World War II Stanley Larminie Stevens enlisted 23 September 1942 in the Army. Due to a torn cartilage in a knee which he received during a training course at Camp Davis, North Carolina, he received an honorable discharge there 17 April 1943 as a Volunteer Officer Candidate from the Anti-Aircraft School.

He married 3rd: Sally Tudor (Nash) Norton 22 June 1945 in New York. She was born there 6 November 1903, daughter of Alfred Newton Nash and Sarah Walsh Blue.

After his Army service Stanley Larminie Stevens engaged in general real estate brokerage in the New York area, covering every phase of the business and over a period of several years.

He married 4th: Ava De Cordova 21 August 1959 in Newark, New Jersey. She was born 6 December 1919 in Montego Bay, Jamaica, B.W.I., daughter of Altamount De Cordova and Viola De Lisser.

Their Children:

135 i Stephanie L'Arminie
born 23 May 1960 in Montego Bay, Jamaica

Stanley Larminie Stevens is now with a Long Island real estate firm. He specializes in financing and mortgage placement. He lives (1967) in Mineola, New York, with his wife, Sally Tudor (Nash) Norton, to whom he was re-married 23 May 1966 in Jersey City, New Jersey.

113 Roger Lacey Stevens[7]

(75 Stanley[6], 37 Enoch[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Roger Lacey Stevens was born 12 March 1910 in Detroit, Michigan, son of Stanley Garfield Stevens (75) and Florence Olive Jackson. He was their second son, the second of their four children.

His parents moved to Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1918 where he completed his grade school and most of his secondary school education. He was a student at Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut, for the school year, 1927-1928. He matriculated at the University of Michigan in the fall of 1928 where he was a student, 1928-1930.

After leaving the University Roger Lacey Stevens worked in several jobs during the severe business depression years. Then with the revival of the real estate market in 1935 he joined a New York City real estate brokerage firm. It was the beginning of his meteoric career in this and other fields of achievement.

He married Christine Isabel Gesell 1 January 1938 in New York City. She was born 10 March 1918 in Saint Louis, Missouri, daughter of Professor Robert Gesell (Washington University, M.D. 1914) and Cora Lees.

Roger Lacey Stevens served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He received his early training at Quonset Point Naval Air Station, Rhode Island. Later he was stationed at Pensacola, Florida, and served on an aircraft carrier with the rank of Lieutenant.

After his discharge from the Navy he resumed his real estate business. During the next sixteen years he and his associates became a dominant factor in real estate, specializing in various types of investment properties, including hotels. In 1951 Roger Lacey Stevens formed a syndicate to buy the Empire State Building which involved syndicate rights, expiring options and agreements and a maze of complicated technicalities. Three years later he negotiated the sale of the building, New York's tallest skyscraper. During this period of his career he was associated with others in real estate development and properties in Washington, D.C., Belleair, Florida, and elsewhere.

In 1949 he produced his first play on Broadway. For the next ten years Roger Lacey Stevens, as producing director, and his associates launched more than one hundred plays. He was elected a trustee of the

American Shakespeare Theatre and Academy and the American National Theatre and Academy, serving the latter organization as treasurer for fifteen years. He is presently a director of the Metropolitan Association.

In 1956 he served as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the National Democratic Party.

His wife, Christine Gesell Stevens, has devoted much time in the interest of the humane treatment of animals. She organized the Animal Welfare Institute and has served as its President since 1950. Under her dedicated leadership the Animal Welfare Institute has been outstanding in its persistent struggle to obtain nationwide protection and humane treatment for domestic animals and especially animals used in experimental laboratories. In 1966 Congress finally enacted legislation for such protection, P.L. 89-544, known as the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act. The Animal Welfare Institute awards the Albert Schweitzer Medal annually to a person or persons making a notable contribution to the aims and ideals of this humanitarian organization.

Since 1964 Roger Lacey Stevens has been Special Assistant to the President on the Arts and has an office in the White House. He is presently (1967) Chairman of the National Council on the Arts and Chairman of the National Endowment for Arts. He is also Chairman of the John F. Kennedy Center for Performing Arts in Washington, D.C.

In recognition of his talents and achievements he has been the recipient of the following honorary degrees: Wayne State University, H.H.D. 1960; Tulane University, H.H.D. 1960; University of Michigan, D.H.L. 1964.

Roger Lacey Stevens and his wife live in Washington, D.C. They also maintain a residence in New York.

Their Children:

136 i Christabel Lacey
born 5 November 1938 in New York City

114 Harlow Drake Stevens[7]

(75 Stanley[6], 37 Enoch[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Harlow Drake Stevens (University of Michigan, B.A. 1934; M.A. 1936) was born 24 April 1912 in Detroit, Michigan, son of Stanley Garfield Stevens (75) and Florence Olive Jackson. He was their third son, the third of their four children.

In 1929 he graduated from the University of Michigan High School, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Harlow Drake Stevens spent the next two years abroad in schools and travel. The first year he attended École Alsocienne in Paris for the school year, 1929-1930, and the University of Toulouse Summer School in Toulouse and traveled extensively in France and Italy. The second year he studied at the French Institute in Barcelona and traveled through Spain.

Harlow Drake Stevens returned home to Ann Arbor where he matriculated at the University of Michigan in September 1931. He graduated in 1934. He continued his studies there and received his Teacher's Certificate and M.A. degree in 1936.

He lived in New York City until 1939. He was with the American Express Company for a year as Travel Agent. Then, for two years he was with the New York World's Fair Corporation as Executive Guide and Interpreter.

Harlow Drake Stevens was French and Spanish Master at Hackley School, Tarrytown, New York, 1939-1940. He taught the same subjects at Fresnal Ranch School, Tucson, Arizona, 1940-1942.

During World War II he entered the United States Army Air Force 28 July 1942. He became Aerial Gunnery Instructor for instructors. Later, as Assistant Editor of the Spanish Desk, he worked on the Spanish Military Dictionary for the Language Section of the I & F Division, Army Service Division. He transferred to the Air Transport Command and was sent to its European Division to become Provost Marshall Investigator with assignments in Lisbon, Rome, Athens and at Orly Field and Headquarters Air Transport Command, Paris. He was discharged from the Army April 1946 at Camp Dix, New Jersey.

He married Nina Mickloff 23 November 1944 in New York City. She was born 24 August 1915 in Oak Park, Illinois, daughter of Myron Mickloff and Olga Hilko.

Since the end of World War II Harlow Drake Stevens has been in the educational field as follows:

1946-1947 Spanish Teacher, Oak Park High School, Oak Park, Illinois
1947-1950 Spanish Master, Lake Forest Academy, Lake Forest, Illinois
1950-1951 Advanced graduate study at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and Graduate Assistant in French Elected to Phi Sigma Iota, Romance Language Honor Society, Northwestern University Chapter, January 1951
1951-1962 Regional Manager or National Sales and Factory Representative for educational film concerns, including Encyclopaedia Britannica, Mid-American Films, Ideal Pictures, Inc., and Instructomatic Language Laboratories
1962- French Instructor, Proviso Township High School, East, Maywood, Illinois

He and his wife live in Evanston, Illinois (1967).

Their Children:

137 i Harlow Drake, Jr.
born 6 December 1952 in Chicago, Illinois

Lester Pfahler Stevens

120 Lester Pfahler Stevens[7]

(77 David[6], 38 Joshua[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Lester Pfahler Stevens was born 29 June 1890 in Chicago, Illinois, son of David Moulton Stevens (77) and Annie Ellen (Nellie) Pfahler. The records of Saint Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Chicago, show that he was baptized there 3 August 1890 by the Reverend Benjamin F. Matrau.

He obtained his grade school education in Chicago, When he was fourteen years old he moved to Portland, Oregon with his parents. There he completed high school before entering a business college.

His father left Portland in 1910 and disappeared. His whereabouts, dead or alive, was never ascertained. Lester Pfahler Stevens helped his mother carry on his father's photographic business. His mother sold it in 1914. Her mother died that year and she wanted to maintain a home for her elderly father.

Lester Pfahler Stevens became a member of a larger photographic concern, the Columbia Commercial Studio, serving as Secretary for many years. His experience as an accountant was most useful in the conduct of the business.

He lived with his mother and grandfather at the Braintree Apartments, 1331 SW 12th Avenue (295 12th Avenue under the old numbering system used prior to 1934). After their deaths he continued to live at the same address.

The firm was sold in 1950. The principal member of the concern became the proprietor of the Soil Renewal Products Company. Lester Pfahler Stevens joined him, taking an office position as an accountant.

Lester Pfahler Stevens was in ill health for years. His condition may have been a contributing factor in his decision to take his own life.

He was unmarried.

He died 29 November 1951 in Portland, Oregon, aged 61 years.
Interment: Riverview Cemetery, Lot 3-B, Section 106, Portland

Avice Stevens Lea

121 Avice Martin Stevens[8]

(101 John[7], 65 Russell[6], 36 Sylvanus[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Avice Martin Stevens (Swarthmore College, B.A. 1950) was born 20 July 1929 in Chicago, Illinois, daughter of John Grier Stevens (101) and Avice Rachel Martin. She is their only child.

She was baptized 21 September 1929 at the Church of the Redeemer, Chicago, by the Reverend Edward S. White, the Rector. Her sponsors were Adelaide (Bledsoe) Cormack, H. Shailer Dow and Emily Redina (Kempson) Dow.

She was confirmed 18 April 1943 in the Bethlehem Chapel of the Cathedral Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, Washington, D.C., by the Right Reverend Noble Cilley Powell, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland.

Avice Martin Stevens attended Faulkner School for Girls, Chicago, 1934-1939, entering first in the kindergarten of that outstanding girls' preparatory school. The Director of the kindergarten was Miss Georgene Faulkner, author of many children's books and nationally known as "The Story Lady."

Most of her summers, from childhood and through middle teens, were spent at the Wausaukee Club in Northern Wisconsin at the summer home of her maternal grandparents who were members. Her love for the outdoors and enthusiasm for golf and swimming in particular, were developed there.

In 1939 Avice Martin Stevens moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan, with her parents where she completed junior high school work in June 1942. She and her mother then joined her father in Washington, D.C. where he had been called on a World War II assignment. She entered the National Cathedral School for Girls that fall, graduating four years later, and she was designated "Bishop's Scholar 1946" for her high scholastic achievement and significant participation and leadership in student activities.

Avice Martin Stevens matriculated at Swarthmore College in September 1946 where she majored in Political Science. In 1948, between college years, she was a student at the French Summer School of the University of Western Ontario held in Trois Pistoles, Province of Quebec, on the Gaspé Peninsula. Only French was spoken in or out of

The World

The world is color, bright and rich and free,
Bright green of spring, the orange rust of fall
Are mingled with the blue of sky and sea,
A multicolored rainbow covers all.
The world is sound, the dancing cooling rain,
The rushing busy hum of city life,
A distant whistle of a whirring train,
The crashing fearful din of war and strife.
The world is motion, years go on and on,
The endless train of seasons marches by
And means of speed are everywhere upon
The boundless earth, the sea and now the sky.
The world is love, the brotherhood of race
Gives light and hope to every upturned face.

Avice Martin Stevens
Aged 15 years
1945

the classrooms. She graduated from Swarthmore College in 1950. That fall she entered Katharine Gibbs School in New York and was in residence there for a year while attending the course for college women.

In June 1951 she returned to her parents' home in Baltimore, Maryland. She was in the Office of the Director of Public Relations of The Johns Hopkins University. This Office and the Administration Offices were housed on the campus in the mansion of Charles Carroll of Homewood.* The Director of Public Relations was the producer of an educational series televised weekly over a major network. Avice Martin Stevens had the opportunity to assist in the preparation of scripts and in the subsequent planning and development of the weekly programs.

After two summer months with a travel and study group in Europe she returned to New York in the fall of 1952 and entered the Offices of the Messrs. Rockefeller in Rockefeller Center where she remained until 1957. She was in their Economic Research Office where she was involved in research and reports on Domestic and Latin American economic trends and developments. Later she was in their Office dealing with the programming of the Rockefeller families' philanthropies. While in that Office she spent two summer months of 1953 on the Continent and in England.

She married Charles Lewis Lea, Jr. (Cornell University, B.A. 1952) 17 October 1953 at St. David's Episcopal Church, Baltimore. The Officiant was the Reverend George Alfred Taylor, the Rector (later Bishop of the Diocese of Easton), assisted by the Reverend John Mockridge, D.D.** of Toronto, Ontario, cousin of the bride.

Charles Lewis Lea, Jr. was born 2 December 1927 in Richmond, Virginia, son of Charles Lewis Lea and Dorothy Geraldine Croker. He graduated from St. Paul's School, Baltimore, in June 1946. In September of that year he was called into Army service at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, and served two years in the Infantry in Guam, the Philippines, Korea, and Japan. He was a Sergeant when discharged at Camp Stoneman, California, in June 1948. He matriculated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, in September 1948. After two years there he transferred to Cornell University, graduating in 1952 with a B.A. degree in Economics. Then he joined Bessemer Securities Corporation, New York, a personal

*Built in 1802 by Charles Carroll of Homewood on land deeded to him in 1800 by his father, Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832), last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

**The Mockridge Family Record is contained in The Descendants of John Grier with Histories of Allied Families by the author. Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 64-17345.

holding company of the Henry Phipps family. Since September 1961 Charles Lewis Lea, Jr. has been a General Partner in F. S. Smithers & Company, one of the oldest investment banking firms on Wall Street. His particular area of interest is concerned with the financing, through private subscription or public offering, of firms of proven management and progressive earnings, but requiring additional capital for increased plant facilities for the manufacture of products with market potential in new fields.

Avice Stevens Lea retired from her business career in 1957 and was then able to pursue her interest in the field of Interior Decoration. She enrolled as a student in the New York School of Interior Design.

She and her husband lived in New York until 1958. Since then they have made their home in Greenwich, Connecticut. Both are active in community affairs. Her husband was elected a Town Representative in November 1965. She assists in Republican fund raising campaigns and is a member of the Greenwich Woman's Junior Club which is engaged in a wide range of social service programs, domestic and foreign. They have been members of Christ Episcopal Church, Greenwich, since 1961. Their daughters attended Nursery School there before they were entered at the Greenwich Country Day School.

Their Children:

138 i Hilary Martin
born 7 June 1960 in New York City; baptized 8 January 1961 at Saint Barnabas Church, Parish of Christ Church, Greenwich, Connecticut, by the Reverend Edwin P. Bailey, Vicar.

139 ii Emily Grier
born 18 October 1962 in New York City; baptized 19 May 1963 at Saint Barnabas Church, Parish of Christ Church, Greenwich, Connecticut, by the Reverend Edwin P. Bailey, Vicar.

TELEPHONE: 243-6041
AREA 514 RÉGION

R. P. S. 7912
A. P. S. 42491

ARGYLL FARM
KNOWLTON, P. Q.
CANADA

June 9, 1960.

Dear Grand-Niece Hilary ——

The good news of your safe arrival has just reached us, via your maternal grandparents, John Grier Stevens and Alice Martin Stevens of Baltimore, Maryland.

Your name, Hilary is lovely, and so is your Mother, one of my two nieces, as well as your grandmother, my only sister. Both of your great-grandmothers spent much of their lives doing good for others - and spreading happiness wherever possible. Their husbands, your greatgrandfathers, came from pioneer stock, of which you may well be proud.

What a heritage you have from those good and fine people. These are no idle words, but are penned in sober joy by your grand uncle, who with your grand-Aunt Janet hopes to see you soon.

That your life may be a happy-and useful one is the wish of - Affectionately,

Your grand uncle Allen Martin

THE REV. CHARLES ALLAN GRIER
219 GRADY AVENUE
P. O. BOX 1105
TRYON, NORTH CAROLINA

November 29, 1962

A greeting to Emily Grier Lea from Charles Allan Grier, her "first cousin thrice removed" — from the oldest bearer of Grier as a surname to the youngest with Grier as part of her Christian name.

My dear Emily —

I am happy to welcome you into what is often spoken of as a cold, cold world, but which need not be and I hope will prove not to be for you. To help make it a warm world Cousin Frances and I are sending you a hand knitted blanket which we hope will be effective in keeping cold away.

Your Grandmother Stevens speaks of me as one of the "elder statesmen" of the Grier clan; I don't feel like a patriarch though I am seventy-five years older than you. But I think I have learned some of the secrets of a happy life, particularly in the last ten years. The best are found in the Summary of the Law, which I might summarize even further into eight words: Love and serve God, love and serve people. If you will take and follow these as your life motto I feel sure you will be happy. Granted that they may not bring what the world calls Success, they are the real basis of happiness — which is found not in self-seeking but in service to others. And so, my dear Emily, I wish you a long and happy life. And Cousin Frances and I send our love and congratulations to your parents who have been made so happy by your safe arrival.

Affectionately yours,

Chas. Allan Grier

123 Harlow Hale Stevens[8]

(102 Charles[7], 68 Sylvanus[6], 36 Sylvanus[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Harlow Hale Stevens was born 13 April 1936 in Seattle, Washington, only son of Charles Harlow Stevens (102) and Virginia Edna Brewer. He is the younger of their two children.

He graduated from Foster High School near Tukwila, Washington, in 1954. In September he entered the University of Southern California. The following year he attended Gray's Harbor College, Aberdeen, Washington. Then he was employed by the Boeing Aircraft Company in Seattle until the fall of 1958.

He married Patricia Rae Hendricks 8 November 1958 in Seattle. She was born 21 October 1936 in Fargo, North Dakota, daughter of Roy Milton Hendricks and Jennie Margaret Birklid.

Harlow Hale Stevens was called for Army service 8 December 1958 and received his early infantry training at Fort Ord, California. He decided to make the Army his career. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant 18 December 1959 at Fort Benning, Georgia; First Lieutenant 18 June 1961 at Fort Riley, Kansas; Captain 13 November 1963 at Okinawa; Major 4 October 1967 at Lopburi, Thailand.

He graduated from the Ranger School at Fort Benning and subsequently earned the Paratrooper's Silver Wings there when he graduated from the Airborne School. At Fort Riley he applied for the Special Forces Group known as the Green Berets and was accepted and trained at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

He was stationed in Okinawa from November 1962 until June 1965, spending a year during that time in Viet Nam in the Special Forces (Airborne). He was decorated twice for gallantry in action in South Viet Nam and received the Purple Heart Medal for wounds received in action.

Harlow Hale Stevens returned to the United States in June 1965 and was stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia and later at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. In late 1966 he attended language school in Washington, D.C., with assignment to Thailand scheduled in 1967 with the Special Forces (Airborne).

Their Children:

140 i Robin Rae
born 6 March 1960 at Fort Benning, Georgia

141 ii Sheri Jo
born 12 February 1961 at Fort Lawson, Washington

142 iii Patricia Ann
born 27 June 1963 at Naha, Okinawa

143 iv Jean Harlow
born 15 August 1966 at Fort Belvoir, Virginia

124 Sylvia Helen Stevens[8]

(103 Russell[7], 68 Sylvanus[6], 36 Sylvanus[5], 14 Sylvanus[4], 10 Joshua[3], 2 William[2], 1 Samuel[1])

Sylvia Helen Stevens was born 7 December 1936 in Seattle, Washington, daughter of Russell Edmund Stevens (103) and Mildred Lois (Boemeke) Danner. She was their only child.*

She graduated from Highline High School, Seattle, in 1954 and then matriculated at Central Washington State College, Ellensburg. She graduated in 1959 and received a B.A. degree in Education.

She married Russell Desire Jones 14 December 1957 in Seattle. He was born 1 April 1936 in Tacoma, Washington, son of Clair Prentice Jones and Lucille Louise Clothilde Sarrazen.

Her husband graduated from Central Washington State College, Ellensburg, in 1957 where he received a B.A. degree and an Army commission as Second Lieutenant. During his Army service he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He is presently in the active Army Air Force Reserves.

He received his LL.B. degree at the University of San Francisco in 1964. He is now a Corporations Counsel for the State of California and is also engaged in some private practice.

Sylvia Stevens Jones is working towards her M.A. degree in Education at San Francisco State College, San Francisco. In November 1966 she had not yet taken her orals, but had completed the other requirements for the degree.

She and her husband and their children make their home in Mill Valley, California.

Their Children:

144 i Gwyn Elizabeth
born 9 November 1962 in San Francisco, California

145 ii Morgan Prentice
born 15 September 1965 in Sacramento, California

*She has three half sisters by her mother's first marriage:
Jeanne Marie Danner born 12 August 1930 in Bremerton, Washington
Mary Theresa (Geraldine) Danner) twins
Maureen Ann (Germaine) Danner) born 10 August 1931 in Seattle, Washington

146 James Myrick[1]

James Myrick was born 1612 in Wales probably in St. Davids, Pembrokeshire. He was believed to have been a son of John and Elisabeth Myrick.

He sailed from Bristol, England, on the good ship "James" in the spring of 1636 to settle in Massachusetts Bay Colony which had been founded in 1629. He was accompanied by his three brothers, William, born 1603, John, born 1614, and Thomas, born 1620.

James Myrick* lived in Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, from 1636 until 1657. He was a fish packer and cooper by trade and owned his own place of business on the waterfront. If the supposition that he was born in St. Davids is correct, his choice of occupation is easily understood, because St. Davids depended almost entirely on its fishing for the support of the population.

He married Margaret _____ 1652/1653.

Early in 1657 he and his wife and their son, James, moved to Newbury in the Colony and he became a farmer. The Town Records of Charlestown show that "James Mirick, the cooper, and Margaret, his wife, sold house and lot in Charlestown to John Andrews." The same Town Records state that in 1676 "James Mireck, aged 52 years in 1664, deeded to his son, James in Newbury, lands situated in Newbury."

The date of his death is not found in the Town Records but he died before his wife who died 2 April 1708 in Newbury and who was listed as a widow in the Records.

Their Children:

147 i James
born circa 1654 in Charlestown; died _____.
He was impressed into military service 2 January 1675/6 in Newbury for the French and Indian War.
He married Hannah _____ circa 1681.
Their Children:

(a) Benjamin
born 16 April 1683 in Newbury

*The spelling in early records appears as Mereck, Merrick, Mireck, Mirreck and Mirrecke.

(b) James
born 16 July 1684 in Newbury

(c) John
born 10 September 1686 in Newbury

(d) Joseph
born March 1691 in Boston; died there 19 September 1691.

(e) Sarah
born 11 October 1694 in Boston

(f) Ebenezer
born 12 October 1696 in Boston

(g) Timothy
born 6 April 1698 in Boston

148 ii John
born 1655 in Charlestown; died there 15 February 1656?

149 iii Hannah
born 6 February 1657 in Newbury; died _____.
She married Benjamin Knowlton of Springfield in 1676.

150 iv Abigail
born 15 September 1658 in Newbury; died _____.

151 v Joseph
born 27 April 1661 in Newbury; died _____, "aged about 50 years."
He married Sarah Cole of Charlestown.
Their Children:

(a) Sarah
born 21 May 1691; died after 1770.

(b) Abigail
born 9 February 1693/4; died _____.

(c) Ann
born 31 May 1696: died _____.
She married 1st: Jacob Johnson
She married 2nd: Henry Palmer

(d) Susanna
born 9 February 1699; died _____.
She married 1st: Walter Brett
She married 2nd: William Leathers

(e) Joseph
born 25 November 1701; died _____.
He married Rebecca Taylor 22 August 1728 in Charlestown.

(f) Samuel
born 26 January 1703; died 1 November 1730 in Charlestown.
He was unmarried.

(g) Margaret
born circa 1708; died _____.
She married Timothy Winship.

(h) Hannah
born _____; baptized 13 May 1711; died _____.

(i) Mary
born 5 August 1713; died _____.

152 vi Isaac
born 6 January 1664 in Newbury; died there in 1731.
He married 1st: Mary Newell of Charlestown 22 August 1694. She died 11 March 1710, aged 41 years.
Their Children:

(a) Mary
born 29 September 1695 in Charlestown; died _____.
She married Samuel Chooke 16 April 1714 in Newbury.

(b) Isaac
born 12 April 1698 in Charlestown; died 22 May 1759.
He married Deborah Pinkham 19 January 1728/9 in Nantucket.

(c) John
born 12 May 1700 in Charlestown; died _____.

(d) Hannah
born 11 March 1701/2 in Charlestown; died _____.
She married Thomas Jillings 11 November 1725 in Newbury.

(e) Andrew
born 6 August 1704 in Charlestown; died _____.

(f) Andrew
born 13 September 1705 in Charlestown;
died _____.

(g) William
born 31 March 1708 in Newbury; died _____.
He married 1st: Elizabeth Hayes 15 October 1730 in Newbury.
He married 2nd: Mrs. Rachel Anderton 31 October 1745 in Newbury.

He married 2nd: Mrs. Martha Trinda of Andover (Intentions 24 November 1714 in Newbury Town Records). They had no children.
Isaac Myrick was a ship's captain; later a ship builder in Newburyport. He was a Captain in Colonel Benjamin Church's Regiment, commanding his Company in the attack and siege of Port Royal, Nova Scotia in 1704.

*153 vii Timothy
born 28 September 1666 in Newbury

154 viii Susanna
born 20 August 1670 in Newbury; died _____.

153 Timothy Myrick[2]

(146 James[1])

Timothy Myrick was born 28 September 1666 in Newbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, son of James Myrick (146) and Margaret _____. He was their fifth son and the seventh of their eight children.

He married Mary Lancaster,* daughter of Joseph Lancaster* of Amesbury in the Colony, 9 May 1696 (Intentions) in Newbury.

Timothy Myrick was a farmer in Newbury. All of his children except one were born there. He died 15 March 1719 in Newbury, aged 52 years. His wife died _____.

Their Children:

155 i Ezra
born 3 March 1697 in Newbury; died _____.
He was living in Methuen in Massachusetts Colony at the time of his marriage to Mehitable Green 3 July 1735 in Bradford in the Colony.
Their Children:

(a) Susanna
born 1 May 1739; died _____.
She married John Blaisdell 15 September 1757 in Bradford in the Colony.

(b) Hannah
born 11 March 1741; died _____.
She married Elijah Homes of Rawley 26 September 1769.

(c) Ezra
born 8 August 1744; baptized 26 August 1744; died _____.

156 ii Abigail
born 26 November 1698 in Charlestown, died _____.
She married Stephen Ordway of Newbury 10 July 1718.

*The name appears as Lanchester in some records.

157 iii Mary
born 14 July 1701 in Newbury; died _____.
She married Samuel Huse of Newbury 14 July 1726.

158 iv Anne
born 24 June 1703 in Newbury; died _____.

159 v Timothy
born 22 February 1704 in Newbury; died 22 February 1784, aged 80 years.
He married Mary Bodwell 5 December 1728 in Massachusetts Colony. She died March 1805, aged 93 years.
Their Children:

(a) Timothy
born 10 January 1738 in Methuen in Massachusetts Colony; died there 29 November 1738.

(b) Timothy
born 17 November 1739; died _____.
He was taken prisoner at Fort William Henry* August 1957; never returned home.

(c) James
born 1 July 1742; died _____.
He was taken prisoner at Fort William Henry* August 1957; never returned home.

(d) Mary
born 27 April 1744; died _____.
She married Stephen Gates and lived in Bridgton, Province of Maine.

(e) Jacob
born 2 September 1746 in Methuen in the Colony; died _____ in New Hampton, New Hampshire.
He married Judith Barker 30 March 1770 in Methuen.

(f) Sarah
born 19 November 1748; died _____.
She married James Hibbard and settled in Methuen.

*Built in 1755 on Lake George, New York Colony.

(g) Joseph ?
born 30 December 1749; died _____.

(h) Elizabeth
born 8 February 1751; died _____.
She married William Emerson.

160 vi Jacob
born 30 May 1707 in Newbury; died _____.
He married Sarah _____.
Their Children:

(a) Jacob
born 1 September 1740 in Newbury; died _____.
He married Dorothy Merrill 23 June 1763.

(b) Sarah
born 17 May 1742 in Newbury; died _____.

(c) Hannah
born 9 May 1744 in Newbury; died _____.

(d) Anne
born 6 August 1746 in Newbury; died _____.

(e) Samuel
born 12 July 1749 in Newbury; died _____.

*161 vii Joseph
born 17 November 1709 in Newbury

161 Joseph Myrick[3]

(153 Timothy[2], 146 James[1])

Joseph Myrick was born 17 November 1709 in Newbury, Massachusetts Colony, son of Timothy Myrick (153) and Mary Lancaster. He was their fourth son and the youngest of their seven children.

He married Lydia Brown 6 January 1735/6 in Newbury. She was born there 21 April 1715, daughter of Thomas Brown and Elisabeth Berry.

Joseph Myrick was a farmer, following the occupation of his father and grandfather. The dates and places of death of him and of his wife are not recorded in the Town Records.

Their Children:

*162 i Sarah
born 20 May 1736 in Newbury

163 ii Abigail
born 10 January 1737/8 in Newbury; died _____.

164 iii Lydia
born 8 May 1740 in Newbury; died _____.
She married 1st: _____ circa 1759.
She married 2nd: Daniel Richardson 21 July 1761 in Newbury.

165 iv Anne
born 2 June 1742 in Newbury; died _____.

166 v Moses
born 27 July 1744 in Newbury; died there 6 September 1744.

167 vi Elisabeth
born 8 August 1745 in Newbury; died _____.
She married Eliphalet Noyes 7 July 1770 in Newbury.

168 vii Moses
born 4 September 1747 in Newbury; died _____.
He married Ruth Huse 4 March 1773 in Methuen in the Colony. She was born there 1 November 1750, daughter of Abel Huse and Mary Whittier.

169 viii Joseph
born circa 1750; baptized 29 April 1750 in Newbury; died _____.

170 ix Jacob
born 23 July 1755 in Newbury; died _____.

162 Sarah Myrick[4]

(161 Joseph[3], 153 Timothy[2], 146 James[1])

Sarah Myrick was born 20 May 1736 in Newbury, Massachusetts Colony, daughter of Joseph Myrick (161) and Lydia Brown. She was the oldest of their nine children.

She married William Stevens (2) 12 June 1759 in Newbury, Massachusetts Colony. He was born 4 September 1731/2 in Methuen, Massachusetts Colony, son of Samuel Stevens (1) and Anne Huse.

After their marriage they lived in Newbury until 1768. Then they moved to Brentwood, Province of New Hampshire with their infant daughter, Anna. Two other daughters died in infancy in Newbury.

Her husband was a weaver and a farmer. In 1769 he bought land in Brentwood. He sold this property in 1778 and gave up farming, but continued his occupation as a weaver in Brentwood.

Sarah Myrick Stevens and her husband were the parents of three more children born in Brentwood, a daughter and two sons. In 1798 or 1799 she and her husband and their younger son moved to Mount Vernon, District of Maine, where their older son was living. Both of their daughters had married and had moved away.

After the death of her husband in Mount Vernon in 1807, Sarah Myrick Stevens lived with her older son until his death in Mount Vernon in 1818. Then she moved to New Sharon, a village not far from Mount Vernon and made her home with her younger son and his wife. She died in 1823.

The further account of Sarah Myrick Stevens can be found in the record of her husband, William Stevens (2) and their children.

Whittier

The name which is usually spelled Whittier in the United States was spelled more than fifty different ways in England prior to 1638. Perhaps carelessly, but probably purposefully, different spellings of the name were often used in a single document.

It does seem indicated that the names of Whitcher and Whicher adopted and retained by a few branches of the Whittier family in the United States may be considered New England variations in spelling. This is because available copies of records and documents in England do not show the name of Whitcher at all and Whicher only once.

Thomas Whittier is without doubt the ancestor of all those in the United States and Canada who bear the name of Whittier, Whitcher and Whicher.

For several generations the descendants of Thomas Whittier lived in Towns within a short radius of Haverhill, Massachusetts. During the last half of the eighteenth century descendants of his grandson, Nathaniel Whittier, started Whittier communities in Maine and northern New Hampshire. Those established in Winthrop and Readfield in Maine spread to Mount Vernon, Vienna, New Sharon and Farmington.

Excerpts from The Descendants of Thomas Whittier and Ruth Green by Charles Collyer Whittier

171 Thomas Whittier[1]

Thomas Whittier was born circa 1620 probably in Sarum (Salisbury), Wiltshire, England, son of Richard Whiteer and Mary Rolfe. The marriage of his parents is recorded 23 January 1609 in the Register of White Parish, Wiltshire.

It seems probable, though not unquestionably proved, that Thomas Whittier's father born circa 1585 was the son of Richard Whitteer born 1550-1560 and living in 1593. Richard Whitteer was one of the children mentioned in the will of his father, Henry Whytear of Landford, Wiltshire, dated 10 March 1584 and probated 22 August 1584.

Thomas Whittier, the ancestor of those bearing the name of Whittier, Whitcher and Whicher, set sail for New England at the age of eighteen years in the ship "Confidence," which departed from Southhampton, England, 24 April 1638. He came in company with his uncle, John Rolfe, aged 50 years, his wife, Anne, and their daughter, Hester. His name on the passenger list appears as Thomas Whittle. He was listed as a servant of his uncle, thus probably signifying an assignment of services for payment for a loan of passage money.

Nothing is known of him during the next seven years, but it is supposed that he lived in Newbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, with Benjamin Rolfe to whom he had been apprenticed in England. In 1645 Thomas Whittier's name appears on the Salisbury Records as being a resident of that Town in the Colony.

He married Ruth Green circa 1646 and they lived in Salisbury until after their first child was born. Then they moved to Haverhill. In 1660 Thomas Whittier built the house now widely known as the Whittier Homestead. It was the birthplace of one of his descendants, John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892), the Poet.*

Thomas Whittier was one of the early settlers of Haverhill and shared liberally in the distribution of its lands. He frequently participated in the Councils of the early settlers, taking a prominent part in the affairs of the Town and Church. He was a Selectman for a number of years, and in 1669 was chosen Constable but declined to serve as he was a Quaker and this office would not be in keeping with his religious belief.

*Great grandson of Joseph Whittier (181), youngest child of Thomas Whittier.

His fac-simile autograph signature appears as a witness to a will of Samuel Gill, dated 1683, in the Probate Court Records in Salem, Massachusetts.

Thomas Whittier died 29 November 1696 in Haverhill, Massachusetts Colony, leaving his property to be shared by his wife and nine of their children. His oldest son, John, was given the Homestead as his share of his father's property.

His wife died July 1710 in Haverhill. Their son, John, was appointed Administrator of her estate 10 September 1710.

Their Children:

172 i Mary
born 9 August 1647 in Salisbury; died 29 July 1698 in Haverhill, aged 50 years.
She married Benjamin Page.
They had nine children.

173 ii John
born 23 December 1649 in Haverhill; died there 5 April 1721, aged 71 years.
He married Mary Hoyt.
They had seven children.

174 iii Ruth
born 9 August 1651 in Haverhill; died there 16 December 1719, aged 68 years.
She married Joseph True.
They had six children.

175 iv Thomas
born 12 January 1654 in Haverhill; died there 17 October 1728, aged 74 years.
He died unmarried.

176 v Susannah
born 27 March 1656 in Haverhill; died 15 February 1727, aged 70 years.
She married Jacob Morrell.
They had eight children.

*177 vi Nathaniel
born 11 August 1658 in Haverhill

178 vii Hannah
born 10 September 1660 in Haverhill; died _____.
She married Edward Young.
They had three children.

179 viii Richard
born 27 June 1663 in Haverhill; died there
5 March 1725, aged 61 years.
He was unmarried.

180 ix Elizabeth
born 21 November 1666 in Haverhill; died there
29 January 1730, aged 63 years.
She married James Sanders, Jr.
They had five children.

181 x Joseph
born 8 May 1669 in Haverhill; died sometime after
he signed his will 25 December 1740.
He married Mary Peaslee.
They had nine children.

177 Nathaniel Whittier[2]

(171 Thomas[1])

Nathaniel Whittier was born 11 August 1658 in Haverhill, Massachusetts Bay Colony, son of Thomas Whittier (171) and Ruth Green. He was their third son and the sixth of their ten children.

He married 1st: Mary Stevens Osgood 26 August 1685 in Salisbury, widow of John Osgood, Jr. who died there 7 November 1683. She was born 1647 in _____, daughter of John and Katherine Stevens.

Nathaniel Whittier bought land in Salisbury from William Osgood, his father-in-law, for mill purposes, but for reasons unknown he sold the land the next year to John Wadleigh. He was a carpenter by trade, and it is supposed he followed that vocation during his life.

He was the first of the family to change the spelling of the name from Whittier to Whitcher and Whicher, a custom adhered to by many of his descendants.

His first wife, Mary Osgood Whittier died 10 May 1705 in Salisbury, aged about 58 years.

Their Children:

*182 i Reuben
born 17 March 1686/7 in Salisbury

183 ii Ruth
born 14 October 1688 in Salisbury; died _____.
She married Benjamin Green.
They had two children.

He married 2nd: Mary Brackett Ring in June 1710 in Salisbury, widow of Joseph Ring who died in 1705. She was born 1676 in Falmouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony, daughter of Captain Anthony Brackett and Anna Milton.

They had no children.

He died 18 July 1722 in Salisbury, Massachusetts Colony, aged 63 years.
She died 19 July 1742 in Salisbury, Massachusetts Colony, aged 66 years.

182 Reuben Whittier[3]

(177 Nathaniel[2], 171 Thomas[1])

Reuben Whittier was born 17 March 1686 in Salisbury, Massachusetts Colony, son of Nathaniel Whittier (177) and Mary Stevens Osgood. He was their only son and the elder of their two children.

He married Deborah Pillsbury 19 December 1708 in Salisbury. She was born about 1682 in Newbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, daughter of William Pillsbury and Mary Kennige.

To Reuben Whittier most of the members of the family in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont and their descendants may trace their ancestry. A few years after his death his children left their native area and with numbers of other pioneers settled the frontier towns of the Province of New Hampshire. Halting there for a few years, as if to renew their strength, they started out in different directions in search of homes. Some went north as far as Canada, while others turned eastward and journeyed until they found settlements in that part of Massachusetts Colony later known as the District of Maine.

He died 18 November 1722 in Salisbury, aged 46 years.

Their Children:

184 i Mary
born 25 September 1709 in Salisbury; died _____.
She married Samuel French, Jr.
They had nine children.

*185 ii Nathaniel
born 12 August 1711 in Salisbury

186 iii William
born 20 November 1714 in Salisbury; died in Kingston, Province of New Hampshire, about 1771.
He married 1st: Phoebe Morrell
They had six children.
He married 2nd: Sarah Huntington
They had no children.

187 (iv Reuben
(born 28 April 1717 in Salisbury; died 28 March
(1790 in Raymond, New Hampshire, aged 72 years.
twins (He married Mary Flanders.
(They had fifteen children.
(
188 (v Richard
born 28 April 1717 in Salisbury; died _____.
He married 1st: Tabitha Piper
They had three children.
He married 2nd: Mary Chase
They had five children.

189 vi Joseph
born 2 May 1721 in Salisbury; died _____.
He married Martha Evans.
They had nine children.

190 vii Benjamin
born 4 March 1722 in Salisbury; died 22 November
1803 in Nottingham, New Hampshire, aged 81 years.
He married Abigail Stevens.
They had eight children.

After the death of Reuben Whittier, his widow married Zachariah Eastman, twice a widower, 24 September 1725 in Salisbury. He was born there 24 October 1679, son of John Eastman and Mary Boynton; died there 2 February 1753, aged 73 years. His widow, Deborah Whittier Eastman, lived several years more and died _____.

185 Nathaniel Whittier[4]

(182 Reuben[3], 177 Nathaniel[2], 171 Thomas[1])

Nathaniel Whittier was born 12 August 1711 in Salisbury, Massachusetts Colony, son of Reuben Whittier (182) and Deborah Pillsbury. He was their oldest son and the second of their seven children.

He married Hannah Clough in 1734 in Salisbury. Their banns were published there 16 November 1734. She was born 31 August 1714 in Salisbury, daughter of Zaccheus Clough and Sarah Page.

Nathaniel Whittier and his wife lived in Salisbury until after the birth of their tenth and last child. Then they moved to Poplin, later called Fremont, and thence to Chester in that part of the Town called Raymond.* Both Towns were in the Province of New Hampshire.

In later life he and his wife moved to Winthrop, District of Maine, where he died 2 January 1784, aged 72 years. She died _____.

Their Children:

191 i Benjamin
born 24 October 1736 in Salisbury; died 10 November 1822 in Farmington, Maine, aged 86 years.
He married Mary Joy.
They had twelve children.

192 ii Mary
born 4 April 1739 in Salisbury; died _____.
She married Porter Kimball.

193 iii Ruth
born 12 March 1741 in Salisbury; baptized there 7 June 1741; died _____.
She married Daniel Brown.

194 iv Nathaniel
born 23 February 1743 in Salisbury, died 7 April 1798 in Readfield, District of Maine, aged 55 years.

*Raymond, originally called Charming-fare, was made a Parish of the Town of Chester in 1762 and set off as a Town and incorporated 9 May 1765.

He married Elizabeth Prescott.
They had eleven children.

195 v Hannah
born 19 November 1744 in Salisbury; died _____.
She married Edward Eastman.

196 vi Thomas
born 5 March 1747 in Salisbury; died 10 April 1815 in Searsmont, District of Maine, aged 68 years.
He married Waitstill Bishop.
They had ten children.

197 vii Miriam
born 3 March 1749 in Salisbury; baptized there 12 March 1749; died _____.
She married Samuel Shaw.

*198 viii William
born 25 April 1752 in Salisbury

199 ix Sarah
born September 1756 in Salisbury; died _____.
She married Jonathan Whiting, Jr.

200 x Abel
born _____ in Salisbury; died 24 July 1776 in Winthrop, District of Maine.

198 William Whittier[5]

(185 Nathaniel[4], 182 Reuben[3], 177 Nathaniel[2], 171 Thomas[1])

William Whittier was born 25 April 1752 in Salisbury, Massachusetts Colony, son of Nathaniel Whittier (185) and Hannah Clough. He was their fourth son and the ninth of their ten children.

About 1758/9 his parents moved to Poplin, later called Fremont, and thence to Chester in that part of the Town called Raymond. Both Towns were in the Province of New Hampshire.

In 1769 William Whittier accompanied his brothers, Nathaniel and Thomas, to Pondtown, Massachusetts Colony.

> "They taught the Massachusetts men a lesson in clearing land and raising crops, which they had not learned on the old cultivated farms of their native State--that corn, wheat, and other crops would grow better on burnt land than on old worn-out, ploughed lands, and that every day's labor in felling trees would yield at least a bushel of wheat."
>
> Excerpt from An Account of the Centennial Celebration at Winthrop, Maine, May 20, 1871

William Whittier settled on Lot No. 125 adjoining his brother Nathaniel's Lot No. 127 on the west. Both of the Lots were bounded on the south by the county road passing through East Readfield and extending northerly one mile.

He married Elizabeth Hankerson 21 January 1775 in Hallowell, Massachusetts Colony. She was born 10 April 1759 in Boston, Massachusetts Colony, daughter of John Hankerson and Dorcas Wyman, and baptized there 2 May 1769 in King's Chapel.

In 1776 at the age of twenty four years William Whittier was chosen First Lieutenant of the local Militia Company, and in 1778 was made Captain. He was named one of five members of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety 10 March 1777 and was again appointed 13 March 1780 one of five members of this Committee.

His farm in Pondtown, later re-named Winthrop, was in Readfield, the northern Parish of Winthrop. For a number of years he held important civil offices in the Town. A man of great integrity and energy, William Whittier enjoyed the confidence of his fellow townsmen.

Winthrop and Readfield

When Pondtown, Massachusetts Colony, was settled in 1760 the Town was in the newly established Lincoln County which was set off from York County 19 June 1760.

The name of Pondtown was changed to Winthrop and the Town was incorporated 26 April 1771 as the 24th Town.

In 1778 the Second Continental Congress divided Massachusetts into three districts of which the northern district, comprising the Counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, became known as the District of Maine, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The District of Maine was admitted to the Union 15 March 1820 as the 23rd State.

Readfield was set off from Winthrop and incorporated 11 March 1791 as the 74th Town. When Kennebec County was set off from the Counties of Lincoln and Cumberland 20 February 1799, both Winthrop and Readfield then became Towns in that newly created County.

In 1788 he moved to Mount Vernon, District of Maine. He was elected the first Treasurer of Mount Vernon when it was incorporated 28 June 1792 as the 80th Town. He served as Captain in the Militia for some years and always thereafter was known as Captain Whittier.

The inventory of his estate taken 30 April 1814 shortly after his death and recorded at the Probate Court of Kennebec County lists the following assets:

Real Estate

Homestead, containing about 42 acres with buildings	$1,500.00
One half of double sawmill on said Homestead	200.00
1 gristmill with two stones	500.00
Lot No. 76 containing about 12 acres in Vienna	120.00
Personal Estate	899.51
	$3,219.51
1-1/2 acres on which Mount Vernon Meeting House is standing	20.00
	$3,239.51

He died 9 April 1814 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, aged 61 years.
She died _____ in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, aged _____.

Their Children:

201 i John
born 25 May 1775 in Readfield, the north Parish of Winthrop; died 26 January 1842 in Mount Vernon, Maine, aged 66 years.
He married Climena Blake.
They had seven children.

202 ii Hannah
born 10 December 1776 in Readfield, the north Parish of Winthrop; died 24 October 1841 in Mount Vernon, Maine, aged 64 years.
She married Daniel Ingham.

203 iii Sarah
born 13 August 1778 in Readfield, the north Parish of Winthrop; died young.

*204 iv Dorcas
born 30 March 1780 in Readfield, the north Parish of Winthrop

205 v Polly Porter
born 16 March 1782 in Readfield, the north Parish of Winthrop; died 6 April 1814 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, aged 32 years.
She married Daniel Thing.

206 vi Betsey
born 6 January 1784 in Readfield, the north Parish of Winthrop; died young.

207 vii Miriam
born 11 March 1785 in Readfield, the north Parish of Winthrop; died young.

208 viii William
born 11 January 1788 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine; died 14 March 1873 in Vienna, Maine, aged 85 years.
He married Fanny Cram.
They had five children.

209 ix Abel
born 17 October 1789 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine; died _____.
He married Dolly Porter.
They had one daughter.

*210 x James
born 17 October 1791 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine

211 xi Nathaniel
born 14 February 1794 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine; died there 7 May 1882, aged 88 years.
He married Nanna Bradley.
They had two children.

212 xii Jesse
born 23 December 1795 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine; died about 1845 "somewhere near the Mississippi River."
He married Sally Prescott.
They had one daughter.

213 xiii Betsey
born June 1798 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine; died _____.
She married Benjamin Blackstone.

214 xiv Miriam
born 19 March 1800 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine; died _____.
She married Stephen B. Porter.

215 xv Hannah Mary
born 3 March 1802 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine; died _____.
She married Stephen Abbott.

216 xvi Samuel
born 5 April 1805 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine; died 8 October 1884 in Fremont, Nebraska, aged 79 years.
He married Deborah Miservey.
They had four children.

204 Dorcas Whittier[6]

(198 William[5], 185 Nathaniel[4], 182 Reuben[3], 177 Nathaniel[2], 171 Thomas[1])

Dorcas Whittier was born 30 March 1780 in Readfield, the north Parish of Winthrop, District of Maine, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, daughter of William Whittier (198) and Elizabeth Hankerson. She was their third daughter and the fourth of their sixteen children.

When she was nearly nine years old her family moved to Mount Vernon, a few miles to the north.

She married 1st: Joshua Stevens 20 April 1797 in Mount Vernon. Her husband was born 26 September 1773 in Brentwood, Rockingham County, Province of New Hampshire, son of William Stevens (2) and Sarah Myrick (162).

The further account of Dorcas Whittier Stevens can be found in the record of her husband, Joshua Stevens (10) and their children.

She married 2nd: Joseph Shaw 2 April 1821 in Mount Vernon. Her husband was born 9 May 1772 in Sandown, Rockingham County, Province of New Hampshire, son of Benjamin and Rebekah Shaw.

The further account of Dorcas Stevens Shaw can be found in the record of her second husband, Joseph Shaw (237) and their only child, Josephine Ruth Shaw (238).

210 James Whittier[6]

(198 William[5], 185 Nathaniel[4], 182 Reuben[3], 177 Nathaniel[2], 171 Thomas[1])

James Whittier was born 17 October 1791 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, son of William Whittier (198) and Elizabeth Hankerson. He was their fourth son and the tenth of their sixteen children.

He married Sally Robinson Locke 17 October 1815 in Mount Vernon. She was born there 28 July 1792, daughter of Benjamin Locke and Olley Robinson. The following entry is on Page 442 of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Intentions, 1775-1890, of the Town Records:

> "October 17, 1815
> I joined in marriage Mr. James Whittier and Miss Sally Lack [Locke] both of Mount Vernon.
> Attest John Harvey, Town Clerk & Justice of the Peace"

After their marriage they continued to live in Mount Vernon until 1826 and then moved to nearby Vienna. By occupation he was a farmer.

The exact date and place of death of James Whittier and his wife are presently unknown.

Their Children:

217 i Matilda M.
born 27 May 1816 in Mount Vernon; died _____.
She married Moses Briggs.

*218 ii James Perley
born 15 June 1818 in Mount Vernon

219 iii Charles A.
born 11 April 1820 in Mount Vernon; died young.

220 iv Olive P.
born 25 February 1822 in Mount Vernon; died _____.
She married Samuel Savage.

221 v Charles C.
born 16 January 1824 in Mount Vernon; died 16 March 1909 in Skowhegan, Maine, aged 85 years.
He married Albina Hawes.
They had four children.

222 vi Sylvinia M.
born 31 December 1825 in Mount Vernon; died _____.

223 (vii Samuel Locke
(born 8 February 1828 in Vienna; died 5 August 1909
twins (in Skowhegan, Maine, aged 81 years.
(He married Elmira Bennett.
(
224 (viii Sarah L.
born 8 February 1828 in Vienna; died young.

225 ix Sarah E.
born 25 November 1829 in Vienna; died _____.

226 x William A.
born 22 January 1832 in Vienna; died _____.

227 xi Cyrus S.
born 23 August 1834 in _____; died _____.

228 xii Ann M.
born 11 April 1837 in _____; died _____.

218 James Perley Whittier[7]

(210 James[6], 198 William[5], 185 Nathaniel[4], 182 Reuben[3], 177 Nathaniel[2], 171 Thomas[1])

James Perley Whittier was born 15 June 1818 in Mount Vernon, District of Maine, son of James Whittier (210) and Sally Robinson Locke. He was their oldest son and the second of their twelve children.

He married 1st: Augusta Ann Stevens (29) 17 June 1848 in Dexter, Maine. She was born 19 July 1825 in Norridgewock, Maine, daughter of Nathaniel Morrell Stevens (13) and Elizabeth Temple Hinds.

James Perley Whittier was a farmer all his life. After their marriage they lived on a farm immediately south of her father's lands in Dover, Maine. His wife died three years later.

She died 12 November 1851 in Dover, Maine, aged 26 years.
Interment: Old Dover Village Cemetery, North Section, Row 6, Dover, Maine

He married 2nd: Livonia Josephine Coburn 12 June 1859 in Guilford, Maine. She was born 8 March 1833 in Leeds, Maine, daughter of Silas Coburn and Druscilla Caswell.

In 1868 James Perley Whittier and his wife and their family moved to Kingsbury, Maine, where he continued to farm. His land acquisitions are recorded in the Piscataquis County Registry of Deeds (Volume 54, Page 143; Volume 75, Page 96; Volume 111, Page 60).

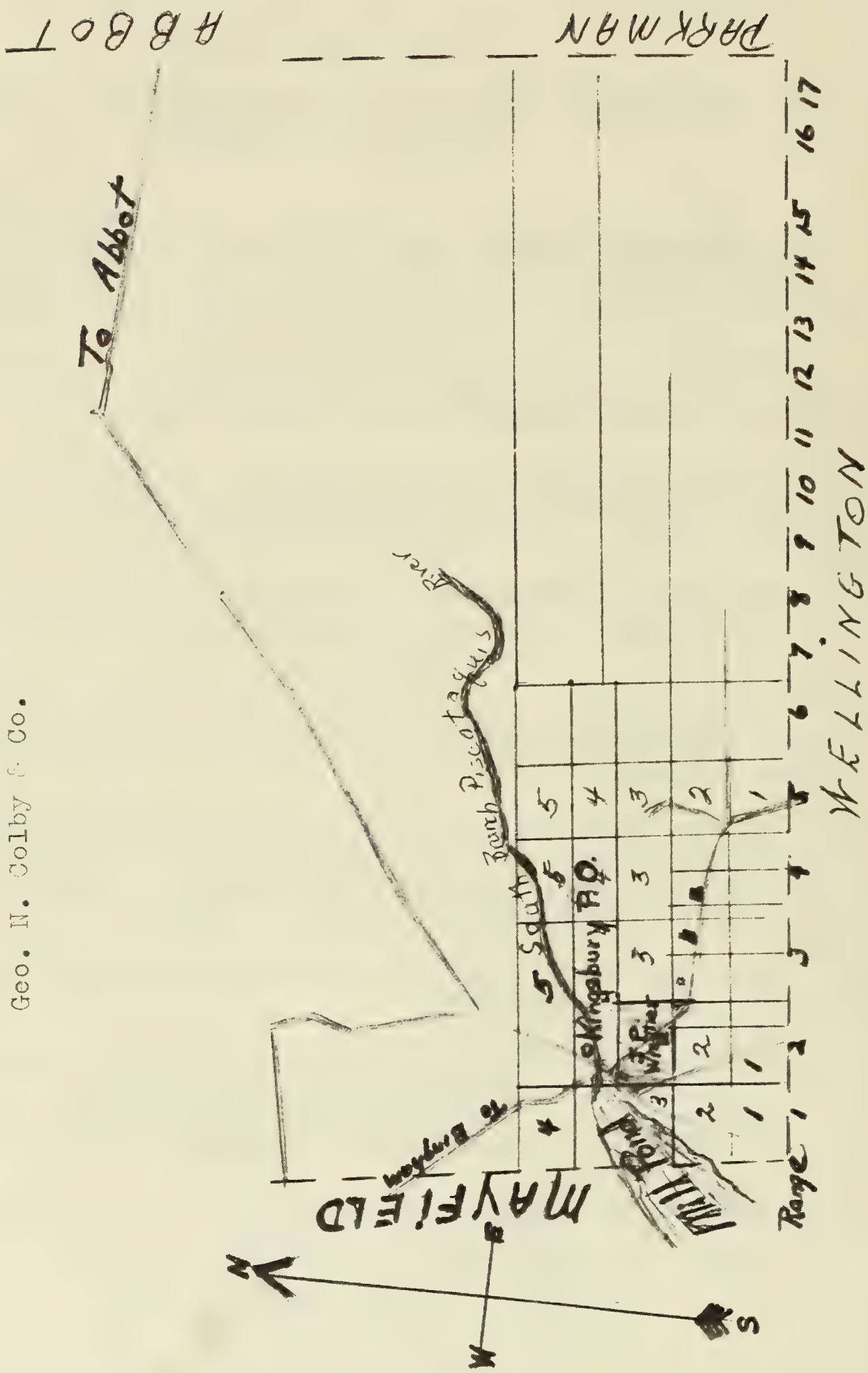
After his death in 1906 his widow moved to Guilford, Maine, where she died thirteen years later.

He died 12 May 1906 in Wellington, Maine, aged 87 years.
Interment: Titcomb Cemetery, Kingsbury, Maine
She died 14 July 1919 in Guilford, Maine, aged 86 years.
Interment: Titcomb Cemetery, Kingsbury, Maine

Children of the first marriage:

*229 i Abner Hinds
born 1 July 1849 in Dover, Maine

Location of James Perley Whittier's Farm in Kingsbury



Children of the second marriage:

230 ii Frank Perley
born 31 October 1860 in Dover, Maine; died 4 November 1888 in Kingsbury, Maine, aged 28 years.
Interment: Titcomb Cemetery, Kingsbury, Maine
He was unmarried.

231 iii Alice Augusta
born 12 April 1863 in Dover, Maine; died 20 August 1941 in Guilford, Maine, aged 78 years.
Interment: Titcomb Cemetery, Kingsbury, Maine
She was unmarried.

232 iv Elsie May
born 18 February 1865 in Dover, Maine; died 30 June 1930 in Guilford, Maine, aged 65 years.
Interment: Elmwood Cemetery, Guilford, Maine
She married Bert Samuel Whitman 28 September 1890 in Brighton, Maine. He was born 29 April 1865 in Kingsbury, Maine, son of Samuel Whitman and Cordelia Clarke; died 14 May 1925 in Guilford, Maine, aged 60 years.
Interment: Elmwood Cemetery, Guilford, Maine
Their Children:

(a) Hazel Fannie
(b) Dorothy Alice
(c) Perley Samuel

233 v Harry Arthur
born 1 June 1870 in Kingsbury, Maine; died 6 February 1947 in Guilford, Maine, aged 76 years.
Interment: Titcomb Cemetery, Kingsbury, Maine
He was unmarried.

234 vi Fannie
born 14 June 1872 in Kingsbury, Maine; died 14 August 1945 in Guilford, Maine, aged 73 years.
Interment: Elmwood Cemetery, Guilford, Maine
She married Henry Elmer Ward 4 August 1901 in Wellington, Maine. He was born there 5 June 1859, son of Daniel Ward and Cynthia Doble; died 30 August 1932 in Guilford, Maine, aged 73 years.
Interment: Elmwood Cemetery, Guilford, Maine
Their Children:

(a) Pearl Elsie

229 Abner Hinds Whittier[8]

(218 James[7], 210 James[6], 198 William[5], 185 Nathaniel[4], 182 Reuben[3], 177 Nathaniel[2], 171 Thomas[1])

Abner Hinds Whittier was born 1 July 1849 in Dover, Maine, only child of James Perley Whittier (218) and Augusta Ann Stevens (29).

In 1867 when he was eighteen years old he decided against following farming, the occupation which had been a family tradition for several generations. Instead he went to Austin,* Illinois, where he obtained a job and lived for about two years with his aunt, Mary Stevens Philbrick (32) and her husband. In late 1869 Abner Hinds Whittier moved to Elgin, Illinois.

He married 1st: Anna Evelyn Baker 23 June 1873 in Schaumberg, Illinois. She was born there 18 June 1855, daughter of Leonard and Sarah Baker.

After their marriage the young couple lived in Elgin. Following the birth of their only child his wife became mentally ill and she died a few years later.

She died 23 October 1881 in Elgin, Illinois, aged 26 years.
Interment: Arlington Heights Wheeling Township Cemetery, Arlington Heights, Illinois

He married 2nd: Alice Adella Bigelow 17 November 1884 in Rockford, Illinois. She was born 14 April 1862 in Byron, Illinois, daughter of Franklin Bigelow and Juliette Dickenson.

Abner Hinds Whittier was with the Elgin National Watch Company for a number of years before and after his second marriage. In 1900 he and his wife and children moved to Chicago. Until his death a few years later he was a machinery engineer.

He died 17 September 1906 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 57 years.
Interment: Mount Hope Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
She died 28 January 1933 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 70 years.
Interment: Mount Hope Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

*Annexed to Chicago 4 April 1899.

The following death notice was published Friday, 18 September 1906 in The Chicago Tribune:

> "Whittier -- Abner H. Whittier, beloved husband of Alice A., father of Marion E. and Charles S. Whittier, native of Dover, Maine. Funeral Sept. 18, at 10 a.m. from his late residence 272 East 65th pl. Interment at Mount Hope. Elgin [Illinois] papers please copy."

Children of the first marriage:

235 i Charles Stevens
born 5 August 1874 in Elgin, Illinois; died 21 August 1941 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 67 years.
Interment: Mount Hope Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
He married Marion Electa Bigelow 29 January 1917 in Chicago. She was born 16 November 1878 in Brighton, Massachusetts, daughter of Austin Bigelow and Sarah Elizabeth Davis; died 18 September 1931 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 52 years.
Interment: Mount Hope Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

Children of the second marriage:

236 ii Marion Elinor
born 12 February 1896 in Elgin, Illinois
She lives in Chicago (1967) and is not married.

New Sharon Township

New Sharon Township in the District of Maine, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was settled in 1782 and incorporated 20 June 1794 as the 89th Town.

Its growth was slow. Most of the settlers were farmers. A meeting house was built in 1816 in the village of New Sharon by the different religious societies and was destroyed by fire in 1842.

In 1840 the Township of 31,200 acres contained 1,820 inhabitants. It had a grist mill, a fulling and carding mill, one or more tanneries, a few stores and blacksmith shops, two lawyers' offices and four meeting houses, Baptist, Methodist, Congregational and Universalist. The Free Will Baptists met in the south end of the Township.

Because of County boundary changes, 1799-1840, land transactions in New Sharon and Mercer Townships may have been recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Kennebec, Somerset or Franklin County, depending on the date the deeds were executed. Somerset County was set off from Kennebec County 1 March 1809; Mercer Township, formerly in Kennebec County, then became a Township in Somerset County. Franklin County was set off from Kennebec County 20 March 1838; New Sharon Township, formerly in Kennebec County, then became a Township in Franklin County. Part of Mercer Township in Somerset County was set off 6 April 1840 and added to New Sharon Township in Franklin County.

Early deeds executed in the District of Maine show the District as a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It was not until 15 March 1820 that the District of Maine became the State of Maine, the twenty third State of the Union.

237 Joseph Shaw[1]

Joseph Shaw was born 9 May 1772 in Sandown, Rockingham County, Province of New Hampshire, probably the son of Benjamin and Rebekah Shaw. He grew up on the family farm in nearby Nottingham.

When he was twenty one years old he bought two parcels of land in Gilmanton in Strafford County* and farming became his lifetime occupation. Two years later, 12 December 1795, he sold the farm and returned to Nottingham for a short time.

In 1798 Joseph Shaw moved to Mount Vernon in the District of Maine and in 1803 settled in New Sharon, a few miles away. He was to live there for nearly fifty years. He bought Lot 112 on the south side of the Sandy River 23 February 1803. In the following years he bought other lands in the Townships of New Sharon and adjacent Mercer, some of which he subsequently sold.

He married Dorcas Whittier Stevens (204), widow of Joshua Stevens (10), 2 April 1821 in Mount Vernon, Maine. She was born 30 March 1780 in Readfield, the northern Parish of Winthrop, District of Maine, daughter of William Whittier (198) and Elizabeth Hankerson.

The following entry is in Volume 2, Page 407 of the Town Records of Mount Vernon, Maine, 1775-1890, Births, Marriages and Deaths:

> "Mount Vernon March 18, 1821
> Entered in this office an intention of marriage
> between Joseph Shaw of New Sharon and the widow,
> Dorcas Stevens, of Mount Vernon. Certificate
> issued April 2, 1821."

Joseph Shaw and his wife and her four youngest daughters lived on his farm in New Sharon. Several years later two of the girls moved to Livermore to live with their oldest sister who was married and her small family. The other two girls married later on and lived near them for some years.

Dorcas Stevens Shaw and her husband had only one child, a daughter. As a young woman she married and lived in Lowell, Massachusetts.

*Gilmanton is now in Belknap County which was set off from Strafford County 22 December 1840.

Joseph Shaw gave up active farming in 1846 when he was nearly seventy four years old and disposed of his farm. Then, for two years he and his wife made their home with his wife's daughter, Roxanna Stevens Wood (18) and her husband and family, on their farm in New Sharon. When the Woods sold their farm in 1848 and moved to Illinois, the aged couple made arrangements with the new owner to continue to live with them on the farm.

In September 1851 his wife's son, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14) and his wife, asked them to make their home with them on their farm in Ellington Township, Adams County, near Quincy, Illinois. Joseph Shaw and his wife accepted their offer. Within a few weeks they arrived at the farm in Illinois. They were accompanied west by his wife's married daughter, Almira Stevens French (20) and her husband and their children who settled on a farm in Ellington Township.

Dorcas Stevens Shaw and her husband lived on her son's farm for their few remaining years. She was near four of her children, because in addition to her son and her daughter, Almira Stevens French, two other married daughters were County residents, Roxanna Stevens Wood (18) and Vilena Stevens Holton (19).

Joseph Shaw lived less than a year after he and his wife arrived from New Sharon. His wife died four years after his death.

He died 14 August 1852 near Quincy, Illinois, aged 80 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot 17, Block 9, Quincy, Illinois
She died 3 December 1856 near Quincy, Illinois, aged 76 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot 17, Block 9, Quincy, Illinois

The following notice appeared Friday, 5 December 1856 in the Quincy Daily Whig:

> "In Ellington Township on the 3rd inst., at the residence of S. B. Stevens, her son, living 3 miles north-east of Quincy, Mrs. Dorcas Shaw, aged 76 years. Funeral services at the Baptist Church next Sabbath at 10-1/2 o'clock."

Her obituary was published Wednesday, 14 January 1857 in the Morning Star, Dover, New Hampshire, the weekly Free Will Baptist newspaper. It reads:

> "Departed this life in Quincy, Illinois, Dec. 3, 1856, at the residence of S. B. Stevens, her son, Mrs. Dorcas Shaw, aged 76 years last March. Our mother was one of the early pioneers of Mt. Vernon village, Maine, when the marked trees from Readfield were their guide. Captain William Whittier was her father.

Soon after the missionaries of the cross found their way there, God was pleased to grant them a good revival of religion. My mother was one of the first subjects, being thirteen years of age, and united there under the labors of Elders Case and Boardman. She was afterwards married to Joshua Stevens, who died in December, 1818; two years after she was married to Joseph Shaw, of New Sharon. Owing to her choice and location, she united with the F.W.B. Church, of which she was a member for many years. Five years ago last autumn father Shaw and mother moved to Illinois to live with me. They both united with the regular Baptist church in Quincy, and remained till death. They were both greatly attached to the church. Father died in the fall of '53 [14 August 1852]. They both retained their senses till the last, and died in peace with God and man. Their remains are deposited in the beautiful Woodland Cemetery on the high bluff east side of the Mississippi river in Quincy where their graves may be found by a marble slab erected in their honor.

Will the Kennebec Journal please copy?

S. B. Stevens."

Their Children:

*238 i Josephine Ruth
born 2 July 1822 in New Sharon

238 Josephine Ruth Shaw[2]

(237 Joseph[1])

Josephine Ruth Shaw was born 2 July 1822 in New Sharon Township, Kennebec County,* Maine, daughter of Joseph Shaw (237) and Dorcas Whittier Stevens (204).

When she was twenty one years old she left the family farm to live in Andover, Massachusetts. There she was a dressmaker until her marriage several years later.

She married Jacob Sanborn Cater 21 January 1849 in Lowell, Massachusetts. The Officiant was the Reverend Horace G. Smith. Her husband was born 25 April 1820 in Barrington, New Hampshire, son of James Cater and Priscilla Gray.

After their marriage Josephine Shaw Cater and her husband lived in Lowell, which then was a rapidly growing mill town. He was a carpenter employed by the Prescott Corporation and later a machine operator with the Merrimac Corporation, both textile mills. His second employer made printed calicos, which won unequalled renown in all parts of the world and commanded a premium price. Between 1845 and 1855 the number of spindles doubled in the great mills of Lowell to a total of 400,000 in operation with 1,200 looms. The industrial growth of Lowell and the nearby area attracted many men and women from New England farms to jobs in the mills and related industry. Many of these newcomers lived in the admirably and efficiently run boarding houses which were built and owned by some of the mills.

In 1854 Josephine Shaw Cater and her husband and their daughter moved to Nashua, New Hampshire, where he opened his carpentry shop. In 1858 the family, which now included another daughter, moved to Quincy, Illinois. Her husband established another shop. Their third child, another daughter, was born in Quincy.

Josephine Shaw Cater and her husband and their children moved to Chicago, Illinois, in 1865, where he followed his same trade for more than twenty years. Physical disability forced his retirement at the age of sixty seven years. An old family letter indicates that his

*New Sharon Township became a Township in Franklin County when Franklin County was set off from Kennebec County 20 March 1838.

infirmities stemmed from standing for hours in the cold water of Lake Michigan during the Great Chicago Fire in October 1871.

After his retirement Josephine Shaw Cater and her husband lived with their youngest daughter and her husband, John Kimball Stevens, in their Washington Boulevard house, Chicago. She continued to make her home with this married daughter after Jacob Sanborn Cater died in 1892 and until her daughter's death in 1901. Then she moved to Princeton, Illinois, where former Quincy kinfolk lived and where she died a few years later.

He died 26 February 1892 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 71 years.
Interment: Rose Hill Cemetery,* Chicago, Illinois
She died 13 November 1905 in Princeton, Illinois, aged 83 years.
Interment: Rose Hill Cemetery,* Chicago, Illinois

The following death notice was published Saturday, 27 February 1892 in the Chicago Tribune:

> "Cater -- Jacob S. Cater, aged 71 years. Funeral from the residence of J. K. Stevens, 690 Washington blvd. Sunday, Feb. 28 at 1:30 p.m."

The following item was published Thursday, 16 November 1905 in the Bureau County Republican, Princeton, Illinois:

> "Mrs. Josephine Cater the aged widow of Jacob Cater, died at her late residence on South Vernon Street in this city, Monday, at the age of eighty three years. Her remains were taken to Chicago yesterday morning and interment was at Rose Hill Cemetery at 10 o'clock."

Their Children:

239 i Vilena Holton
born 24 September 1850 in Lowell, Massachusetts; died 7 May 1926 in Lombard, Illinois, aged 75 years.
Interment: Rose Hill Cemetery,* Chicago, Illinois
She married Francis Asbury Barnes, Realtor, 17 May 1871 in Chicago. He was born 17 July 1845 in Saint Lawrence County, New York, son of Aaron Barnes and Betsey Camp; died 16 November 1905 in Chicago, aged 60 years.
Interment: Rose Hill Cemetery,* Chicago, Illinois

*Sublot 2, Lot 262, Section 107.

Their Children:

(a) Bessie
(b) Clara
(c) Percy
(d) Winifred
(e) Helen

240 ii Clara Josephine
born 1 September 1855 in Nashua, New Hampshire; died 19 July 1928 in Galesburg, Illinois, aged 72 years.
Interment: Hope Cemetery, Galesburg, Illinois
She was unmarried.
After her father died she obtained a position with the American Baptist Publication Society in Chicago.
In 1907 she was appointed a matron at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, a post which she occupied for many years.
In 1909 she became a member of Rebecca Parke Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution (National No. 75583).
The following article written by a 1911 Alumna appeared in the Knox Alumnus, Volume II, Pages 236-237, September-October, 1928:

"In the death of Miss Clara J. Cater in Galesburg, Illinois, on July 19, Knox College and the Central Congregational Church lost a true and beloved friend.

For eighteen years Miss Cater was matron of Whiting Hall and her concern for the health and welfare of the girls there, and her deep interest in all that affected the College was very real. Her good judgment and efficiency produced an admirable condition of order and well-being in her department of the dormitory life, very valuable to hundreds of girls during those many years. In a more special way, Miss Cater holds a very warm place in the affection and gratitude of that smaller band of girls who worked for their room and board at Whiting Hall. Miss Cater's excellent management of the kitchens and dining room made possible not only such opportunities, but very pleasant conditions under which to work. Physical motherhood is not vouchsafed to all, but there is a motherhood of the spirit possible to unselfish souls, which is very beautiful and precious.

In her church home she was ever a willing and devoted helper; in personal life an earnest Christian, a loyal friend, good comrade on many

an outdoor trip--ever alert to find beauty in field or wood.

Her death followed a serious condition of ill health for four years, during which her optimism and cheer were unfailing. Among scores of College and Galesburg people she will be sorely missed and tenderly remembered."

241 iii Addie Byron Sanborn
born 16 March 1859 in Quincy, Illinois; died 4 April 1901 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 42 years.
Interment: Rose Hill Cemetery,* Chicago, Illinois
She married John Kimball Stevens, a widower with a son, 25 October 1881 in Chicago. He was born 4 July 1838 in Buffalo, New York, son of Solomon Stevens and Clarissa Stone. He was not related to descendants of Samuel Stevens. He died 2 November 1910 in Cisco, Texas, aged 72 years.
Interment: Rose Hill Cemetery,* Chicago, Illinois
Their own son and only child died in Chicago in 1904 when he was twenty years old.
Her husband was a well known photographer who at the time of his retirement had a studio in the McVickers Theatre building in downtown Chicago.
Their Children:

(a) Harry Kimball

*Lot 14, Section K.

242 James Bunker[1]

James Bunker, the emigrant from England, was the first member of the Maine and New Hampshire branch of the family of whom there is presently a definite record. He was born circa 1628 because, in a deposition made in 1678, he stated his age to be 50. It is believed, but not yet established, that he was the John Buncker who was baptized 10 February 1633/4 in Slapton, Devonshire, England, son of James and Elizabeth Buncker.

At the age of 18 he apparently arrived in New England without his parents. He first appears in 1646 in Kittery, Province of Maine (Maine Province and Court Records, Volume 1, Pages 108 and 164). The records show he lived there three years or more.

James Bunker moved to the Town of Dover, Province of New Hampshire about 1650. He witnessed a deed there in 1652. The next year the Selectmen of Dover granted him and William Follett jointly 236 acres of land situated between Bunker Creek and Johnson's Creek (New Hampshire Province Deeds, Volume 5, Pages 220 and 221; History of Durham, Volume 1, Page 64). In 1654 he signed the Dover Petition against Patentees. He took the oath of fidelity during 1655. He was a grand juror 30 June 1657 and on the Dover tax list 21 July 1657. He signed the petition to be freed of Massachusetts Colony jurisdiction 26 July 1665.

He married Sarah Nute circa 1663, probably in Dover (General Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire).

In 1665 James Bunker built a fortified home called "Bunker's Garrison," which was successfully defended 17 July 1794 against a marauding Indian attack. In 1695 he signed a petition to make Oyster River a Township.

He died between 14 October 1697, the date he signed his will, and 24 June 1698 when his will was probated. He signed the will John Buncker, an added indication of his connection with John Buncker of Slapton, Devonshire, England. His will mentions his wife, Sarah, and his sons, James, Jr., his executor, and Joseph.

His wife died _____.

Their Children:

243 i Mary
born circa 1664 in Dover; died circa 1738 in

Durham, Province of New Hampshire.
She married Thomas Drew.
They had ten children.

*244 ii James, Jr.
born circa 1665 in Dover

245 iii Joseph
born circa 1666/7 in Dover; died before 1705.
He married Mary _____.
They had five children.

246 iv John
born 1667 in Durham (then part of Dover); killed by Indians 8 July 1707.
He married Dorcas Field.
They had five children.

244 James Bunker, Jr.[2]

(242 James[1])

James Bunker, Jr. was born circa 1665 in the Town of Dover, Province of New Hampshire, son of James Bunker (242) and Sarah Nute. He was their oldest son and the second of their four children.

He was granted land by the Town of Dover 1693/4. He participated in the defense of Bunker Garrison 17 July 1694 against an Indian attack. With his father and brother, Joseph, he signed the petition in 1695 that Oyster River be made a Town. James Bunker, Jr. was approved by the Court 24 June 1698 as the executor of his father's estate.

He married 1st: Ann Thomas circa 1698. She was born circa 1672, daughter of James Thomas and Martha Goddard. She died circa 1718 in Dover.

James Bunker, Jr. was Constable of Dover in 1698 and rendered his account to the Council and General Assembly in Portsmouth 14 August 1701. He was authorized to receive claims against the William Follett estate 7 August 1705 (New Hampshire State Papers, Volume 31, Page 339). On 28 March 1707 the Follett heirs deeded to him the Follett portion of the "land granted in joynt" 10 August 1653 to his father and William Follett by the Selectmen of Dover (New Hampshire Province Deeds, Volume 5, Page 220).

He married 2nd: Martha Downs circa 1720. She was born 1691 in Dover, daughter of Thomas Downs and Mary Lord.

James Bunker, Jr. died intestate circa 1722. The administration of his estate was granted 5 May 1724 to his sons, James and Joseph. The inventory of the estate filed 24 May 1724 was valued at £ 977-6-0 (New Hampshire State Papers, Volume 32, Page 219). The division of the estate was finally made among the children of James Bunker, Jr. 15 May 1759 (Strafford County Deeds, Volume 47, Page 444).

Children of the first marriage:

247 i Love
born 1700 in Dover; died there 3 November 1763.
She married Captain Thomas Millett circa 1719 in Dover.
They had eight children.

248 ii James
born circa 1701 in Dover; died between 12 September 1774 and 12 April 1780 in _____.
He married Sarah Giles.
They had seven children.

249 iii Joseph
born circa 1701 in Dover; died July 1784 in Durham, New Hampshire.
He married 1st: Ann Giles
They had five children.
He married 2nd: Elizabeth _____
They had no children.

250 iv Benjamin
born circa 1710 in Dover; died circa 1818, aged 108 years in _____.
He married Abigail _____.
They had ten children.

*251 v Clement
born circa 1714 in Dover

252 vi Patience
born circa 1716 in Dover; died after 1774 in _____.
She married John Drew, Jr.
They had ten children.

Children of the second marriage:

253 vii Elijah
born circa 1721 in Dover; died after 13 March 1804 in _____.
He married Judith _____.
They had eleven children.

After the death of James Bunker, Jr. his widow married John Mackellroy within a year. She died 24 September 1792 in Dover, New Hampshire, aged 101 years.

251 Clement Bunker[3]

(244 James[2], 242 James[1])

Clement Bunker was born 1714 in the Town of Dover, Province of New Hampshire, son of James Bunker (244) and Ann Thomas. He was their fourth son and the fifth of their seven children.

He married Rebecca Drew 24 March 1738/1739 in Durham, Province of New Hampshire. She was born 24 April 1716, daughter of John Drew and Rebecca Cook, in that part of Dover set aside in 1732 and named Durham.

Clement Bunker inherited 36-3/4 acres of land 15 May 1759 when he and his four brothers and two sisters divided their father's estate. He personally acknowledged his signature to the Articles of Agreement which finally settled the estate (Stafford County Deeds, Volume 47, Page 444).

His date of death is not recorded in Durham, but he died after 1781 and probably before 1788. His widow died in 1817 in Barnstead, New Hampshire, aged 101 years.*

Their Children:

254 i Francis
born circa 1737 in Durham; died after 1810 probably in Athens, Maine, where he had been living for some years.
He married Elizabeth _____ circa 1776.
They had seven children.

*255 ii Joseph
born 1 October 1738 in Durham

256 iii Dodavah
born 3 November 1744 in Durham; died 12 December 1828 in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, aged 84 years.
He married 1st: Martha Smith circa 1768 in Dover.
She was born 1 February 1750 in Pittsfield; died there 10 June 1816, aged 66 years.
They had ten children.
He married 2nd: Mrs. Mary Perkins Batchelder 8 March 1817 in Loudon, New Hampshire. She was born circa 1770; died after 4 April 1844.
They had no children.

*Some records show her age at death as 105 years.

257 iv Lydia
born 1 May 1746 in Durham, died November 1817 in Center Harbor, New Hampshire, aged 71 years.
She married John Hawkins circa 1767, son of Stephen and Sarah Hawkins of Dover. He was born 5 March 1745/6 in Dover; died 20 December 1820 in Center Harbor, aged 74 years.
They had eight children.

258 v Jacob
born 15 August 1747 in Durham; died after 1807 in Granby, Province of Quebec, Canada.
He was captured by Indians when he was 13 years old and lived with them until he was a young man.
He married Anna _____.
They had one daughter.

255 Joseph Bunker[4]

(251 Clement[3], 244 James[2], 242 James[1])

Joseph Bunker was born 1 October 1738 in Durham, Province of New Hampshire, son of Clement Bunker (251) and Rebecca Drew. He was their second son and the second of their five children.

He enlisted in the King's service in 1759 (New Hampshire State Papers, Volume 11, Page 711) and fought in the French and Indian War. He was reputed to be a very powerful man, seven feet tall, according to a description of him in a letter owned by his grandson, James Wilson Langdon Bunker (271).

He married Sarah Noble circa 1761, probably in Durham. She was born 25 September 1739 in Barnstead, Province of New Hampshire, daughter of Stephen Noble and Sarah Partridge.

Joseph Bunker and his wife lived in Madbury, Province of New Hampshire, for a few years. While a resident there he was deeded land in Barnstead 7 April 1770 (Strafford County Deeds, Volume 8, Page 119).

He was elected Surveyor in Barnstead in 1744, 1783, 1789, 1795 and 1798 (Barnstead Town Records, Book 1, Pages 46, 101, 132, 222 and 277); Assessor, 1781 and 1791 (Barnstead Town Records, Book 1, Pages 87 and 160); and was chosen or elected to other posts or committees in 1775, 1776, 1787, 1801 and 1803.

Joseph Bunker signed the Association Test (see Page 10) in 1776 in Barnstead (New Hampshire State Papers, Volume 30, Page 10).

In 1776, 1782 and 1788 he bought additional land in Barnstead (Strafford County Deeds, Volume 8, Pages 19 and 20; Volume 9, Page 417). He bought part of a sawmill on Suncook River in Barnstead 14 January 1785 (Strafford County Deeds, Volume 7, Page 300). He was a petitioner 12 August 1786 for a road from Province Road to Bunker's Mill and in 1792 was a petitioner for a bridge over the River.

Joseph Bunker bought and sold other acreage in Barnstead during his long life there. He sold his farm and other holdings, including his one third ownership in the sawmill to his son, Enoch Bunker, 29 June 1823 (Strafford County Deeds, Volume 130, Page 286). The entry reads:

> "Joseph Bunker husbandman of Barnstead, County of Strafford, New Hampshire, sold for $2,500 to Enoch Bunker of said County and State, Gentleman, a certain tract of land lying in

Barnstead, being Lot No. 58 in second division of lots containing 100 acres more or less. Also another tract of land in Barnstead, part of Lot No. 57, containing ten acres by measure. Also one third of a saw mill standing by the River Suncook upon the Southerly side of Bunker dam near the Westerly Meeting House in Barnstead together with all the buildings standing upon the above described premises.

Signed, Sealed and delvd
in presence of us
Enos George
Lemuel Bunker
William N. Ayers

Interlined before signed

his
Joseph X Bunker [Seal]"
mark

Joseph Bunker died less than a year later. His widow, Sarah Noble Bunker lived on the farm of her son, Enoch Bunker, until she died nearly nine years later.

He died 21 June 1824 in Barnstead, New Hampshire, aged 85 years.
Interment: Bunker family cemetery, Lot No. 58, Second Division, Third Range, Barnstead, New Hampshire
She died March 1833 in Barnstead, New Hampshire, aged 93 years.
Interment: Bunker family cemetery, Lot No. 58, Second Division, Third Range, Barnstead, New Hampshire

Note: The Enoch Place Diaries in the Dover Public Library state that Joseph Bunker died at the age of 88 years and his wife at the age of 95 years.

Their Children:

259 i Susannah
born 12 April 1762 in Barnstead; died after 1823 in _____.
She married Benjamin Hawkins 26 September 1779 in Belmont, New Hampshire. He was born 26 July 1755 in Dover, New Hampshire, son of Stephen and Sarah Hawkins; died before 2 August 1823, the date that his will was probated. He and his wife were living in Strafford, New Hampshire when he signed his will 20 May 1823.
They had seven children.

260 ii Rebecca
born 5 July 1768 in Barnstead; died 5 December 1863 in _____, aged 95 years.
She married William Pitt Lougee 14 July 1791 in Belmont, New Hampshire. He was born 1766; died 7 October 1853, aged 87 years.

*261 iii Enoch
born 22 July 1771 in Madbury

Town of Barnstead, New Hampshire in 1855

Barnstead was granted to the Reverend Joseph Adams of Newington and others 27 May 1727 by a charter from Lieutenant Governor John Wentworth. The Reverend Joseph Adams' next younger brother, John Adams, was the father of John Adams, second President of the United States.

No lots were sold and no permanent houses were built for many years because of Indian hostilities. Eventually settlements commenced in 1767.

A Congregational Church was organized 5 August 1804 with the Reverend Enos George as Pastor, who served there for forty years. He was also a schoolteacher and the Town Clerk and was re-elected to that position for many years. In 1805 Elder Nathaniel Wilson was ordained a Free Will Baptist Minister in Barnstead and preached there for thirty five years. He died in 1843.

The Town contains 26,000 acres. It is situated in the south-western part of Belknap County.* It is bounded on the north by Alton, east by Strafford, south by Pittsfield, and west by Gilmanton.

Barnstead lies principally in large swells, furnishing excellent grazing. The soil is easily cultivated and yields a rich reward to the industrious husbandman. To the north are the Alton and Gilmanton Mountains, on the east lie the Blue Hills, and on the south lies the Catamount, looking down on the valley of the Suncook River as it passes the westerly boundary of the town.

Excerpts from New England As It Is
compiled by Edward A. Charlton

*Set off from Strafford County 22 December 1840.

261 Enoch Bunker[5]

(255 Joseph[4], 251 Clement[3], 244 James[2], 242 James[1])

Enoch Bunker was born 22 July 1771 in the Town of Madbury,* Strafford County, Province of New Hampshire, son of Joseph Bunker (255) and Sarah Noble. He was their only son and the youngest of their three children.

He married Sally Wiggin 1 September 1793 in Barnstead. She was born there 12 June 1772. The Town Records do not list the names of her parents.

Enoch Bunker was a farmer all his life. He worked for his father on the family farm for a number of years. Then he bought and farmed for himself all of Lot No. 59, containing ninety nine and a half acres, and a parcel of land in Lot No. 57 in the Second Division of the Third Range in the Town of Barnstead (Strafford County Deeds, Book 49, Page 464 and Book 37, Page 302).

In 1823 his father gave up farming and sold him his farm of one hundred acres, comprising Lot No. 58 and additional acreage in Lot No. 57, together with the buildings on the premises. At the same time his father also sold him "my one third of a saw mill standing by the River Suncook upon the southerly side of Bunker dam near the Westerly meeting house in Barnstead." In 1826 Enoch Bunker disposed of his part ownership in the sawmill.

Ten years later Enoch Bunker decided to move his family to Corinna, Maine. He sold his land and buildings 2 December 1833, except "a small piece of land now enclosed and occupied as a burying ground and proper privileges of going and returning therefrom when necessary." (Strafford County Deeds, Book 159, Page 16).

He and his wife were members of the Free Will Baptist Church for many years. In Barnstead he had been an ordained Deacon. A month after he and his wife and family arrived in Corinna he helped to organize the first Free Will Baptist Church 29 March 1834 and was chosen Deacon.

He bought sixty acres of land in the south half of Lot No. 15 and fifty acres in the south half of Lot No. 16 in the Seventh Range of lots. (Penobscot County Deeds, Volume 45, Pages 431-432).

*Madbury was originally a part of the Town of Dover, but was set off and incorporated 31 May 1755.

Obituary of Deacon Enoch Bunker

"Died in Corinna, Maine, June 6th, Deacon Enoch Bunker in the 74th year of his age. Brother Bunker was a native of Madbury, N.H., but when he was two years old his parents removed with him to Barnstead, where he resided until eleven years ago last February. He experienced religion about 31 years ago, and when the 3rd F. W. Baptist church in Barnstead was embodied, he was one of the members of which it was composed. He was an ordained deacon of the church for more than 25 years. He sustained an excellent moral and religious character from the very first of his Christian profession, and was considered one of the pillars in the church of God. He "used the office of deacon well," thereby "purchasing to himself a good degree and great boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus."

During eleven years preceding his decease, he has resided in Corinna, where he has been eminently useful in building up and sustaining the church of Christ. Soon after his removal to this place, the first Freewill Baptist church in Corinna was formed, and he, with some other members of his family, helped compose the number of which it was formed. He was chosen and continued to use the office of deacon in this church, until his departure to join the church triumphant in glory. His loss is severely felt, and much lamented, by the church and community here. But we are comforted with the assurance that our loss is his eternal gain.

He has left an aged widow and nine children, four of whom are in Illinois, two in Vermont, one in Canada, and two in Maine, to mourn his loss. But he had the happiness to see them all hopefully converted to God, some years before his death.

He was confined to his house but eight days. He was, however, unwell some before. He was perfectly resigned to the will of his heavenly Father, expressing a desire to depart and be with Christ. He requested his friends to give him up, and let him go to his long desired rest. He continued until two o'clock Friday morning, 6th inst., when he calmly fell asleep in Jesus.

His mortal remains were interred on the 8th inst., and a discourse delivered to a large and weeping assembly by Elder David Garland of Barnstead, an early and esteemed acquaintance of our deceased father in Israel, who seemed to be providentially directed to the place at the time."

The Morning Star, 2 July 1845

The Free Will Baptist newspaper published in Dover, New Hampshire, every Wednesday

Enoch Bunker was appointed guardian of his grandson, Francis William Lyford (357) 29 September 1835. The grandson received his patrimony when he was twenty one years old at the time he came to the farm for a visit with Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14), his stepfather, and his mother and their family enroute to settle in Illinois. This was the last time Enoch Bunker and his wife saw their married daughter, Rebecca Lyford Stevens.

He sold his farm to his son, Enoch Bunker, Jr. 2 June 1845 only four days before he died. His widow lived on a farm near that son for some years prior to her death.

He died 6 June 1845 in Corinna, Maine, aged 73 years.
Interment: Nutter Cemetery, Lot No. 137, Corinna, Maine
She died 15 April 1862 in Corinna, Maine, aged 89 years.
Interment: Nutter Cemetery, Lot No. 137, Corinna, Maine

Their Children:

*262 i Joseph
born 9 March 1794 in Barnstead, New Hampshire

263 ii Susanna
born 5 March 1797 in Barnstead, New Hampshire; died there 19 February 1808, aged 10 years.
Interment: Family farm cemetery, Lot No. 58, Second Division, Third Range, Barnstead

*264 iii Anna
born 14 October 1798 in Barnstead, New Hampshire

*265 iv Mary (Polly)
born 4 July 1800 in Barnstead, New Hampshire

*266 v Rebecca Proctor
born 3 May 1802 in Barnstead, New Hampshire

267 vi Sarah Noble (Sally)
born 28 February 1804 in Barnstead, New Hampshire; died 1888 in Harper, Kansas, aged 84 years.
She married Robert Hurd, farmer, 13 March 1836 in Barnstead. Their marriage announcement was published Wednesday, 30 March 1836 in The Morning Star, the Free Will Baptist newspaper, published in Dover, New Hampshire.

*268 vii Martha D. (Patty)
born 8 October 1805 in Barnstead, New Hampshire

*269 viii Sophia George
born 25 December 1807 in Barnstead, New Hampshire

*270 ix Enoch, Jr.
born 29 December 1809 in Barnstead, New Hampshire

*271 x James Wilson Langdon
born 22 September 1812 in Barnstead, New Hampshire

*272 xi Samuel David
born 23 August 1815 in Barnstead, New Hampshire

262 Joseph Bunker[6]

(261 Enoch[5], 255 Joseph[4], 251 Clement[3], 244 James[2], 242 James[1])

Joseph Bunker was born 9 March 1794 in Barnstead, Strafford County, New Hampshire, son of Enoch Bunker (261) and Sally Wiggin. He was the oldest of their eleven children.

He married Tampson Rand 5 October 1815 in Barnstead. She was born there 8 January 1795, daughter of Samuel Rand and Mary Hill.

Joseph Bunker, a farmer, died as the result of a fall from a ladder.

He died 22 January 1832 in Barnstead, New Hampshire, aged 37 years.
Interment: Family farm cemetery, Lot 58, Second Division, Third Range, Barnstead, New Hampshire

Their Children:

273 i Olive
born 3 September 1816 in Barnstead; died there 23 September 1890, aged 74 years.
Interment: Barnstead Parade Cemetery, Barnstead
She married Samuel B. Knowles 23 September 1835 in Barnstead. He was born 23 September 1811 in Epson, New Hampshire; died 25 March 1882 in Barnstead, aged 70 years.
Interment: Barnstead Parade Cemetery, Barnstead

His widow, Tampson Rand Bunker, was living in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, at the time of her second marriage there. She married John Wallis, a widower, 5 January 1840. He was born 23 July 1777 in Northwood, New Hampshire, son of William Wallis. They lived on his farm located on Lot No. 80 Addition (No. 54, First Division) near Sanbornton, New Hampshire, where she died three years later. They had no children.

She died 15 March 1843 near Sanbornton, aged 48 years.
Interment: Wallis farm cemetery* near Sanbornton
He died 26 September 1858 near Sanbornton, aged 81 years.
Interment: Wallis farm cemetery* near Sanbornton

Note: John Wallis was subsequently married twice, but there were no children by these marriages.

*On a knoll on the west side of the Sanbornton Road between Wallis brook and Patterson brook.

264 Anna Bunker[6]

(261 Enoch[5], 255 Joseph[4], 251 Clement[3], 244 James[2], 242 James[1])

Anna Bunker was born 14 October 1798 in Barnstead, Strafford County, New Hampshire, daughter of Enoch Bunker (261) and Sally Wiggin. She was their second daughter and the third of their eleven children.

She married Parker Swasey 23 March 1815 in Barnstead. He was born 25 January 1793 in Wheelock, Vermont, son of Dudley Swasey, shipwright, and Lydia Lougee. He was the second male child born there.

After their marriage they lived in North Danville, Vermont, for many years, later moving to Cabot, Vermont. Her husband was a farmer.

She died 1 December 1868 in Cabot, Vermont, aged 70 years.
Interment: Central Cemetery, Beverly, Massachusetts
He died 20 March 1880 in Beverly, Massachusetts, aged 87 years.
Interment: Central Cemetery, Beverly, Massachusetts

Their Children:

i)
ii) died in infancy
iii)

274 iv Oscar Fitzallen
born 25 December 1826 in North Danville, Vermont; died 4 June 1919 in Beverly, Massachusetts, aged 92 years.
Interment: Central Cemetery, Beverly, Massachusetts
He graduated from the Medical School of Maine* in 1853 with an M.D. degree. He was a physician in Essex, 1853-55; Seabrook, New Hampshire, 1855-57; and in Beverly, 1857-1911.
He married Mary Philbrick 25 July 1855 in Seabrook,

*In 1820 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, established a Medical School which in the one hundred and one years of its existence produced many well trained doctors who practiced in Maine and to a lesser extent, elsewhere. In 1921 when the needed clinical facilities and technical equipment had become too complex and expensive for a small institution to supply, it was deemed expedient to discontinue the School.

New Hampshire. She was born there 29 August 1837, daughter of Joseph and Clara Philbrick; died 5 October 1918, in Beverly, Massachusetts, aged 81 years.
Interment: Central Cemetery, Beverly, Massachusetts
Their Children:

(a) Frederick Philbrick
(b) Joseph
(c) Frank
(d) Clara
(e) Anna
(f) George Oscar
(g) Marion

275 v Frank Philbrick
born 4 April 1828 in North Danville, Vermont; died there 25 August 1829, aged 1 year.

276 vi Parker, Jr.
born 12 November 1830 in North Danville, Vermont; killed in Battle of the Wilderness 5 May 1864 while serving in Company I, 2nd Vermont Infantry Regiment, Army of the Potomac, during the Civil War.
He married Sarah Royce Howe 20 March 1859 in Millers Landing, Virginia. She died _____.
Their Children:

(a) Ellsworth Lyon
(b) Anna Merab

277 vii James Atwood
born 12 March 1833 in North Danville, Vermont; died 26 December 1896 in Chicago, Illinois; aged 66 years.
Interment: Central Cemetery, Beverly, Massachusetts
He married Sarah Tuck of Beverly, Massachusetts, 1 May 1862. She was born there 5 April 1839, daughter of Calvin Tuck and Mehitable Smith; died 2 May 1936 in Niles, Michigan, aged 97 years.
Interment: Central Cemetery, Beverly, Massachusetts
He was a dental surgeon. In 1869 after practicing in Ipswich and Gloucester, Massachusetts, he and his wife moved to Chicago, Illinois. He served several terms as President of the pioneer Chicago Dental College and was the inventor of some useful and practical dental appliances.
Their Children:

(a) Charles Parker

(b) Anna Alice
(c) James Atwood

278 viii Thomas
born 7 November 1836 in North Danville, Vermont;
drowned April 1843, aged 6 years.

265 Mary Bunker[6]

(261 Enoch[5], 255 Joseph[4], 251 Clement[3], 244 James[2], 242 James[1])

Mary Bunker, or Polly as she was first called, was born 4 July 1800 in Barnstead, Strafford County, New Hampshire, daughter of Enoch Bunker (261) and Sally Wiggin. She was their third daughter and the fourth of their eleven children.

She married Joseph Turner, a widower with two children, 27 September 1830 in the Town of Livermore, Maine. He was born 12 June 1799 in Dedham, Massachusetts, son of Ebenezer Turner and Polly Sumner.

Her husband bought a parcel of land from his brother-in-law, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14), in 1832 adding it to another small piece he had bought from the same seller before his marriage in 1828. In 1834 he and his wife disposed of their farm in Livermore and moved to Illinois.

Mary Bunker Turner and her husband settled on a farm in Section 32 of Ursa Township, Adams County, a few miles from Quincy, Illinois. The land had been improved and there was a double log cabin on it in which they lived until 1844 when they moved into a stone house her husband had built.

They were staunch members of Wesley Chapel. Her husband served at different times as Steward, Trustee and Class Leader of this Methodist Church.

In October 1843 her sister, Rebecca and her husband, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14) and their children, arrived from Dover, Maine, and settled in a nearby Township in the County. Other family members and relatives came soon after from Maine and settled with their families in Adams County.

Mary Bunker Turner died in 1849. Her husband married again in 1850 and by his third marriage had a son. Joseph Turner lived until 1876.

She died 11 August 1849 in Ursa Township, aged 49 years.
Interment: Wesley Chapel Cemetery, Ursa Township, Adams County, Illinois
He died 17 March 1876 in Mendon, Illinois, aged 76 years.
Interment: Wesley Chapel Cemetery, Ursa Township, Adams County, Illinois

The following notice was published Friday, 17 March 1876 in the Quincy Daily Whig:

"Turner -- At Mendon this morning at 6 o'clock Joseph Turner, aged 77 years. The funeral service will be held at the Methodist Church in Mendon at 9:30 a.m. Saturday. The burial will be at Wesley Chapel adjoining his old farm nine miles mortheast of Quincy."

Their Children:

279 i Rufus
born _____ in Livermore, Maine; died _____.

280 ii Joseph F.
born _____ in Ursa Township, Adams County, Illinois; died _____.

281 iii Mary Ellen
born _____ in Ursa Township, Adams County, Illinois; died _____.

282 iv Frederick C.
born 17 May 1839 in Ursa Township, Adams County, Illinois; died _____.
He married Mary E. Fletcher 23 December 1869 in Galesburg, Illinois, daughter of Ephraim Fletcher and Mary Jane McMurry.
Their Children:

(a) John F.
(b) Joseph
(c) Frederick C., Jr.
(d) Herbert
(e) Mary F.
(f) Everett
(g) Enoch
(h) Louisa

283 v Enoch
born _____ in Ursa Township, Adams County, Illinois; died _____.

266 Rebecca Proctor Bunker[6]

(261 Enoch[5], 255 Joseph[4], 251 Clement[3], 244 James[2], 242 James[1])

Rebecca Proctor Bunker was born 3 May 1802 in Barnstead, Strafford County, New Hampshire, daughter of Enoch Bunker (261) and Sally Wiggin. She was their fourth daughter and the fifth of their eleven children.

She married 1st: Francis Lyford, II (345) in Barnstead 29 April 1821. He was born 1798 in Brentwood, New Hampshire, son of Jonathan Lyford (332) and Anna Stevens (8). After their marriage the young couple lived with his mother on the family homestead in Barnstead until the farm was sold about a year later.

In late 1822 or early 1823 Rebecca Bunker Lyford and her husband and their infant son, Francis William Lyford (357) moved to Livermore, Maine. Her husband bought a small farm there. He died 16 April 1825.

She married 2nd: Sylvanus Boardman Stevens 25 June 1826 in Livermore. He was born 4 February 1804 in Mount Vernon, Maine, son of Joshua Stevens (10) and Dorcas Whittier (204). Her husband bought a farm which they occupied for six years.

In October 1832 Rebecca Lyford Stevens, her husband and their three sons born in Livermore, and her son by her first marriage, moved to a farm near Dover, Maine. Two more children were born there, a son and a daughter.

In 1843 the family decided to move to Adams County, Illinois. Rebecca Lyford Stevens had two married sisters who had settled there with their families and who urged her and her husband to come west. They settled in Ellington Township near Quincy, where her husband again bought a farm. However, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens soon began to build houses and eventually the contracting business became his principal occupation.

Rebecca Lyford Stevens and her husband moved to Chicago in 1862. Some of their children were living there and they wanted to be near them and their families. Her husband died 29 September 1872 in Chicago. She maintained her own home until 1878.

The wife of her son, Joshua Stillman Stevens, died in Chicago in 1878. Rebecca Lyford Stevens then kept house for him and his son. In time, a progressively crippling lameness caused her to discontinue daily activities. In her last years she was a partial invalid.

She died 13 January 1886 in Chicago.

The further account of Rebecca Lyford Stevens can be found in the record of her husband, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14) and their five children.

268 Martha Druscilla Bunker[6]

(261 Enoch[5], 255 Joseph[4], 251 Clement[3], 244 James[2], 242 James[1])

Martha Druscilla Bunker, or Patty as she was called, was born 8 October 1805 in Barnstead, Strafford County, New Hampshire, daughter of Enoch Bunker (261) and Sally Wiggin. She was their sixth daughter and the seventh of their eleven children.

She married Tobias Leighton, a widower with two children, 12 January 1841 in Corinna, Maine (Intentions published 27 December 1840). He was born 4 April 1802 in Dexter, District of Maine, son of Stephen Leighton and Hannah Sawyer.

Her husband was a farmer. After their marriage Martha Bunker Leighton and her husband lived in Dexter for about four years. Then they moved to Corinna and occupied the farm next to the one owned by her brother, Enoch Bunker, Jr. (270).

They had no children.

He died 28 March 1879 in Corinna, Maine, aged 76 years.
Interment: Nutter Cemetery, Corinna, Maine
She died 25 July 1885 in Corinna, Maine, aged 79 years.
Interment: Nutter Cemetery, Corinna, Maine

His death notice was published Saturday, 29 March 1879 in the Bangor Whig and Courier, Bangor, Maine and reads:

> "Died -- In Corinna. March 28, 1879 of typhoid pneumonia, Tobias Leighton, aged 77 years."

Her death notice was published Wednesday, 29 July 1885 in the same newspaper and reads:

> "Died -- In Corinna. July 24th, Mrs. Martha D., widow of the late Tobias Leighton, aged 79 years, 9 months."

269 Sophia George Bunker[6]

(261 Enoch[5], 255 Joseph[4], 251 Clement[3], 244 James[2], 242 James[1])

Sophia George Bunker was born 25 December 1807 in Barnstead, Strafford County, New Hampshire, daughter of Enoch Bunker (261) and Sally Wiggin. She was their seventh daughter and the eighth of their eleven children.

She married Jonathan Brown James 28 March 1830 in Barnstead. He was born 19 June 1806 in nearby Pittsfield, New Hampshire, son of Samuel James and Sarah Brown.

After their marriage Sophia Bunker James and her husband lived in Pittsfield for two years before they moved to Corinna, Maine. In 1842 they moved to Burton Township, Adams County, Illinois, where he resumed his occupation as a farmer.

They were members of the Free Will Baptist Church in the Township, a congregation that ceased to exist a few years later.

Some years after Sophia Bunker James' death in 1847 her husband moved to Mendota, Illinois, to be near his married daughter, Amanda. He died there nearly twenty five years after the death of his wife.

She died 28 November 1847 in Burton Township, aged 39 years.
Interment: Burton Cemetery, Burton Township, Adams County, Illinois
He died 1 September 1862 in Mendota, Illinois, aged 56 years.
Interment: Restland Cemetery, Lot 6, Block 30, Mendota, Illinois

Their Children:

284 i Mary Frances
born 28 August 1831 in Barnstead, New Hampshire; died 19 February 1893 in Big Neck, Keene Township, Adams County, Illinois, aged 61 years.
She married William B. Witt.

285 ii Amanda Melvina
born 6 April 1833 in Corinna, Maine; died 8 August 1908 in Mendota, Illinois, aged 75 years.
Interment: Restland Cemetery, Mendota, Illinois
She married Augustus Charles Tower 15 December 1853

in Mendota, Illinois. He was born 4 July 1833 in Freetown Township, Cortland County, New York; died 6 November 1909 in Mendota, Illinois, aged 76 years.
Interment: Restland Cemetery, Mendota, Illinois
Their Children:

(a) Charles Augustus
(b) Clara Emma
(c) Louis James

286 iii Sarah Bunker
born 17 November 1834 in Corinna, Maine; died 28 October 1874 in Rockford, Illinois, aged 39 years.
Interment: Restland Cemetery, Lot 6, Block 30, Mendota, Illinois
She married Benjamin Fussell.

287 iv Sophia George
born 25 April 1836 in Corinna, Maine; died 13 May 1923 in Rockford, Illinois, aged 87 years.
She married George Augustus Shoudy.
Their Children:

(a) Myra
(b) Carolyn Emma
(c) Fred G.

288 v Charlotte Ann
born 30 June 1837 in Corinna, Maine; died 9 June 1917 in Auburndale, Massachusetts, aged 79 years.
She married 1st: Daniel Hawkins
She married 2nd: _____ Coldwell

289 vi Hiram Kenny
born 28 November 1838 in Corinna, Maine; died 15 November 1903 in Oregon, Illinois, aged 64 years.

290 vii Angela
born 31 August 1840 in Corinna, Maine; died _____.
She married George Conyers.
Their Children:

(a) George
(b) Mary
(c) Laura

291 viii Lucy Maria
born 27 December 1842 in Quincy, Illinois; died 15 September 1897 in Evanston, Illinois, aged 54 years.

She married John Rutledge 1874 in _____.
Their Children:

(a) Edna

292 ix Rebecca Jane
born 9 December 1844 in Quincy, Illinois; died 14 March 1917 in Abilene, Kansas, aged 72 years.
Interment: Abilene Cemetery, Abilene, Kansas
She married 1st: Amrah Eugene Day 28 December 1859 in Bellaire, Ohio. He was born 24 May 1840 in Belmont County, Ohio.
He enlisted in the Union Army 30 July 1862 in Chariton, Iowa, in Company K, 34th Iowa Volunteer Infantry Regiment and was promoted to Orderly (First) Sergeant 15 October 1862. He contracted pneumonia in line of duty during the siege and attack on Vicksburg, Mississippi, 28-30 December 1862 and died 19 January 1863 at the U.S. General Hospital No. 1 (Overton), Memphis, Tennessee, aged 22 years. His widow and their two children lived temporarily with relatives in Mendota, Illinois, where she applied for, and later received, a Civil War pension for herself and also one for her dependent children. Subsequently, she moved to Abilene, Kansas, and taught in the first sod schoolhouse there.
Their Children:

(a) William Walter
(b) Sarah May

She married 2nd: Thomas John Crozier 16 May 1875 in Abilene. He was born 3 September 1836 in Harrison County, Ohio; died 26 July 1880 in Saint Paul, Minnesota, aged 43 years.
Interment: Abilene Cemetery, Abilene, Kansas
Her second husband was a Civil War veteran, and saw brief service as a private in Company H, 178th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment from 10 September 1864 to 29 June 1865. He was successively school-teacher, Justice of the Peace, Police Court Judge and County Clerk.
They had no children.

She married 3rd: Alfred William Rice, a widower, 15 January 1902 in Downs, Kansas. He was born 12 December 1836 in Erie County, New York; died 17 January 1925 in Abilene, Kansas, aged 88 years.
He was a banker in Abilene for years, and served as Mayor for several terms.
Interment: Abilene Cemetery, Abilene, Kansas

270 Enoch Bunker, Jr.[6]

(261 Enoch[5], 255 Joseph[4], 251 Clement[3], 244 James[2], 242 James[1])

Enoch Bunker, Jr. was born 29 December 1809 in Barnstead, Strafford County, New Hampshire, son of Enoch Bunker (261) and Sally Wiggin. He was their second son and the ninth of their eleven children.

In early 1834 he moved to Corinna, Maine, with his father and mother. By occupation he was a farmer during most of his life.

He married Lydia Hinds* 1 March 1835 in Foxcroft, Maine. She was born 17 February 1805 in Norridgewock, District of Maine, daughter of Nimrod Hinds and Betsey Pishon.

Enoch Bunker, Jr. bought his aged father's farm of 110 acres in the Town of Corinna, Maine, 2 June 1845.

Both he and his wife were active in the Free Will Baptist Church in Corinna. He was elected Clerk 8 May 1847 and served until 1861. He was appointed a church representative to attend Quarterly Conferences on several occasions and his name appears on the records on a number of resolutions.

Enoch Bunker, Jr. was elected Constable in 1840 and a Selectman in 1844, 1850, 1851 and 1857. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives from the Town of Corinna in 1858 and 1860. At that period Maine had annual elections and annual sessions.

He sold his Corinna farm 20 April 1859 (Penobscot County Deeds, Volume 45, Page 432). In 1861 he and his wife moved to Bangor, Maine, where he obtained 18 November 1861 Settlers' Lot No. 93 "on the Plan and Survey made by Park Holland in 1801." He sold this land three years later. Enoch Bunker, Jr. soon acquired other land and buildings in nearby Glenburn, Maine, where he and his wife lived. Twenty years later on 23 June 1883 he sold this farm (Penobscot County Deeds, Volume 45, Page 432) and retired to live in Bangor. His wife died there a few months later. He lived nearly six years longer.

*Her sister, Betsey Temple Hinds, married Nathaniel Morrell Stevens (13). Her sister-in-law, Rebecca Proctor Bunker (266), widow of Francis Lyford, II (345), married Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14), brother of Nathaniel Morrell Stevens.

She died 4 December 1883 in Bangor, Maine, aged 78 years.
Interment: Maple Grove Cemetery, Lot No. 110, Bangor, Maine
He died 10 October 1889 in Bangor, Maine, aged 79 years.
Interment: Maple Grove Cemetery, Lot No. 110, Bangor, Maine

The following item was published Friday, 11 October 1889 in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier:

> "Died -- In this city, October 10th, Enoch Bunker, aged 80 years. Funeral at 2 p.m. Saturday from his late residence, No. 4 Middle Street."

Their Children:

293 i Rebecca Hinds
born 11 March 1838 in Corinna, Maine; died there 4 October 1855, aged 17 years.
Interment: Nutter Cemetery, Lot No. 117, Corinna

294 ii Lydia Augusta
born 29 March 1839 in Corinna, Maine; died there 3 October 1855, aged 16 years.
Interment: Nutter Cemetery, Lot No. 117, Corinna

295 iii Mary Elizabeth
born 15 March 1843 in Corinna, Maine; died 1935 in Sawtelle, California.
She married Major John Perry Waldron 22 April 1922. He was born 26 March 1848 in New York; died 9 March 1929, aged 80 years.

296 iv Enoch Henry
born 5 June 1845 in Corinna, Maine; died 5 November 1911 in Milford, Massachusetts, aged 66 years. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War.
He married Helen Miranda Farnham 30 October 1870 in Glenburn, Maine. She was born 4 March 1843 in Stillwater, Maine; died 26 February 1918 in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, aged 74 years.
Their Children:
(a) Ralph Farnham
(b) Florence Helen

297 v Frederick Ulmer
born 16 December 1846 in Corinna, Maine; died 9 October 1923 in Phoenix, Arizona, aged 76 years.
He served in the Union Army during the Civil War.
He was unmarried.

271 James Wilson Langdon Bunker[6]

(261 Enoch[5], 255 Joseph[4], 251 Clement[3], 244 James[2], 242 James[1])

James Wilson Langdon Bunker was born 22 September 1812 in Barnstead, Strafford County, New Hampshire, son of Enoch Bunker (261) and Sally Wiggin. He was their third son and the tenth of their eleven children.

He married Abigail Rendall Swasey 17 January 1836 in North Danville, Vermont. She was born there 31 May 1810, daughter of Dudley Swasey and Apphia Lougee. His sister, Anna Bunker (264), married his wife's uncle, Parker Swasey.

After their marriage the young couple lived on a farm in North Danville which was adjacent to her father's farm. Their three children were born there.

In the fall of 1850 James Wilson Langdon Bunker joined other men and went by ship around Cape Horn to the California gold fields. His wife and children remained on the family farm until 1857. Then they began the long trek overland to the West. After they visited with relatives in Quincy, Illinois, and had stopped for a time in Iowa and Minnesota, Abigail Swasey Bunker and her family finally reached Oregon. There they were again united with James Wilson Langdon Bunker, who had left California some time before.

After a sojourn of several years in Oregon, James Wilson Langdon Bunker and his wife and their son, John Elijah Bunker, took homesteads at the head of a creek sixteen miles west of present day Chehalis, Lewis County, Washington, which soon became known as Bunker Creek. Later a post office was established and the small community was called Eagleton. Many years later the Eagleton post office was abolished and the area is now on Route 1, Chehalis.

James Wilson Langdon Bunker and his wife lived on their homestead until they died.

She died 11 January 1886 at Bunker Creek, Washington, aged 75 years.
Interment: Homestead farm cemetery, Bunker Creek, Washington
He died 14 June 1895 at Bunker Creek, Washington, aged 82 years.
Interment: Homestead farm cemetery, Bunker Creek, Washington

Their Children:

298 i Rosamond Affhia
born 29 January 1837 in Charleston, Vermont;

died 28 January 1918 in Chehalis, Washington, aged 80 years.
Interment: Claquato Cemetery, Chehalis, Washington
She married Evert Mulinder Geiger 8 July 1858 in Quincy, Illinois. He was born 31 August 1822 in Angelica, New York, son of William and Anna F. Geiger; died 18 October 1912 at Bunker Creek, Washington, aged 90 years.
Interment: Claquato Cemetery, Chehalis, Washington
Their Children:

(a) Charles William

299 ii Henry Alfred
born 8 March 1839 in North Danville, Vermont; died 4 July 1908 in Chehalis, Washington, aged 69 years.
Interment: Claquato Cemetery, Chehalis, Washington
He married 1st: Annie Elizabeth Thompson 2 June 1868 in Oswego, Oregon. She was born 12 July 1839 in Ballycastle, County Antrim, Ireland; died 22 September 1878 in Hillsboro, Oregon, aged 39 years.
He married 2nd: Mrs. Rebecca Ann (Markee) Garrett 20 July 1879 in Hillsboro, Oregon. She was born 25 October 1839 in Zanesville, Ohio; died 17 July 1926 in Raymond, Washington, aged 86 years.
Interment: Claquato Cemetery, Chehalis, Washington
Children of the first marriage:

(a) Henry Thompson
(b) Annie Elizabeth
(c) Albert James
(d) Ellen Rose

Children of the second marriage:

(e) Willis Langdon

300 iii John Elijah
born 24 February 1842 in North Danville, Vermont; died 17 January 1925 at Bunker Creek, Washington, aged 82 years.
Interment: Mountain View Cemetery, Centralia, Washington
He married Jerusha Isabelle Meloy 26 November 1874 in Fayette,* Washington. She was born 21 December 1858 in Gresham, Oregon, daughter of Nathan Hoover

*The small community is now on Route 1, Chehalis.

Meloy and Mary Weeks Goodell; died 20 May 1913 at Bunker Creek, Washington, aged 54 years.
Interment: Mountain View Cemetery, Centralia, Washington.

Their Children:

(a) Mary Abigail
(b) Francis Noble
(c) Julia Affia
(d) Clara Ethel
(e) Alice Jerusha
(f) Lucy Weeks
(g) John Wilson
(h) Myrtle Isabel
(i) Joseph Lawrence

Obituary of Evert Mulinder Geiger

"E. M. Geiger, old pioneer and early settler in the northwest, died at 9 o'clock Friday night at his home on Bunker Creek. Mr. Geiger was 90 years of age, and death was due to a general decline. His wife, aged 75, survives him, and one son remains, Charles Geiger, who lives on the farm where his father died.

E. M. Geiger of Adna, whose funeral was held Monday, formerly was a Chehalis resident and had a most interesting history. He was one of the oldest pioneers in the northwest.

Mr. Geiger was born in the village of Angelica, Alleghany County, New York, August 31, 1822. At the age of 12 he moved to Michigan before that territory became a state.

Crossing the plains in 1850, the winter of that year was spent mostly in Portland. There were but two streets in the city then and those were full of stumps. The Indians slept in the brush alongside the Wilamette river in what is now the heart of the city. That winter he helped set the type for the first number of the Portland Oregonian.

This old pioneer went back east in the fall of 1855, and in 1858 was married at Quincy, Illinois, to Miss Rosamond A. Bunker, who came back with him in 1862 and who is still living on the farm of her son, C. W. Geiger, at the age of 73 past. Even in their advanced age she was fond of speaking of her husband as 'the kid.'

Mr. Geiger came to Lewis County in 1873. He worked on the Bee and Nugget before they were consolidated. For more than 30 years he lived on his farm on Bunker creek. The son above mentioned was the engineer for Lewis County during the term previous to that of E. C. Bechly.

What changes have occurred during the time Mr. Geiger lived! He witnessed the growth of this country from 25 states to its present imposing size. He lived at the birthplace of the first railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, the sewing machine, the iron-clad ship, the reaper, the binder, the electric car, the x-ray, the wireless telegraph and the airship. He has lived while the crowned head of a ruler in every monarchy on earth has been laid low in the dust. During his life-time thrones crumbled, empires were dismembered, new nations arose, and the geography of the earth was almost totally changed."

--Chehalis Bee-Nugget--
Friday, 25 October 1912

Obituary of John Elijah Bunker

"It is with very great regret that the hundreds of old-time pioneer friends of John E. Bunker of Eagleton will read this week of his death which occurred at the family home on Bunker Creek last Saturday morning, January 17th.

A story of the life of John Bunker would be in a large measure a recital of pioneer life in Lewis County. He was a native of Vermont. When a young man he moved to the middle west and in 1860 crossed the plains, living for a year in Nevada. From there he went to California, where he lived for three years; afterwards he came to Oregon where three more years were spent. In 1871 he moved to this portion of the Northwest and took up the homestead at the head of Bunker Creek, where he spent the last 53 years of his life. There he cleared a fine farm; reared and educated his children; and at all times took his full part in community affairs. He saw Lewis County grow from a wilderness of woods to its present position as a great factor in the affairs of the State of Washington.

Being 16 miles from where Chehalis now stands, with no roads for years, and far remote from what few markets there were in those pioneer days, Mr. Bunker of necessity had to develop ways of making a living. Dairying offered the most promising outlook. As a result he secured some grade Jersey cattle and later had the distinction of bringing into Lewis County the first registered animals of that breed. The herd of purebred Jersey cattle on the farm of J. E. Bunker & Sons is now rated as one of the best bred and highest class of its kind in Southwest Washington. In the early nineties and for many years afterwards Mr. Bunker made cheese and butter for which he never lacked a ready market, due to the well-known excellence of both products.

During all his lifetime Mr. Bunker was known by his friends as a most kindly and cheerful man. He was optimistic by nature and his high sense of right and fairness made him a friend of all who were so fortunate as to know him. His daily life was a most worthy example for all and a large attendance of old-time neighbors and friends at his funeral which was held Tuesday afternoon at Centralia Presbyterian Church attested the love and respect which they felt for him."

--Chehalis Bee-Nugget--
Friday, 23 January 1925

272 Samuel David Bunker[6]

(261 Enoch[5], 255 Joseph[4], 251 Clement[3], 244 James[2], 242 James[1])

Samuel David Bunker was born 23 August 1815 in Barnstead, Strafford County, New Hampshire, son of Enoch Bunker (261) and Sally Wiggin. He was their fourth son and the youngest of their eleven children.

His father sold the family farm in 1833 and soon moved to Corinna, Maine. However instead of settling there with his parents he decided to accompany a married sister, Mary Bunker (265) and her husband, to Illinois. For a time he helped on their farm in Ursa Township, Adams County.

About 1840 Samuel David Bunker decided to become a physician. He may have acquired his medical knowledge by studying with an older physician, a common practice in the early days, as there is no record of his graduation from a medical school. In 1845 he supplemented his studies by attending lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, but was not listed as a regular student. In 1849 and 1850 he attended lecture courses on surgery conducted by J. A. Powers, M.D. at the Botanico Medical College of Ohio* in Cincinnati. Card No. 24 was issued to "Mr. S. Bunker" for these sessions.

He married 1st: Aurelia Ann Van Ness 2 April 1846 in Macomb, Illinois. She was born 11 May 1823 in Columbia County, New York. After their marriage they lived in Keene Township, Adams County, Illinois, where he had a country practice. In 1859 he and his wife and children moved to Astoria, Illinois. Aurelia Van Ness Bunker died two years later while visiting Bunker relatives near their former home in Adams County.

She died 31 August 1861 in Quincy, Illinois, aged 38 years.
Interment: Wesley Chapel Cemetery, Ursa Township, Illinois

In early 1862 Samuel David Bunker and his children moved to Peckham Springs, Appanoose County, Iowa. This small community in Caldwell Township later lost its corporate identity.

*Chartered in 1838 as the Literary and Botanico Medical Institute of Ohio, Columbus. It moved to Cincinnati in 1841 and assumed the name of Botanico Medical College of Ohio. In 1850 the name was changed to Physio-Medical College. The institution closed in 1880.

He married 2nd: Susan Louise Porter 9 September 1862 in Centerville, Iowa. The Officiant was the Reverend Benjamin F. Rarson. His wife had been a school teacher in Pleasant Township near Centerville. She was born 17 July 1832 near Dunbar, Fayette County, Pennsylvanis, daughter of David and Eliza Porter.

In 1865 Samuel David Bunker bought the practice of a local physician in Omaha, Putnam County, Missouri, a village east of Unionville, the County Seat, and he moved there with his wife and their children. He was active in the Methodist Church and eventually served as the local minister. He is not listed as a member of an Annual Conference.

About 1875 he and his wife moved to Central City in the same County. This was a village twelve miles southwest of Unionville and no longer in existence. He had a small farm of twenty acres in Section 31 near the village. In later years more land was acquired. The Historical Atlas of Putnam County, Missouri published in 1877, lists Samuel Bunker as living in Central City. In the Unionville business references in the Atlas Samuel David Bunker is listed as "Pastor, M.E. Church, Physician, Surgeon and Farmer." His autograph "S. Bunker, Barnstead, New Hampshire, August 23, 1815 - Central City, Missouri, May 28, 1885" is in the autograph book of his great nephew, Russell Houston Stevens (65).

About 1889 he and his wife moved to Mill Grove, Mercer County, Missouri. He died four years later while on a visit with his wife to Centerville, Iowa, to see a married daughter. His wife died thirteen years later at the farm home of another daughter in Oklahoma.

He died 5 October 1893 in Centerville, Iowa, aged 78 years.
Interment: Coon Cemetery near Mill Grove, Missouri
She died 9 May 1907 near Weatherford, Custer County, Oklahoma, aged 74 years.
Interment: Coon Cemetery near Mill Grove, Missouri

Note: Coon Cemetery which is sometimes called Pleasant Grove Cemetery is located four miles east of Mill Grove and seven miles southeast of Princeton.

Children of the first marriage:

301 i Enoch Henry
born 13 March 1849 in Keene Township, Adams County, Illinois; died 16 March 1924 in Exline, Iowa, aged 75 years.
Interment: Exline Cemetery, Exline, Iowa
He married 1st: Rosalie Ann Hart 15 October 1874 in Kirksville, Missouri. She was born 12 June 1853

in Mayville, Wisconsin; died 21 February 1942 in San Diego, California, aged 88 years.
Their Children:

(a) Bessie
(b) William Samuel
(c) Clyde John) twins
(d) Chloe Jane)

He married 2nd: Helen Mary Meker, a school teacher, 25 August 1889 in Exline, Iowa. She was born 29 May 1850 in Vermont, daughter of Charles Meker and Mary Richardson; died 22 November 1936 in Exline, Iowa, aged 86 years.
They had no children.
Enoch Henry Bunker was a school teacher in his early career in Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, later turning to farming near Exline. Eventually he entered the insurance business and also served as the first President of the Exline Savings Bank.

302 ii Sarah Jane
born 3 March 1851 in Keene Township, Adams County, Illinois; died 8 December 1928 in Kent, Washington, aged 77 years.
She married the Reverend William Bates, a Christian Church minister, 21 May 1870 in Omaha, Missouri.
He was born 25 January 1849 in Scott County, Illinois, son of Matthew Bates and Mary Ann Lyster; died 25 March 1936 in Kent, Washington, aged 87 years.
Their Children:

(a) William Henry
(b) Emma
(c) Charles Marion
(d) Bert James

303 iii John R.
born 22 March 1856 in Keene Township, Adams County, Illinois; died 19 July 1929 in Lucas, Kansas, aged 73 years.
He married Ida Guy 15 February 1880 in Yorktown, Kansas. She was born 25 September 1861 near Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada; died 22 April 1951 in Lucas, Kansas, aged 89 years.
He was a farmer nearly all his life.
Their Children:

(a) Oliver
(b) Bert O'Dell

(c) Jessie Belle
(d) Mamie Ann
(e) Hazel
(f) Alice Aurelia
(g) Sarah Jane
(h) John Paul
(i) George Samuel

304 iv Aurelia Ann
born 14 December 1857 in Keene Township, Adams County, Illinois; died there 17 July 1858, aged 7 months.

305 v James
born 9 October 1859 in Astoria, Illinois; died 18 January 1874 in Omaha, Missouri, aged 14 years.

Children of the second marriage:

306 vi Mary Elizabeth
born 5 June 1863 in Appanoose County, Iowa; died 24 October 1943 near Weatherford, Oklahoma, aged 80 years.
Interment: Masonic Cemetery, Hydro, Oklahoma
She married John Arthur Cartwright 30 March 1882 in Central City, Missouri. He was born 21 January 1852 in Keokuk, Iowa; died 9 January 1932 in Caldwell, Idaho, aged 79 years.
Their Children:

(a) Arthur Pearl
(b) Maud
(c) Frank
(d) Ralph) twins
(e) Ray)
(f) Grace

307 vii Phineas Porter
born 20 June 1864 in Appanoose County, Iowa; died 5 November 1937 in Colorado Springs, Colorado, aged 73 years. He was a farmer.
Interment: Rito Alto Cemetery, Moffat, Colorado
He married Elsie Jane Geisenhof 28 January 1888 in Terre Haute, Missouri. She was born there 18 May 1868; died 20 June 1958 in Colorado Springs, Colorado, aged 90 years.
Interment: Rito Alto Cemetery, Moffat, Colorado
Their Children:

(a) Emma Ozeta
(b) Samuel David

(c) James Ovid
(d) Susan Maude
(e) John Harry
(f) Bessie Leona
(g) Boyd Elmo

308 viii Eliza Ann
born 27 December 1867 in Omaha, Missouri; died 13 May 1946 in Turlock, California, aged 78 years.
Interment: Bethel Cemetery, Spickard, Missouri
She married Antone Ridgely Munn, a farmer, 31 December 1890 in Mill Grove, Missouri. He carried one of the first Star Mail Routes in Missouri. He was born 25 April 1863 in Spickard, Missouri, son of John Munn and Matilda Nichols; died there 20 September 1937, aged 74 years.
Interment: Bethel Cemetery; Spickard, Missouri
Their Children:

(a) Hugh Oral
(b) John Udell
(c) Helen Josephine
(d) Myrtle May
(e) Denny Le Clair
(f) Harold Wendell

309 ix Helen Meeker
born 12 May 1869 in Omaha, Missouri; died 30 January 1961 in Virginia, Minnesota, aged 91 years.
Interment: Maple Hill Cemetery, Hibbing, Minnesota
She married George Washington Rouse 28 August 1888 in Mill Grove, Missouri. He was born 16 April 1870 near Pennville, Missouri, son of William Rouse and Sarah Ellen Dammeral.
Their Children:

(a) Unnamed son; died in infancy
(b) Unnamed son; died in infancy
(c) Maybelle

George Washington Rouse married Ada Isabelle (Rose) Wellingham, a widow, 6 July 1919 in Unionville, Missouri. They had one daughter, Virginia Rose. He died 4 May 1939 in Green City, Missouri, aged 69 years.
Interment: Mount Olivet Cemetery, Green City, Missouri

310 x Emma Belle
born 1 September 1871 in Omaha, Missouri; died 15 March 1958 in Kirksville, Missouri; aged 86 years. Interment: Coon Cemetery, near Mill Grove, Missouri
She married John Nelson Ewing, a farmer, 18 February 1891 in Mill Grove, Missouri. He was born 4 May 1863 in Mill Grove, son of Charles Ewing and Elizabeth Crane; died 1 January 1933, aged 69 years. Interment: Coon Cemetery, near Mill Grove, Missouri
Their Children:

(a) Edna Susan
(b) Emma Grace Florence

311 Francis Lyford[1]

Francis Lyford whose place and date of birth are presently unknown was a resident of Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1667. His name appears in several land transactions recorded in Suffolk County deeds at that time.

He married 1st: Elizabeth Smith June 1671 in Boston. She was born 6 November 1646, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Smith. After their marriage they lived in Boston. She died 1678/1679.

In the records of Boston and Exeter, Province of New Hampshire where he moved about 1680, Francis Lyford is referred to as a mariner. For a number of years he was Master of a sloop engaged in transporting lumber and other products from Boston to Portsmouth and from there up the Piscataqua River in the Province of New Hampshire. On one occasion he was sent in his sloop to Saco, Province of Maine, to rescue and bring to Portsmouth the inhabitants of that town who were exposed to the ravages of the Indians.

He married 2nd: Rebecca Dudley 21 November 1681 in Exeter, Province of New Hampshire. She was the daughter of the Reverend Samuel Dudley and his third wife, Elizabeth, and the granddaughter of Governor Thomas Dudley of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

In a list of persons who had been granted land in Exeter prior to 28 March 1698 Francis Lyford received 200 acres. He also acquired considerable land by purchase.

He was a Selectman in Exeter, 1689-1690. He was a soldier in King William's War from 6 February to 15 March 1696. In 1707 he was chosen Constable by the General Assembly but did not serve because of physical disability. In a deed recorded in 1715 his occupation was given as a weaver.

His will was signed 17 December 1723 and proved 2 September 1724 and so his death occurred between those dates. He and his second wife had six children but their dates of birth are not given in the Exeter Town Records.

Children of Francis Lyford and Elizabeth Smith born in Boston:

312 i Thomas
born 25 March 1672; died _____.

313 ii Elizabeth
born 19 July 1673; died _____.

314 iii Francis
born 31 May 1676; died _____.

Children of Francis Lyford and Rebecca Dudley born in Exeter:

*315 iv Stephen
born circa 1683

316 v Ann
born _____; died _____.
She married Timothy Leavitt, son of Moses Leavitt and Dorothy Dudley _____ in _____.

317 vi Deborah
born _____; died _____.
She married _____ Follett _____ in _____.

318 vii Rebecca
born _____; died _____.
She married _____ Hardy _____ in _____.

319 viii Sarah
born _____; died _____.
She married John Folsom _____ in _____.

320 ix Mary
born _____; died _____.
She married _____ Hall _____ in _____.

315 Stephen Lyford[2]

(311 Francis[1])

Stephen Lyford was born circa 1683 in Exeter, Province of New Hampshire, son of Francis Lyford (311) and Rebecca Dudley. He was their only son and the oldest of their six children.

He married Sarah Leavitt circa 1714 in Exeter. She was the daughter of Moses Leavitt and Dorothy Dudley.

Stephen Lyford is mentioned in the grantees of land in Exeter 12 April 1725 as having received 100 acres. In 1734 he served as Selectman in Exeter.

He died 20 December 1774 in Exeter. His wife and children, except Samuel, are mentioned in his will which was proved 13 January 1775 in Exeter. Among the assets of his estate which was appraised at £ 1575-10-9 was a negro woman, Syl, valued at £ 10 and a negro girl, Nantes, valued at £ 30.

His wife died 13 October 1781 in Exeter.

Their Children:

321 i Biley
born 1716 in Exeter; died 10 February 1792 in Brentwood, New Hampshire.
He married Judith Wilson 25 August 1743. She was born 18 February 1717 in Exeter, daughter of Thomas Wilson; died 1789.
They had ten children.

322 ii Stephen
born 12 April 1723 in Newmarket, Province of New Hampshire; died after September 1777.
He married Mary Pike 20 December 1753 in Newmarket. She was born there 20 March 1727, daughter of Robert Pike and Hannah Gilman; died 30 October 1800 in Newmarket, aged 73 years.
They had eight children.
He was a Revolutionary War soldier and in 1777 when he was 54 years old he served in the New Hampshire Militia in Colonel Nicholas Gilman's Regiment. Later in September of that year he was at Saratoga

in Captain Porter Kimball's Company of Colonel Stephen Evan's Regiment.

*323 iii Moses
born circa 1725 in Brentwood, Province of New Hampshire

324 iv Samuel
born _____; died 8 February 1788.

325 v Francis
born _____; died _____.

326 vi Theophilus
born _____; died 17 January 1796 in Exeter.
He married Lois James _____ in _____.
She was born 30 September 1739 in _____, daughter of Kingsley James and Mercy Hilton.
They had seven children.

327 vii Elisabeth (Betsey)
born _____; died _____.
She married Joshua Wiggin of Stratham, New Hampshire circa 1780.

323 Moses Lyford[3]

(315 Stephen[2], 311 Francis[1])

Moses Lyford was born circa 1725 in Brentwood, Province of New Hampshire, son of Stephen Lyford (315) and Sarah Leavitt. He was their third son and the third of their seven children.

He married Mehitable Smith 22 September 1748, daughter of Oliver Smith of Brentwood.

Moses Lyford was a tailor by trade and lived in Brentwood for many years. In a deed recorded in the probate records of Exeter in 1758, Oliver Smith, Gentleman, conveyed to his daughter and son-in-law 4 acres of land in Brentwood. Moses Lyford also inherited the life-time use of an orchard from his father.

He died 13 April 1799 in Exeter, New Hampshire. Letters of Administration were granted 23 May 1799 to his widow and their son, Francis (Exeter Probate Records, Liber 33, Page 33).

His wife died in Exeter between 15 July 1803, the date she signed her will and 4 December 1806, the date her will was proved.

Their Children:

328 i Dudley
born 28 July 1749; died before 28 January 1778.
He married Sarah Fogg _____ in _____.
They had one son.

329 ii Francis
born _____; baptized 12 May 1751; died young.

*330 iii Oliver Smith
born 24 August 1753 in Brentwood

331 iv Mehitable
born 29 October 1755 in Brentwood; died _____.
She married _____ Swain _____ in _____.

*332 v Jonathan
born 24 January 1758 in Brentwood

333 vi Nathaniel Ladd
born 26 January 1762 in Brentwood; died 14 October 1850 in East Livermore, Maine, aged 88 years.
He married Mary Johnson 25 August 1784, daughter of Deacon Joseph Johnson and Ann Lane of Brentwood and Hampton.
He was a Revolutionary War soldier and served in Captain Ezekiel Worthen's Company of Colonel Hercules Mooney's Regiment for the defense of Rhode Island in 1779; also served in Colonel Gilman's Regiment in Rhode Island (New Hampshire State Papers, Volume XV).
He and his family moved to the Town of Livermore about 1808 where he took up farming. His brother, Francis, and his family accompanied them from Brentwood and settled on nearby land in the same Town.
They had eleven children.

334 vii Sarah
born 5 April 1764 in Brentwood; died _____.
She married _____ Merrill _____ in _____.

335 viii Francis
born 21 April 1766 in Brentwood; died 30 January 1847 in the Town of East Livermore, Maine, aged 80 years.
Interment: Moose Hill Baptist Church Cemetery, East Livermore, Maine
He married 1st: Mary Judkins _____ in _____.
They had four children.
He married 2nd: Sarah Tuck _____ in _____.
She was born 6 November 1770 in _____, daughter of Captain John Tuck and Susan Smith; died 7 February 1841 in Town of Livermore, aged 70 years.
Interment: Moose Hill Church Cemetery, East Livermore, Maine
They had four children.

336 ix Elisabeth (Betty)
born 1768 in Brentwood; died 20 April 1819 in _____.
She married Abraham Sanborn 1791 in _____. He was born 4 October 1766 in _____; died 21 December 1845 in _____, aged 79 years.

337 x Dorothy (Dolly)
born _____ in Brentwood; died _____ in _____.
She married _____ Bean _____ in _____.

330 Oliver Smith Lyford[4]

(323 Moses[3], 315 Stephen[2], 311 Francis[1])

Oliver Smith Lyford was born 24 August 1753 in Brentwood, Province of New Hampshire, son of Moses Lyford (323) and Mehitable Smith. He was their third son and the third of their ten children.

He was a Revolutionary War soldier and served in Captain Daniel Moore's Company of Colonel Starke's Regiment from August 1 to October 17, 1775 and in Captain Wilson Harper's Company of Colonel Isaac Wyman's Regiment mustered 16 July 1776 for Canada (New Hampshire State Papers, Volume XIV).

He married Elizabeth Johnson in 1780 in _____. She was born 26 May 1761, daughter of Deacon Joseph Johnson and Ann Lane of Brentwood and Hampton. Her younger sister, Mary Johnson, married her husband's brother, Nathaniel Ladd Lyford (333).

Oliver Smith Lyford died 1788 in _____. His wife died _____. In the will of his mother, Mehitable Smith Lyford, widow of Moses Lyford (323), the following children are mentioned as being those of her son, Oliver Smith Lyford:

*338 i Dudley
born 18 February 1781 in Brentwood

339 ii Anne (Nancy)
born 1783 in _____; died _____ in _____.
She married David Philbrick _____ in _____.
They had ten children.

340 iii Mehitable
born circa 1785 in _____; died _____ in _____.
She married Samuel Blake 1804 in _____. He was born January 1779 in Epping, New Hampshire, son of Robert Blake and Martha Dudley; died January 1838 in Augusta, Maine.

341 iv Charlotte
born 4 May 1788 in _____; died 19 January 1831 in _____, aged 42 years.
She married John Stevens November 1807 in _____.
He was born 1788 in _____; died 1857 in _____.
They had eight children.
Their third son, John Leavitt Stevens, born 1 August 1820, became Minister to Hawaii.

332 Jonathan Lyford[4]

(323 Moses[3], 315 Stephen[2], 311 Francis[1])

Jonathan Lyford was born 24 January 1758 in Brentwood, Province of New Hampshire, son of Moses Lyford (323) and Mehitable Smith. He was their fourth son and the fifth of their ten children.

In the Revolutionary War he enlisted 30 December 1778 for six months in Captain Samuel Dearborn's Company of Colonel Stephen Peabody's Regiment and served in Rhode Island. He enlisted again 28 August 1779 for six months in Captain Ezekiel Worthen's Company of Colonel Hercules Mooney's Regiment, under General Horatio Gates, and served in Rhode Island (New Hampshire State Papers, Volume XV).

He married Anna Stevens (8) circa 1789 in Brentwood. She was born there 20 July 1765, daughter of William Stevens (2) and Sarah Myrick (162).

About 1808 Jonathan Lyford and his wife and their children moved to the Town of Barnstead, Strafford County, New Hampshire. He took up farming on a sixty five acre tract of land in Lot 64 which he bought for seven hundred dollars from Bradbury Cilly and his wife (Strafford County Deeds, Book 79, Page 727). The description of his land in the Warranty Deed dated 13 July 1808 reads:

> " -- Beginning at the south east corner of Lot 64 of the 100 acre lots in town of Barnstead, thence running north 43 degrees, east to Range Road, thence by said road 96 rods, thence south 42 degrees, west to Province Road containing 65 acres by estimation -- ."

Subsequently, Jonathan Lyford sold a large part of his land. At the time of his death he owned only twelve acres and three quarters ownership of the dwelling house and seven eighths' ownership of the barn, but had full ownership of other buildings on the farm. Prior to his death he had given partial ownership of his house and barn to his son, Jonathan Lyford, Jr.

After his death, Anna Stevens Lyford remained on the farm until late 1822 or early 1823. Then she moved to the Town of Livermore, Maine, with her son, Francis Lyford, II and his wife and their infant son. They had previously made their home with her on the Barnstead homestead.

After the death of this son in Livermore in 1825 and the remarriage of his widow she returned to Barnstead. She lived there more than

sixteen years after the death of her husband.

He died March 1820 in Barnstead, New Hampshire, aged 62 years.
Interment: Family farm cemetery, Barnstead, New Hampshire
She died 1837 in Barnstead, New Hampshire, aged about 72 years.
Interment: Family farm cemetery, Barnstead, New Hampshire

Their Children:

342 i Moses
born circa 1790 in Brentwood, New Hampshire;
died _____ in _____.
He was said to be unmarried.*
*However, there was a Moses Lyford, chaise-maker, and Sophia Greenough, both of Bradford, Massachusetts, who were married there 4 December 1809.

343 ii Joseph
born circa 1792 in Brentwood, New Hampshire;
died 1829 in Livermore, Maine.
He married Betsey Adams 1815 in Livermore.
They had four children.

344 iii Jonathan, Jr.
born circa 1794 in Brentwood, New Hampshire;
died circa 1830 in _____.
Interment: Family farm cemetery, Barnstead, New Hampshire.
He was unmarried.

*345 iv Francis, II
born 1798 in Brentwood, New Hampshire

338 Dudley Lyford[5]

(330 Oliver[4], 323 Moses[3], 315 Stephen[2], 311 Francis[1])

Dudley Lyford was born 18 February 1781 in Brentwood, New Hampshire, only son of Oliver Smith Lyford (330) and Elizabeth Johnson. He was the oldest of their four children.

When he was fourteen years old he was apprenticed to a carpenter and became a master of the trade. He lived in Brentwood until he was married.

He married Betsey Smith 19 February 1805 in Brentwood. She was born there 25 July 1786, daughter of Jabez Smith and Martha Hook.

After their marriage Dudley Lyford and his wife moved to Mount Vernon, District of Maine. He cleared a farm and built a house and made all the woodwork, furniture and agricultural tools. All their children were born in Mount Vernon.

Dudley Lyford was a deacon in the Baptist Church and a Whig in political sentiment.

He died 29 November 1856 in Mount Vernon, Maine, aged 75 years.
She died 12 December 1868 in Mount Vernon, Maine, aged 82 years.

Their Children:

346 i Sophronia
born 16 March 1806; died 16 July 1833, aged 27 years.
She married William Coggswell 15 January 1823.
He was born 4 October 1801 in Haverhill, Massachusetts.

347 ii Eben Smith
born 21 July 1807; died 7 November 1810, aged 3 years.

348 iii Aaron Smith
born 1 June 1809; died 18 July 1877, aged 68 years.
He married Harriet Philbrick 7 November 1838 in Mount Vernon. She was born there 1 July 1813.
He was at one time or another a Selectman, Town Clerk and Representative.

349 iv Betsey Augusta
born 2 March 1811; died 2 October 1842, aged 31 years.

350 v Fanny
born 20 October 1813; died 26 March 1872 in Springfield, Massachusetts, aged 58 years.
She married Louis Bradley.

351 vi Moses
born 31 January 1816; died 4 August 1887, aged 71 years.
He married Mary L. Dyer 26 November 1843.
He taught at Colby University* for thirty years.

352 vii Daniel Smith
born 13 October 1818; died 14 June 1838, aged 19 years.

353 viii Samuel Thing
born 7 January 1821; died 29 September 1840, aged 19 years.

*354 ix Oliver Smith
born 19 June 1823

355 x Francis
born 22 February 1826; died 4 September 1881, aged 55 years.

366 xi Dudley
born 24 July 1828; died 28 October 1857, aged 29 years.

*Known as Maine Literary and Theological Institution, 1813-1821. Name changed to Waterville College in 1821 and to Colby University in 1867. In 1897 the name was changed to Colby College, its present day name.

Letter to Rebecca Proctor Bunker from Francis Lyford, II

Miss
R. Bunker
Barnstead, N. H.
Under the Care and
Politeness of
Mr. M. Dennett

Boston July the 29. 1819 No. 1

Dear Madam

With the greatest respects set down
To write a line to you that I am well hoping those
lines will find you enjoying the same blessing
Likewise that I received a letter on the 14th dated
the 11th of July from Mr. Dennett of which it in-
formed me that he saw you on the evening of
the 10th and that you was very well of which
gave me much pleasure to read &c.
Likewise he informed me as soon as his School
Vacation is that he repeated he would come to
Boston, of which on his arrival I fancy I shall
receive a line from you &c. you may think that
I have all most for got you for not writing to you
before, But if I am absent in boddy my mind
is with you
I want to se you very much indeed but my business
is so that I dont think I shall be able to come to
Barnstead untill November next of which I hope
we shall have the pleasure of seeing each other
again in health. My mind is the same as when I left
Barnstead if I am down to Boston I gess you will find an
my return that I have not for got that ride to the
Shakers yet &c. I hope the blessings of god will rest
a ponus and live to meet again,
So I remain your of absent and loving freind
R. B.

Francis Lyford

345 Francis Lyford, II[5]

(332 Jonathan[4], 323 Moses[3], 315 Stephen[2], 311 Francis[1])

Francis Lyford, II was born 1798 in Brentwood, New Hampshire, son of Jonathan Lyford (332) and Anna Stevens (8). He was the youngest of their four sons.

He married Rebecca Proctor Bunker (266) 29 April 1821 in Barnstead, New Hampshire. She was born there 3 May 1802, a daughter of Enoch Bunker (261) and Sally Wiggin.

They lived with his widowed mother on the family homestead in the Town of Barnstead. The farm was sold 18 June 1822. The Warranty Deed, recorded in Book 113, Page 445 at the Strafford County Court House, was signed by Francis Lyford, Rebecca P. Lyford and Anna Lyford.

Francis Lyford, II's brother, Jonathan Lyford, Jr. (344) sold his four acre farm the same day--acreage which their father had given him from the homestead. The sale of both farms showed that Jonathan owned one quarter of the family house and one eighth of the barn located on the adjacent land owned by his brother, Francis and his mother. Both deeds specifically excepted from the sale to the new owners the walled-in, rod square family burying ground.

In late 1822 or early 1823 Francis Lyford, II, his wife and their infant son and accompanied by his mother, moved to the Town of Livermore, Maine. He bought a sixty five acre tract of land and a fifteen acre piece and resumed his occupation as a farmer. Both parcels of land were in Lot 4 on the east side of the Androscoggin River (Oxford County Deeds, Volume 22, Page 356).

He died 16 April 1825 in Livermore, aged about 27 years.
Interment: Family farm cemetery, Barnstead, New Hampshire

The following item was published Thursday, 21 April 1825 in the Oxford Observer, Paris, Maine:

"Died -- in Livermore, Mr. Francis Lyford."

His widow was appointed Administratrix of his estate 15 September 1825. Her appointment is recorded at the Oxford County Court House (Volume 5, Box 62; 1826) and reads:

"To Rebeca P. Lyford of Livermore in said County --
You have been duly appointed Administratrix of the
estate of Francis Lyford 2d, late of Livermore

Benjamin Chandler, Judge of Probate"

Their Children:

*357 i Francis William
born 7 August 1822 in the Town of Barnstead,
New Hampshire

Rebecca Bunker Lyford remarried in 1826. Her further record is given in the biographical accounts of her second husband, Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14) and their five children.

354 Oliver Smith Lyford[6]

(338 Dudley[5], 330 Oliver[4], 323 Moses[3], 315 Stephen[2], 311 Francis[1])

Oliver Smith Lyford was born 19 June 1823 in Mount Vernon, Maine, son of Dudley Lyford (338) and Betsey Smith. He was their sixth son and the ninth of their eleven children.

He grew up on the family farm in Mount Vernon. He attended the village school and completed his education there with twelve weeks of high school studies. Oliver Smith Lyford entered the railroad business in 1846.

He married Lovina* Amanda Norris (27) 27 September 1852 in Boston, Massachusetts. She was born 6 April 1825 in the Town of Livermore, Maine, daughter of Grafton A. Norris and Mary Stevens (12). The following item was published 29 September 1852 in the marriage announcements of the Boston Daily Evening Transcript:

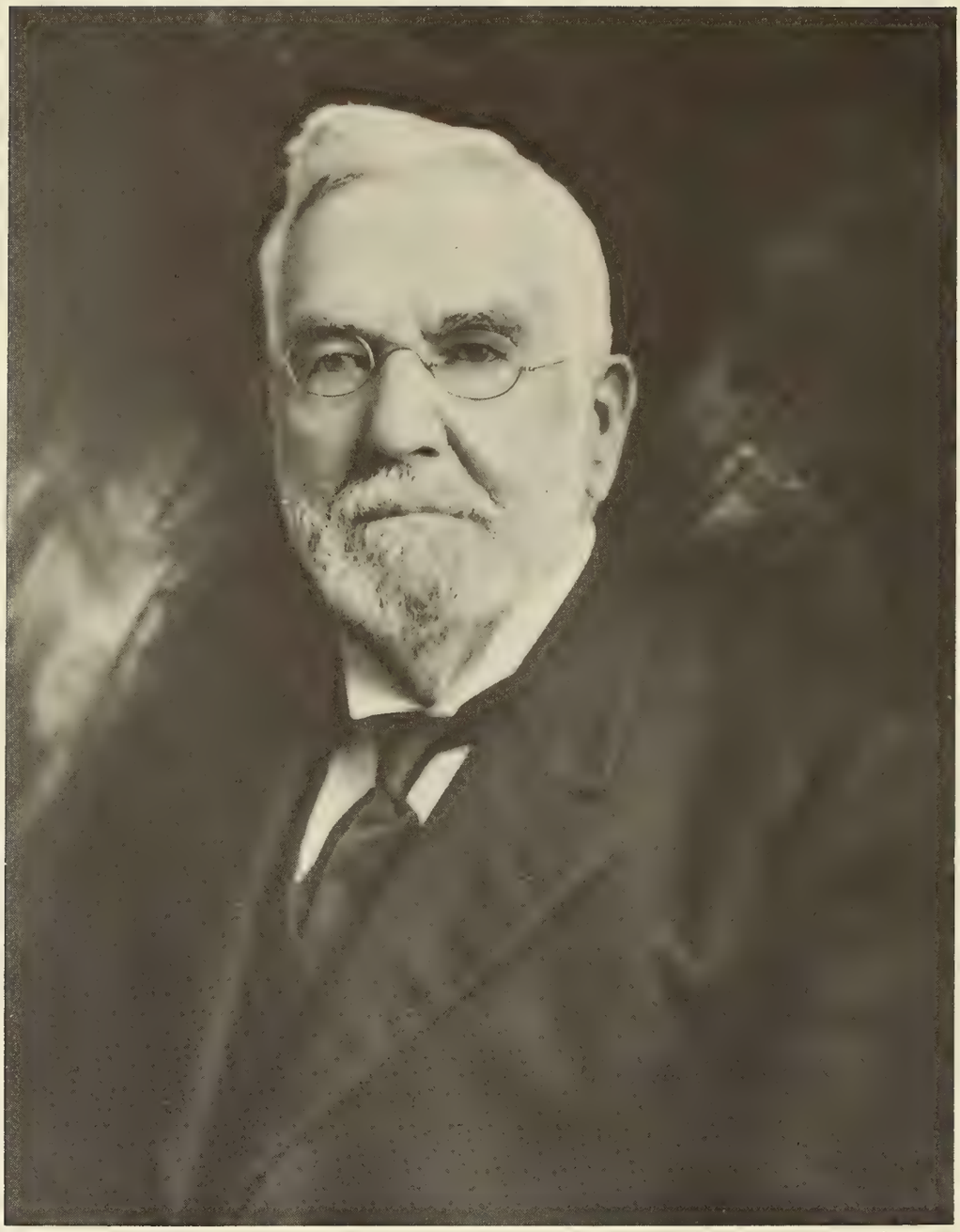
> "In this city, 27th inst. by Rev. Mr. Kirk,
> Mr. Oliver S. Lyford of New York, to Miss Lovinia
> A. Norris of Boston."

Somewhat similar announcements appeared in the morning newspapers, Boston Daily Courier and the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Oliver Smith Lyford's railroad career of sixty eight years follows:

January 1, 1846 - September 30, 1846	Watchman and Assistant Baggagemaster, Boston & Lowell Railroad
October 1, 1846 - January 31, 1851	Ticket Agent and extra Passenger Conductor, Boston & Lowell Railroad
February 1, 1851 - October 31, 1851	Shop Clerk, Erie Railroad at Dunkirk, New York
November 1, 1851 - September 30, 1860	Passenger Conductor, Erie Railroad
October 1, 1860 - October 31, 1863	Joint Station Agent, Erie & Atlantic and Great Western Railways, Salamanca, New York

*In later years she used the name Lovinia and then Lavinia.



Oliver Smith Lyford

November 1, 1863 - March 31, 1869	Division Superintendent, Atlantic & Great Western Railway
April 1, 1869 - October 31, 1871	Assistant General Superintendent, Buffalo and Rochester divisions, Erie Railroad
November 1, 1871 - June 30, 1872	Division Superintendent, Buffalo and Rochester divisions, Erie Railroad
July 1, 1872 - October 31, 1874	General Superintendent, Hannibal & Missouri Railroad
November 1, 1874 - March 31, 1878	General Superintendent, Kansas Pacific Railway, Kansas City, Mo.
April 1, 1878 - January 31, 1886	Superintendent, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway, Chicago
February 1, 1886 - October 31, 1887	General Manager, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway, Chicago
November 1, 1887 - January 31, 1890	Vice President and General Manager, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway, Chicago
February 1, 1890 - July 1, 1913	Vice President, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway, Chicago

For several years Lovina Norris Lyford and her husband maintained a home for her aged, twice widowed mother, Mary Stevens Thyng (12) until the latter's death in 1891 at an advanced age. A widowed aunt, Vilena Stevens Holton (19), Quincy, Illinois, was a periodic visitor in the Lyford home where she died in 1903.

She died 21 February 1905 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 79 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
He died 12 October 1914 in Wheaton, Illinois, aged 91 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

The Railway Age Gazette in the 23 June 1914 issue contained an article with his photograph with an account of his long railroad career.

The following death notice was published 14 October 1914 in the Chicago Tribune:

Lovina Amanda Norris

1848

"Lyford -- Oliver Smith Lyford, aged 91, at the summer residence [Seven Gables] of W. H. Lyford [son], Wheaton, Illinois, October 12th. Funeral, Wednesday, October 14, 2 P.M. at Emmanuel Baptist Church."

The following death notice of his wife appeared 23 February 1905 in the Chicago Tribune:

"Lyford -- Lovina A., wife of O. S. Lyford, Feb. 21. Funeral at late residence, 2968 Lake Avenue, Friday, February 24 at 2 P.M. Interment at Oakwoods Cemetery* [Chicago]."

Their Children:

358 i Frank Emelius
born 2 April 1854 in Dunkirk, New York; died there 1 October 1855, aged 17 months.
Interment: Dunkirk, New York; re-interment 17 December 1894 in Lyford family lot, Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois.

*359 ii Fanny Bradley
born 11 September 1856 in Detroit, Michigan

*360 iii Will Hartwell
born 15 September 1858 in Waterville, Maine

*361 iv Harry Brooks
born 14 January 1861 in Great Valley, New York

362 v Charles Warren
born 12 July 1865 in Warren, Pennsylvania; died in Jamestown, New York, 21 September 1868, aged 3 years and 2 months.
Interment: Jamestown, New York; re-interment 17 December 1894 in Lyford family lot, Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois.

*363 vi Oliver Smith, Jr.
born 21 March 1870 in Cleveland, Ohio

*The Lyford family lot is in Symphony Shores, Section I, Division 2, Lot 54.

Francis William Lyford

357 Francis William Lyford[6]

(345 Francis[5], 332 Jonathan[4], 323 Moses[3], 315 Stephen[2], 311 Francis[1])

Francis William Lyford was born 7 August 1822 in the Town of Barnstead, New Hampshire, son of Francis Lyford, II (345) and Rebecca Proctor Bunker (266). He was their only child.

His parents moved to the Town of Livermore, Maine, when he was an infant. His father died when he was three years old. A year later his mother married Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14). Francis William Lyford lived on his stepfather's farm in the Town of Livermore until the fall of 1832. Then the family that now included his three half brothers, moved to Dover, Maine where his stepfather had bought farm land. Another half brother and sister were born there in the next few years.

Francis William Lyford's grandfather, Enoch Bunker (261) of nearby Corinna, Maine, was appointed his guardian 29 September 1835. The petition, filed by his mother and approved by his stepfather, was dated 9 September 1835 (Penobscot County Probate Court Guardianship Records, Book 1, Page 160). He had inherited 50 acres of his father's farm in the Town of Livermore in 1825 from which income had been derived and invested for him by his maternal grandfather. Enoch Bunker sold the inherited land for his grandson 16 February 1837 and realized $353 from the sale (Oxford County Deeds, Book 51, Page 364) and this amount was added to the other accumulated funds.

He received his patrimony from his grandfather Bunker in September 1843 when he with his mother and stepfather, his half brothers and sister and their aunt, Vilena Stevens, visited Enoch Bunker and his family enroute to settle in Illinois. The journey by carriage and wagon began 8 September in Dover, Maine, and ended 30 October in Ellington Township, Adams County, near Quincy, Illinois.

With his patrimony and a desire to invest in a business he did not remain long on the parental farm. He entered the baking business in Quincy in 1846 and prospered. However, poor health caused him to dispose of this enterprise several years later. He turned to farming, and acquired land in Section 1, Ellington Township.

He married Fidelia Jane Chapman 11 April 1849 in Quincy. She was born 19 June 1825 in Ellington, Tolland County, Connecticut, daughter of Thomas White Chapman and Sophia Holton. He met her in Quincy when she visited her maternal uncle, John Howe Holton and his wife, Vilena Stevens (19), his stepaunt.

The following item was published Tuesday morning, 17 April 1849 in the Quincy Whig:

> "Married -- on the 11inst., by the Rev. A. Jackson, Mr. Francis W. Lyford of Quincy, to Miss Jane F. Chapman, of Ellington, Connecticut. The cake came with the above, as a matter of course."

After their marriage the young couple lived with her married brother, Erastus Wolcott Chapman* and his family, on the latter's farm in Ellington Township until 1852. Then they moved to their own farm in the same township.

Francis William Lyford retired from active farming in 1879, although he continued to retain ownership of his farm for some years. He and his family moved to a house in Quincy in 1880. Eventually he became financially interested in the music, book and art store principally owned by his son, George, who was the only one of his children to remain in Quincy in adulthood.

His wife, Fidelia Chapman Lyford, died in 1896 in San Antonio, Texas, while they were visiting his oldest son, Charles and his family. Francis William Lyford continued to reside in Quincy until his death twenty years later.

She died 25 December 1896 in San Antonio, Texas, aged 71 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot 112, Block 13, Quincy, Illinois
He died 17 February 1916 in Quincy, Illinois, aged 93 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot 112, Block 13, Quincy, Illinois

The following obituary of Francis William Lyford is in Daniel C. Wood's Scrap Book on Page 200 in the library of the Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County Museum, 425 South 12th Street, Quincy (a seventeen room house built by John Wood in 1835, one of Quincy's founding fathers and an illustrious citizen):

"Death of a Pioneer

F. W. Lyford passed away aged 93 years February 17th. Came to Quincy from Maine in Wagon. Was Baker of wide acquaintance. Remembered City in its Infancy.

---

*Her brother settled in Adams County, Illinois in 1837. When the County was divided subsequently into Townships, he named his Township Ellington in honor of his own place of birth in Connecticut. He served as the first Town Clerk.

F. William Lyford, one of the oldest residents of Quincy, passed away last evening at Blessing Hospital at 6 o'clock. Mr. Lyford was taken to the hospital last Monday where it was found necessary to operate at once on a chance of saving his life. His advanced years were against his recovery, however, and yesterday the end came peacefully.

F. W. Lyford was born August 7, 1822 in a little New Hampshire village and was, therefore, at the time of his death in his 94th year. When he was five years old the family moved to Dover, Maine, and from there they came west when Mr. Lyford was twenty one years old. The trip overland from Maine to Illinois was made in a covered wagon and occupied many months.

In Baking Business

The pioneers arrived in Quincy in 1843. Mr. Lyford for a short time worked on a farm north of Quincy but soon went into business for himself, establishing a baking business that became widely known. The first directory published in Quincy in 1848 contained an advertisement of Kendall and Lyford, Bakers. He bought out the Kendall bakery which stood then at Third and Maine Streets, across from where the Irwin Paper Company is now. This latter venture was a failure but the main business was good and Mr. Lyford became widely known in this County, in Pike and in Hancock. He drove a bakery wagon all through the three Counties, many times making the trips through the dead of winter on a big sled hauled by oxen. In the days of navigation on the [Mississippi] river he did a large out-of-town business from his bakery.

Ill health compelled him to retire in the early fifties from active business and he purchased a farm in Ellington where he lived for forty years, one mile north of Bowles Street. While living there he conducted a Sunday School in Riverside Township and many of the residents of Riverside and Ellington Townships are former pupils of his. The high regard they have for him was shown by the fact that when he celebrated the 90th anniversary of his birth August 7, 1912 the Ellington Presbyterian Church gave a picnic in his honor. Mr. Lyford rented two rooms at the new headquarters of the W.C.T.U. and made his home there.

Brothers over 80

He was the father of five children, three of whom survive, George H. of this City, C. A. Lyford, who has been a stock buyer in Fort Worth, Texas, for the last thirty years, and Mrs. Wilson Warfield of Indianapolis, Indiana. He is also survived by three half brothers, Stillman Stevens [38] of Ohio, E. B. Stevens [37] of Southport, N.C. and Curtis Stevens [39]

of Chicago, all over 80 and in good health. Lyford Warfield [380] and Mrs. Joel Tuttle [379], grandchildren of the deceased, will be here for the funeral. Mrs. Wilson Warfield [365] is ill and unable to come to the funeral.

Mr. Lyford was a contemporary of Daniel Wood of this City, and Father Humphrey of Melrose, both still living and in good health. He saw the growth of the City from a small backwoods village to the present time and had a fund of reminiscences about the old times that were of extreme interest. Despite his long span of years, Mr. Lyford was sick for much of his life time. Just before his wife's death she took him to Texas for his health and it was believed at that time that he could never live to return. Mrs. Lyford died while away and Mr. Lyford returned and was near death for a long time. Since the age of 75 he had been in better health than before that age.

Had Strong Convictions

He was a man of remarkable vitality, a typical "oldest citizen," always ready to tell of the days when the City was young, and keen to appreciate the humor of life. He was a most religious man of determined views in regard to temperance in all things and he lived up to his convictions every day of his life. He was a sturdy pioneer, one who had faith in his City and his Country. He blazed the way for others to follow and stood by his convictions throughout the long years of his life. His death is a cause for mourning in Quincy.

Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at 2:30 at the Vermont Street M.E. Church. Private burial at Woodland Cemetery later."

Their Children:

*364 i Charles Augustus
born 25 September 1850 in Ellington Township

*365 ii Ellen Estelle
born 3 October 1852 in Ellington Township

*366 iii George Herbert
born 11 February 1855 in Ellington Township

367 iv Francis William, Jr.
born 5 April 1858 in Ellington Township; died there 15 October 1861, aged 3 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Quincy, Illinois

368 v Lillie Belle
born 7 August 1861 in Ellington Township; died there 25 April 1862, aged 8 months.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Quincy, Illinois

359 Fanny Bradley Lyford[7]

(354 Oliver[6], 338 Dudley[5], 330 Oliver[4], 323 Moses[3], 315 Stephen[2], 311 Francis[1])

Fanny Bradley Lyford was born 11 September 1856 in Detroit, Michigan, only daughter of Oliver Smith Lyford (354) and Lovina Amanda Norris (27). She was the oldest of their six children.

She married John William Griffith 5 February 1878 in Kansas City, Missouri. He was born 16 January 1849 in Elizabeth, Indiana, son of Ephraim Jackson Griffith and Mary Elizabeth Rusk.

At the time of their marriage he was Chief Clerk in the office of his father-in-law, the General Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company. In 1884 Fanny Lyford Griffith and her husband moved to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was General Purchasing Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad* for many years until his retirement.

He died 13 August 1925 in Omaha, Nebraska, aged 76 years.
Interment: Prospect Hill Cemetery, Omaha, Nebraska
She died 11 December 1941 in Omaha, Nebraska, aged 85 years.
Interment: Prospect Hill Cemetery, Omaha, Nebraska

The following obituary was published Friday, 12 December 1941 in the Evening World Herald, Omaha:

> "Mrs. John William Griffith, 85, widow of the former general purchasing agent of the Union Pacific Railroad who died in 1925, died Thursday in a hospital. She lived at 3825 Cuming Street.
>
> In Omaha since 1884, Mrs. Griffith was prominent in club and social life here in previous years.
>
> Married in Kansas City in 1877, she came to Omaha with her husband and became a charter member and ultimate second president of the Omaha Woman's Club, and was active in work of the Woman's organization of First Central Congregational Church, the Tuesday Musical Club and the Drama League . . . ."

*The Union Pacific Railway Company is a consolidation, 24 January 1880, of the Union Pacific Co., the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and the Denver Pacific Railroad (Railway and Telegraph Company), with Principal Offices in Omaha, Nebraska.

Their Children:

369 i Walter Lyford (Creighton University, LL.B. 1912) born 2 October 1890 in Omaha, Nebraska; died there 6 November 1960, aged 70 years. Interment: Prospect Hill Cemetery, Omaha, Nebraska He married Mildred McRary Smith 23 December 1914 in Wilmington, North Carolina. She was born there 19 April 1891, daughter of George Herbert Smith and Carolyn Wright.

Their Children:

(a) Walter Lyford, Jr.

360 Will Hartwell Lyford[7]

(354 Oliver[6], 338 Dudley[5], 330 Oliver[4], 323 Moses[3], 315 Stephen[2], 311 Francis[1])

Will Hartwell Lyford (Colby University, B.A. 1879, M.A. 1882) was born 15 September 1858 in Waterville, Maine, son of Oliver Smith Lyford (354) and Lovina Amanda Norris (27). He was their second son and the third of their six children.

In 1879 after graduating from Colby University, Waterville, Maine, where he had been elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa, national honor society, he was employed by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway. The railroad business was to be his life time occupation, spanning a career of fifty five years.

Will Hartwell Lyford decided to study law in conjunction with his railroad work. He was admitted to the Illinois State Bar 14 January 1885.

He married 1st: Mary Lee McComas 28 April 1886 in Nebraska City, Nebraska. She was born there 28 November 1864, daughter of Rufus French McComas and Bettie J. Simpson.

They lived in Chicago most of their married life, and for fifteen years they spent much time at their country residence in Wheaton, Illinois, a suburb west of Chicago.

In 1905 Will Hartwell Lyford became a member of the Chicago law firm of Calhoun, Lyford and Sheean, but continued to serve the Chicago & Eastern Railway as its General Counsel. As a member of his law firm he became an attorney, for a time, for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (Frisco Lines) and the Chicago, Rock Island Railroad. In 1906, while an attorney for the Rock Island Lines, a town on their Railroad was laid out in Willacy County, Texas, by the Gulf Coast Irrigation Company and named Lyford in his honor.

In 1906 he founded the Lyford Interscholastic Prize Speaking Contest at Colby College,* which has since been an annual event. Boys from Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire compete for the prizes.

His wife, Mary McComas Lyford, was one of the organizers of the

*The name of Colby University was changed to Colby College in 1897.

Woman's Athletic Club, Chicago, and was active in the Club's work of creating a handsome new Club building at 626 North Michigan Avenue. She was a member of the Fortnightly Club and others. She founded the Wheaton Garden Club and for years was active in the Chicago Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild in which she served at one time as Executive Vice President. The work of the Guild was to see that surplus flowers and fruit from gardens near Chicago were contributed to the crippled, sick and needy of the city.

Will Hartwell Lyford was given an honorary LL.D. degree by Colby College, Commencement Day, 17 June 1929. Thirteen members of his graduating class of fifteen were present at the ceremony.

His wife died two years later.

She died 20 July 1931 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 66 years.
Interment: Lyford family lot, Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

Will Hartwell Lyford married 2nd: Saidee Drown McComas 31 December 1932 in Chicago, Illinois. She was the widow of Eugene McComas, a brother of Will Hartwell Lyford's first wife, and mother of two daughters, Mary Lee and Eugenia. She was born 12 July 1870 in Washington, D.C., daughter of Orville Drown and Ellen Otis.

The positions occupied by Will Hartwell Lyford during his life time career with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway were as follows:

July 1, 1879	- January 31, 1880	Assistant Civil Engineer
February 1, 1880	- December 31, 1881	Stenographer to General Superintendent
January 1, 1882	- March 31, 1883	Chief Clerk to General Manager
April 1, 1883	- October 9, 1884	Claim Agent
October 10, 1884	- September 30, 1887	Assistant General Solicitor
October 1, 1887	- January 31, 1889	Attorney in charge of Law Department
February 1, 1890	- December 15, 1913	General Counsel
December 16, 1913	- December 21, 1921	Vice President and General Counsel for the Receivers
December 21, 1921	- May 16, 1934	Vice President of the re-organized Chicago & Eastern Railroad Company

After his death his widow lived for some years in California.

He died 16 May 1934 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 75 years.
Interment: Lyford family lot, Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
She died 7 June 1951 in Los Angeles, California, aged 80 years.
Interment: McComas family lot, Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

Children of the first marriage:

370 i Eugene
born 19 April 1889 in Chicago, Illinois; died there same day.
Interment: Lyford family lot, Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

371 ii Gertrude Wells, O.B.E. (Smith College, B.A. 1911)
born 10 August 1890 in Chicago, Illinois
She married Edwin Ruthven Boyd 4 October 1913 in Wheaton, Illinois. He was born 14 October 1884 in Glasgow, Scotland, son of James Boyd and Kate Morrison; died 17 September 1949 in Glasgow, Scotland, aged 64 years.
Interment: Glasgow Necropolis, Glasgow
During World War I he served in Palestine and France as Captain and Adjutant of the 8th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) and was wounded and mentioned in dispatches. During World War II he was engaged in censorship duties for two years and was made a M.B.E. He became a director of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce in 1933 and was elected chairman in 1945. Until a few months before his death he was vice chairman and joint managing director of a prominent firm of chartered accountants. His lengthy obituary was published 19 September 1949 in the Glasgow Herald.
Gertrude Lyford Boyd has been active in civic affairs since she and her husband moved to Ayr in 1920. Some of her long and varied activities have included: Parish Council; County Council, Conservative Party work in Ayr, and at one time Constituency vice chairman and women's chairman; women's chairman of the Conservative and Unionist Party in Scotland and of the Western Division Council of 39 Constituencies, member of the Women's National Advisory Committee and the Executive Committee of the National Union of the Party for Great Britain; member of the English Speaking Union since 1920 and presently (1967) member of the ESU Scottish National Committee and chairman of the Ayrshire branch; connected with the British Sailors

Society for 30 years and a Godmother (patron) of the British Sailors Society's Children's House in Dumbartonshire.
In the Coronation Honors, June 1953, she was made a M.B.E., the Citation being for "Political and Public Services." In January 1963 she was made an Officer of the British Empire (O.B.E.), the Citation again being for "Political and Public Services."

Their Children:

(a) Mary Lee
(b) Heather
(c) Rosemary Katherine

372 iii Calhoun Theodore (Yale University, 1917)
born 2 June 1895 in Chicago, Illinois
He served in World War I as First Lieutenant with Supply and Ammunition Trains, 37th Division in the Vosges, Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel and Ypres-Lys. Hospitalized from gassing.
After the War he served as confidential secretary to his father in his railroad office. In 1924 he joined Mack Truck Company. In 1934 he became associated with the Commercial Solvents Corporation.
He married Helen Hildegarde Strauss 5 November 1927 in Cincinnati, Ohio. She was born 19 August 1897 in Jersey City, New Jersey, daughter of Louis Ames and Jennie Schwarcz. He and his wife moved to Beverly Hills, California in 1951. He was taken ill soon after and entered the Veterans Administration Hospital, Los Angeles, where he died 22 October 1952, aged 57 years.
Interment: Columbarium, Section 302, Row L, Niche 12, Veterans Cemetery, Los Angeles, California

361 Harry Brooks Lyford[7]

(354 Oliver[6], 338 Dudley[5], 330 Oliver[4], 323 Moses[3], 315 Stephen[2], 311 Francis[1])

Harry Brooks Lyford was born 14 January 1861 in Great Valley, New York, son of Oliver Smith Lyford (354) and Lovina Amanda Norris (27). He was their third son and the fourth of their six children.

He moved with his parents to Chicago, Illinois, from Kansas City, Missouri in 1878. Before Harry Brooks Lyford left Kansas City he was employed as a sales clerk with J. F. Richards & Co., a wholesale hardware firm. In Chicago he joined Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, another wholesale hardware concern which later became one of the largest hardware firms in the United States.

He married Josephine Louise Goyette 15 February 1883 in Chicago. She was born 14 March 1862 in Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of Octavius Lucien Goyette and Louise Lewis.

Harry Brooks Lyford retired in 1938 after sixty years of service with the same firm. He and his wife then moved to New York City.

He died 12 December 1951 in New York City, aged 90 years.
Interment: Ferncliff Mausoleum, Hartsdale, New York
She died 14 October 1955 in New York City, aged 93 years.
Interment: Ferncliff Mausoleum, Hartsdale, New York

The following obituary was published Friday, 14 December 1951 in the New York Herald Tribune:

> "Harry Brooks Lyford died Wednesday, December 12, 1951 at his home 1 Fifth Avenue, New York. He was born at Great Valley, New York. He was Vice President and General Manager of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago at the time of his retirement in 1938. Surviving are his widow, Josephine G. Lyford, and a daughter, Mrs. Arthur Cobb, Jr."

Their Children:

373 i Edith Louise
born 15 June 1884 in Chicago, Illinois; died 29 June 1963 in Yonkers, New York, aged 79 years.
Interment: Kensico Cemetery, Valhalla, New York

She married Arthur Cobb, Jr. 2 June 1915 in Winnetka, Illinois. He was born 5 March 1890 in Cleveland, Ohio, son of Arthur Cobb and Florence Haney; died 12 November 1954 in Yonkers, New York, aged 64 years.
Interment: Kensico Cemetery, Valhalla, New York
At the time of his retirement in 1950 he was Secretary and Treasurer of the advertising firm of Doherty, Clifford, Steers & Shenfield, Inc., New York.

Their Children:

(a) Henry Lyford

374 ii Charles Conover
born 23 November 1890 in Chicago, Illinois; died there 31 May 1911, aged 20 years.
Interment: Lyford family lot,* Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

*Symphony Shores, Section I, Division 2, Lot 54.

363 Oliver Smith Lyford, Jr.[7]

(354 Oliver[6], 338 Dudley[5], 330 Oliver[4], 323 Moses[3], 315 Stephen[2], 311 Francis[1])

Oliver Smith Lyford, Jr. (Yale University, Ph.B. 1890) was born 21 March 1870 in Cleveland, Ohio, son of Oliver Smith Lyford (354) and Lovina Amanda Norris (27). He was their fifth son and the youngest of their six children.

After he obtained his Ph.B. degree in 1890 from Yale University he attended Cornell University as a graduate student in engineering, 1890-1891.

He married Frances Lyman Meigs 8 January 1896 in New York City. She was born 28 April 1871 in Newark, New Jersey, daughter of Titus Benjamin Meigs and Lucia Lasell Jacobs.

Oliver Smith Lyford's long business career and military service in World War I are listed below:

June 1892	- March 1897	Chief Engineer and Superintendent, Siemens & Halske Electric Company, Chicago
April 1897	- August 1899	Chief Engineer, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh
October 1899	- April 1900	Vice President and General Manager, Siemens & Halske Electric Company, Chicago
May 1900	- February 1902	Consulting Engineer in private practice, New York
March 1902	- November 1913	Managing and Consulting Engineer, Westinghouse, Church & Kerr Co., New York
December 1913	- October 1917	Consulting Engineer in private practice; Secretary-Treasurer, Sergent Engineering Company, New York
November 1917	- October 1918	Major, District Ordnance Office, Boston
November 1918	- November 1919	Lieutenant Colonel; served as Senior Military Officer, District Ordnance Office, Boston

December 1919 - December 1922	Vice President, Finance and Trading Corporation, New York
January 1923 - December 1923	Consulting Engineer in private practice
January 1924 - December 1926	Vice President and General Manager, Lawrence Park Heat, Light and Power Company and Lawrence Investing Company
January 1927 - December 1942	Vice President, Brooklands, Inc., and until 1935 also served as Vice President and General Manager, Santa Clara Lumber Company

Oliver Smith Lyford, Jr. was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

He and his wife lived in New York for a number of years. Later they moved to Englewood, New Jersey. He commuted from there to his New York office until he retired from active business in 1943.

He died 5 March 1952 in Daytona Beach, Florida, aged 81 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Delhi, New York
She died 27 November 1953 in Englewood, New Jersey, aged 82 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Delhi, New York

The following obituary was published Friday, 7 March 1952 in the New York Times, date lined 6 March 1952 from Daytona Beach:

"Oliver Smith Lyford of 54 Dana Place, Englewood, N.J., a retired management engineer, died here yesterday. He would have been 82 years old on March 21.

He was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School at Yale in 1890, and in 1925 and 1926 served as president of the Yale Engineering Society.

Mr. Lyford, a native of Cleveland, was chief engineer of Siemens & Halske Company, the Westinghouse Electric Company, and Westinghouse, Church & Kerr, during the early part of his career. From 1901 until 1919 he was consulting engineer for the latter firm in connection with the construction and electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel under the Hudson River and the Pennsylvania Station in New York. He worked also for the same firm on the development of the Atlantic Water and Electric Power Company and the Northern Colorado Power Company.

A former vice president and general manager of the Santa Clara Lumber Company, he was one of the originators

of the National Industrial Board and in 1919 went to Europe with an economic commission to help rebuild industry there . . . ."

Their Children:

375 i Margaret Meigs
born 13 October 1897 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
She married James Humphrey Sheldon (Harvard University, M.A. 1928) 2 November 1929 in Englewood, New Jersey. He was born 15 May 1907 in Marietta, Ohio, son of William Henry Sheldon and Mildred Humphrey.
Their Children:

(a) Mary Constance Lyford

376 ii Olive Meigs
born 2 November 1900 in New York City
She married Paul Adolph Gavert 11 May 1958 in Englewood, New Jersey. He was born 27 February 1916 in Sioux City, Iowa, son of Carl Adolph Gavert and Amanda Maenson. He has a daughter, Gail, by a previous marriage. He is an organist, a teacher of voice, and a concert singer, who has appeared on the concert stage in this Country and in Europe.
Olive Lyford Gavert is an artist and her paintings have been exhibited in New York galleries.

364 Charles Augustus Lyford[7]

(357 Francis[6], 345 Francis[5], 332 Jonathan[4], 323 Moses[3], 315 Stephen[2], 311 Francis[1])

Charles Augustus Lyford was born 25 September 1850 in Ellington Township, Adams County, Illinois, son of Francis William Lyford (357) and Fidelia Jane Chapman. He was the oldest of their five children.

He spent a year in Chicago, Illinois, going there in 1866 to live with his stepuncle, Enoch Bunker Stevens (37) and his family. While there he completed his education which began in Quincy in 1857. Then he returned to the family farm in Ellington Township, but soon grew restless because of the routine farm work which was irksome and boring to him.

Charles Augustus Lyford had the spirit of adventure which asserted itself when, at the age of nineteen years, he obtained a job with a circus which came to Quincy. He traveled with it from town to town and finally arrived in Texas which was to be his home for nearly all the rest of his long, interesting and colorful career.

In 1873 he worked for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway in its construction work near Austin, Texas. About 1878 he was manager of the Moore Sheep Ranch in McMullen County. However, raising cattle appealed to him more and he became a cowboy. Ranch life was rugged in those days, but the work and life on the range attracted him.

During one of the Texas droughts he found employment in a rodeo. In 1886 he spent the winter in New York and Boston with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. At the end of the season he rode horseback to Texas.

When the Union Stockyards were opened in San Antonio in 1889 Charles Augustus Lyford became a partner in the live stock commission firm of Daugherity & Lyford.

He married California Walker Musgrave, a widow with three sons, 7 July 1892 in San Antonio. She was born 30 May 1855 in Johnson County, Texas, daughter of Joseph Walker and Mary Walker (same surname but not related).

Charles Augustus Lyford and his wife lived in San Antonio for nearly ten years. In 1905 they moved to Fort Worth, Texas, and later to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, when stockyards were opened in those cities. In 1918 they returned to live in San Antonio. In all three cities he

was well known to live stock commission merchants during his long career in that business.

He and his wife, Callie Musgrave Lyford, often had his parents as their winter guests. After his mother died his aged father continued his winter visits until 1912. In later years in a letter to a kinsman, the younger daughter of Charles Augustus Lyford wrote:

> ". . . I remember my grandfather Lyford very well. He and I were quite chummy when he would visit us in the winters. He was quite religious and never missed a church service. Most of my knowledge of the bible came from talking with him. My father, a wonderful man and certainly a Christian, was not religious in the sense grandfather was, but whenever grandfather was visiting us father requested that we girls and our friends not dance or play cards in the house, out of respect for grandfather's belief. I think this showed the deep respect he paid his father and an insight to father's character . . . ."

Charles Augustus Lyford was active in the live stock commission business until he was eighty five years old. He went to the Union Stockyards every day, never missing a day because of illness. After his death his widow continued to live in San Antonio for some years.

He died 6 October 1936 in San Antonio, Texas, aged 86 years.
Interment: Roselawn Memorial Park, San Antonio, Texas
She died 24 June 1950 in San Benito, Texas, aged 95 years.
Interment: Roselawn Memorial Park, San Antonio, Texas

Their Children:

377 i Ella Estelle Vertner
born 30 March 1893 in Austin, Texas
She married John Edward Bergman 29 November 1914 in Palestine, Texas. He was born 5 August 1890 in Red Lick, Mississippi, son of Johannes Gottfriedus Bergmann (as a student he dropped the second n of his father's surname); died 18 October 1961 in San Antonio, Texas, aged 71 years.
Interment: Roselawn Memorial Park, San Antonio
Her husband was a special representative for the Goodrich Company, San Antonio, for many years.
Their Children:

(a) Ella Lyford
(b) John Edward, Jr.

378 ii Wylette Frances
born 6 October 1895 in San Antonio, Texas
She married 1st: Henry George Goodwin, sheep rancher, 20 May 1914 in San Antonio. He was born 3 February 1888 near Droitwich in the rural subdivision of Old Field Ombersley, Worcestershire, England, son of Charles Robert Goodwin and Catherine Elizabeth Smith; died 15 August 1929 in San Antonio, Texas, aged 41 years.
Interment: Roselawn Memorial Park, San Antonio
They had no children.
She married 2nd: Oscar Nathaniel Joyner, a widower with two daughters, 25 July 1933 in Raymondsville, Texas. He was born 1 September 1891 in Rockdale, Texas, son of Kenghan Lafayette Joyner and Dollie Reed; died 5 August 1939 in Harlingen, Texas, aged 47 years.
Interment: Monte Meta Cemetery, Rockdale, Texas
They had no children.
After her husband's death she continued to own and operate his wholesale oil and gas company in Harlingen until 1964. Then she sold the business and moved to San Antonio where she is now Director of Residence Halls of St. Mary's University (1967).

365 Ellen Estelle Lyford[7]

(357 Francis[6], 345 Francis[5], 332 Jonathan[4], 323 Moses[3], 315 Stephen[2], 311 Francis[1])

Ellen Estelle Lyford was born 3 October 1852 in Ellington Township, Adams County, Illinois, daughter of Francis William Lyford (357) and Fidelia Jane Chapman. She was their elder daughter, and the second of their five children.

She married Wilson R. Warfield there 10 December 1873. He was born 3 November 1849 near Bridgeport, Belmont County, Ohio, son of John Warfield and Lydia Smith.

Ellen Lyford Warfield and her husband moved from Quincy, Illinois, to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1880, where he was President of a wholesale grocery firm established by Quincy interests. In 1898 he became President of a Des Moines fire insurance company.

In 1903 he returned to the wholesale grocery business and was a traveling representative until 1919. During this period Ellen Lyford Warfield and her husband lived in Princeton, Illinois, 1903-1907; Galesburg, Illinois, 1907-1911; and Indianapolis, Indiana, 1911-1918.

She and her husband returned to live in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1919 where he became associated with his son in the insurance business. Ellen Lyford Warfield died three years later.

She died 14 June 1922 in Des Moines, Iowa, aged 69 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines, Iowa
He died 27 March 1931 in Des Moines, Iowa, aged 81 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines, Iowa

Their Children:

379 i Mabel Annette
born 30 March 1875 in Quincy, Illinois; died 14 June 1958 in Des Moines, Iowa, aged 83 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines, Iowa
She married Joel Tuttle 19 January 1894 in Des Moines. He was born there 4 April 1872, son of James Madison Tuttle and Laura Maria Meek; died by his own hand there 30 July 1932, aged 60 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines, Iowa
He was Secretary of an insurance firm for many

years. In 1926-1929 he was Executive Secretary of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce.

Their Children:

(a) Mary Bessie
(b) Ruth Ellen

380 ii Lyford Wilson
born 28 November 1878 in Quincy, Illinois
He married Katherine Sophia Prinse 15 April 1941 in Des Moines, Iowa. She was born 10 August 1895 in Chicago, Illinois, daughter of Arie Cornelius Prinse and Wilhelmina Johanna Amelung.
He is an insurance executive in Des Moines (1967), still active after more than sixty years in the business.
They have no children.

381 iii Bessie Emma
born 8 January 1882 in Des Moines, Iowa; died there 23 May 1897, aged 15 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines, Iowa

366 George Herbert Lyford[7]

(357 Francis[6], 345 Francis[5], 332 Jonathan[4], 323 Moses[3], 315 Stephen[2], 311 Francis[1])

George Herbert Lyford was born 5 April 1855 in Ellington Township, Adams County, Illinois, son of Francis William Lyford (357) and Fidelia Jane Chapman. He was their second son and the third of their five children.

In 1877 he left the family farm and found employment in nearby Quincy as a clerk in the book and music store of Charles D. Swett. Two years later he was made a partner.

He married Josephine Culbertson 11 February 1885 in Washington, D.C. The Officiant was the Reverend E. D. Huntley, minister of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church. She was born 20 December 1854 in Bedford, Lawrence County, Indiana, daughter of Henry Culbertson and Mary Williamson. Before her marriage she was a teacher for several years at the Indiana Institute for Educating the Blind, Indianapolis, Indiana.

George Herbert Lyford was made a Master Mason in Bodley Lodge No. 1, A.F. & A.M., Quincy 11 May 1891. He was an active member for more than twenty five years, but demitted in 1924 after he had retired from business and had moved to California.

About 1897 he bought his business partner's interest and changed the firm name to G. H. Lyford & Co. His father at this time took an interest in the business, but he was not an active partner. The Quincy City Directory contains both the listing and the advertisement of G. H. Lyford & Co. on Page 302. The prominent notice lists music, books, stationery, pictures, picture frames and fancy goods for sale. The firm was located at the southeast corner of Maine and 5th Streets on the east side of Washington Park square.

He and his wife were members of the Congregational Church. For years he was a Deacon and Superintendent of the Sunday School.

He disposed of his business in 1918. Then he and his wife, Josephine Culbertson Lyford and their unmarried daughter moved to San Diego, California. For several years he was with a jewelry and silversmith store until he retired from business. Later he and his wife moved to Pasadena, California.

She died 7 January 1935 in Pasadena, California, aged 80 years.
Interment: Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, California
He died 20 December 1937 in Pasadena, California, aged 82 years.
Interment: Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, California

Their Children:

382 i Margaret
born 4 February 1886 in Quincy, Illinois
She married Alexander Brunt Todd, Jr. 28 December 1923 in Riverside, California. He was born 11 March 1886 in Santa Barbara, California, son of Alexander Brunt Todd and Anna Curry; died 9 November 1959 in Pasadena, California, aged 73 years.
Interment: Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, California
At the time of his retirement from active business he was the General Manager of a large Los Angeles firm, distributors of heavy machinery and general supplies.
Their Children:

(a) Alexandra

383 ii Lillian
born 9 November 1888 in Quincy, Illinois; died 28 September 1965 in La Jolla, California, aged 76 years.
Interment: Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, California
She married Eugene Wilson Short Yeates 13 October 1913 in Quincy. He was born 20 February 1886 in Le Mars, Iowa, son of Benjamin Yeates and Nancy Short; died 19 July 1946 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, aged 60 years. After their marriage Lillian Lyford Yeates and her husband lived in Minneapolis where he was a member of his father's large real estate firm. About 1928 she moved to Pasadena, California, where she had a gift shop for several years.*
They had no children.

*Eugene Wilson Short Yeates married secondly: Emily Knutson 9 November 1932 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

384 John Alfred Brawner[1]

John Alfred Brawner was born 7 September 1811 in Prince William County, Virginia. He was probably the son of John and Lucinda Brawner, although the names of his father and mother have not been definitely established because of the absence of Town and County vital records and the scarcity of church records.

John Brawner was the son of Basil Brawner, the owner of one hundred and ninety acres of land which he bought 1 May 1789 for "two hundred and twenty pounds Lawfull current money of Virginia" (Prince William County Deeds, Book X, Pages 309-313, years 1787-1791). His land was part of a large tract of land granted to George Reeves by patent from the proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia dated 7 October 1726. Basil Brawner also acquired other lands. His entire holdings were all above Cedar Run and at one time comprised more than six hundred and twenty five acres, mostly planted in tobacco. Nearly one half of his land was on the east fork of Flat Branch and the balance was on Cabin Run. All his lands were about four miles north and northeast of present day Brentville. He sold to his son, John Brawner, one hundred acres on Cabin Run for a nominal sum 1 April 1814 (Prince William County Deeds, Book 8, Page 37). After his death in late 1817 his son inherited the balance of his father's land on Cabin Run (Prince William County Will Book L, Pages 95-96, years 1816-1823).

In 1830 when he was nineteen years old, John Alfred Brawner left the parental plantation. As so many others had decided to do, he sought a new life and, hopefully, a better opportunity in the west. Thousands of people were migrating over the National Road then being extended beyond Wheeling through Ohio to Indiana and Illinois.

John Alfred Brawner followed the National Road west to Wheeling and then turned south on Zane's Trace and arrived in Chillicothe, Ohio, in the spring of 1831. Family records do not show what he did during this travel period of nearly a year. Possibly he earned money working on the maintenance of the Road beyond Cumberland, Maryland, or he may have been employed in stage houses. Perhaps he earned money at one time or another at both jobs.

In Chillicothe the youthful John Alfred Brawner soon found a position at the Madeira Hotel, a famous inn of that period. If the assumption is correct that he worked in stage houses on his way west, his brief experience may have helped him secure his position at the Madeira Hotel.

The National Road

Congress passed a bill 24 March 1806 which authorized the construction of a government road from Cumberland, Maryland to Wheeling, Virginia,* on the Ohio River. A road from Baltimore and Washington to Cumberland was already in existence. Surveys commenced at once and continued until 1811 and some clearings were made. In 1812 actual construction of the National Road, also known as the Cumberland Road, was begun and it was completed to Wheeling in 1818.

A road called Zane's Trace led south from the National Road at Wheeling to Chillicothe, Ohio, and beyond to the Ohio River across from Limestone (later called Maysville), Kentucky. It had been started in 1796 and completed to Chillicothe in 1798, and widened and improved, 1825-1826. Chillicothe was the capital of the Northwest Territory, 1800-1803, and the capital of Ohio, 1803-1810, and 1812-1816.

As soon as the National Road was completed to Wheeling immediate agitation was begun to extend it on through Ohio and Indiana to Vandalia, Illinois. In 1820 Congress appropriated funds to continue the extension of the National Road westward. Additional funds were appropriated during the next several years. The Road was completed to Columbus, Ohio, in 1833 and in 1838 to Vandalia, Illinois, a distance of 800 miles from Cumberland.

With the completion of the National Road to Wheeling it became the chief lane of travel for thousands of settlers who were making their way westward. Taverns were built along the highway and were of two types, wagon stands and stage houses. Wagon stands were used principally by commercial drivers of the Conestogas, heavily laden with products being sent west to commission merchants and dealers in towns springing up everywhere. Lodging for the night and meals were provided for the drivers and grain and hay were available in the wagon yard for their teams, all at a low inclusive price. The stage houses or inns bustled with activity at all hours of the day, providing comfortable accommodations for travelers arriving by stage or by their own means of transportation.

Ohio and the other States took over the operation of their portions of the completed National Road. To provide funds for the preservation and repair of the Road toll gates were erected and tolls collected to place the highway on a self sustaining basis. In 1840 the National Road across Indiana was leased to a private company which laid a plank road and collected tolls, until the planks wore out.

The National Road fell into disuse after 1852. By that time railroad construction, improved river transportation and rapid road building elsewhere were contributing causes.

*When West Virginia was admitted to the Union in 1863 Wheeling became a city within its boundaries.

He married Louisa Williams 5 October 1832 in Chillicothe. The Officiant was the Reverend Joseph McDowell Matthews who had been admitted on trial in early 1832 to the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and appointed to "Chillicothe Station" on the Deer Creek circuit. Louisa Williams (427) was born 31 May 1812 in Chillicothe, oldest child of George Young Williams (424) and Mary Thompson.

After their marriage the young couple lived in Chillicothe until May 1834. Their first child was born there. During this period and even before their marriage, he acquired a good working knowledge of hat manufacturing, which had been the business of the Williams family for five generations.

John Alfred Brawner and his wife and infant daughter moved to Henderson, Kentucky, on the Ohio River in May 1834 where he opened a hat shop. Two of their sons were born during the six years they lived in this River town. Henderson had recovered from two successive years of Asiatic cholera, which struck first in October 1832 and decimated the population of 700, paralyzing the community. Cholera again hit Henderson in June and July 1833 but with less virulence.

The same year that John Alfred Brawner and his family arrived in Henderson his name appeared on a list of subscribers submitted 9 October 1834 by a committee appointed to build Saint Paul's Episcopal Church. This Church was completed in 1837 on a lot fronting seventy feet on Main Street at the corner of Third Street.

John Alfred Brawner bought a large lot on Main Street 23 May 1837 for twelve hundred dollars. This was part of Lot No. 45 (Henderson County Deeds, Book H, Page 553).* He gave promissory notes--or cash notes as they were then called--which were to be paid by 1 March 1838. The conveyance was executed in the nature of a mortgage to secure payment.

The great Panic of 1837 was caused by nationwide land speculation of government wild lands which speculators had acquired at a dollar and a quarter an acre. The speculators then paid in notes issued by banks which they themselves had organized. In Kentucky, as elsewhere, banks suspended specie payment and closed their doors. The land boom crashed. Cotton and tobacco prices dropped precipitously. No relief was experienced for twelve months. Business was stagnant and recovery was slow.

Under such disastrous financial conditions John Alfred Brawner was unable to meet payments on his recently purchased lot in Henderson. Moreover, his hat business dwindled and he was unable to collect his accounts or to pay his own debts. He was bankrupt, and like many others in that area, lost everything he had (Henderson County Deeds, Book I, Pages 205, 379, 380 and 447).

*Northwest corner of Main and 3rd Streets where the Y.M.C.A. now stands (1967).

John Alfred Brawner

In late 1839 he decided to leave Henderson with his family and settle in Quincy, Illinois, on the Mississippi River. Several members of his wife's family in Chillicothe had moved to the general vicinity of Quincy some years before.

John Alfred Brawner and his family arrived in Adams County, Illinois, in the early summer of 1840 and stayed with members of the Williams family until late fall. Then they moved to nearby Quincy, Illinois.

He became Manager of the Quincy House and served under two different proprietors for several years. His appointment may have been so promptly made because of his former hotel experience at the celebrated Madeira Hotel. The Quincy House had just been completed in 1838 at a cost of more than one hundred thousand dollars and was considered by many visitors to be the finest hostelry west of Pittsburgh.

In 1847 John Alfred Brawner and George Reaugh, husband of a sister of his wife, became the proprietors of another hotel in Quincy. The following advertisement appeared in the Quincy Whig, Wednesday morning, 1 December 1847:

Virginia Hotel

The Subscribers would just say to their friends and the public that they have taken the above Hotel and will be delighted to receive guests at any time. Their Bill of Fare shall not be inferior to any House in the City.

Nov. 17 Brawner & Reaugh

He became known as Major Brawner some time after he moved to Quincy. His title may have been given to him for aiding in the organization of, and service in, the local militia or in a Quincy volunteer organization.

John Alfred Brawner and his family were members of Saint John's Episcopal Church then located on North Sixth Street between Hampshire and Vermont Streets. This Church was erected in 1837, the fourth Episcopal Church to be built in the Diocese of Illinois; the three earlier ones being in Chicago, Jacksonville and Rushville. His house, located at Hampshire and Third Streets, was one block north and one block west of the Quincy House at Maine and Fourth Streets, and close to the Virginia Hotel and the City Hotel which he subsequently also operated.

After his sudden death in 1851, Louisa Williams Brawner and her children, except her oldest child, remained in Quincy for five years. In 1856 she moved to Rock Island, Illinois, with her three sons and

Major John A. Brawner

"Major John A. Brawner, aged 39 years, died in this city on Sunday morning the 11th inst. of an infection of the throat. Major Brawner was a native of Virginia, born in Prince William County in 1811. He moved to Kentucky in 1834 and in 1840 removed to Illinois at which time to the hour of his decease he had been a resident and highly respected citizen of this county. Having as the proprietor of one of our principal hotels formed an extensive acquaintance he became generally known as a man of great moral and social worth. He leaves a large, highly esteemed and deeply afflicted family for whose temporal hopes and prospects his unexpected decease has thrown a pall of gloom and its distressing blight. A kind and affectionate father, a warm-hearted, generous friend and a soul of as noble impulses as were ever born in a human heart, he "hath passed to that bourne whence no traveler returns." "What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue," but a few days since, he lived and moved among us with fair prospects of a long life. The guiding light in whose orbit centered and revolved the hopes of tenderest ties, and the esteemed citizen, the respected man and true friend. Alas! he now sleeps in the tomb, his mortal remains mouldering with mother earth and his deathless spirit has taken up his abode with the God who gave it; such is the mutability of earthly scenes, of human hopes, the inevitable destiny of our race, and such the precarious tenure of mortal existence. We enter upon life with anticipations of unnumbered days, and we pass away like the transient gleam of a meteor light. Major Brawner is among us no more. While his afflicted family and relatives have the heartfelt sympathy of this whole community, none who knew him well can refrain a tear to his memory. Let us cherish and emulate his virtues, while the tall oak bows in solemn grandeur o'er his tomb, and as the waters of the majestic Mississippi River, upon whose banks repose his ashes, join the resistless tide to the ocean. Let us remember that on the stream of time we are all bearing on the unbounded ocean of eternity."

Eulogy delivered 13 May 1851
at his funeral service.

younger daughter, where her mother was living. In 1861, accompanied by this daughter, she joined her oldest son in Saint Louis, Missouri. She lived in that city until her death which occurred eighteen years after the death of her husband.

He died 11 May 1851 in Quincy, Illinois, aged 39 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot No. 103, Block 10, Quincy, Illinois
She died 12 November 1869 in Saint Louis, Missouri, aged 57 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot No. 103, Block 10, Quincy, Illinois

The following item was published Tuesday morning, 13 May 1851, in the Quincy Whig:

> "Mr. J. A. Brawner, late of the City Hotel died in this city on Sunday morning last, very suddenly. He had been unwell for two or three weeks, but had so recovered as to be out a day or two before his death. His age was about 40 years."

Their Children:

*385 i Juliet Eleanor
born 4 February 1834 in Chillicothe, Ohio

*386 ii James Madison
born 21 March 1835 in Henderson, Kentucky

*387 iii William Alfred
born 15 August 1838 in Henderson, Kentucky

388 iv Edwin George
born 8 July 1841 in Quincy, Illinois; died there in infancy.

389 v Charles Pitman
born 11 October 1843 in Quincy, Illinois; died there in infancy.

*390 vi Mary Virginia
born 30 June 1846 in Quincy, Illinois

391 vii Frank Dent
born 4 October 1849 in Quincy, Illinois; died 7 July 1886 in Texas, aged 36 years.
As a young man he was a brakeman and later baggage-master and then clerk, for the Northern Missouri Railroad and lived in Saint Louis until 1877. Then with restless energy he roamed the southwest for several years, never settling for long in any place. He was unmarried.

Juliet Eleanor Brawner

385 Juliet Eleanor Brawner[2]

(384 John[1])

Juliet Eleanor Brawner was born 4 February 1834 in Chillicothe, Ohio, daughter of John Alfred Brawner (384) and Louisa Williams (427). She was their elder daughter and the oldest of their seven children.

When she was three months old her father and mother moved to Henderson, Kentucky, on the Ohio River where they lived until she was nearly six years old. Then the family moved again to Quincy, Illinois, on the Mississippi River.

Juliet Eleanor Brawner attended school and grew to young womanhood there and became an accomplished pianist. In May 1851 her father died suddenly. One of the friends of the family, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens (36), lived at the City Hotel which her father had operated. He was Deputy Sheriff of Adams County and at the request of her mother assisted in settling the estate. In the following months Juliet Eleanor Brawner and Sylvanus Harlow Stevens became engaged.

They were married 29 January 1852 in Saint John's Episcopal Church, Quincy. The Officiant was the Reverend George Parsons Giddings, D.D. Her husband was born 26 October 1827 in Livermore, Maine, eldest child of Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14) and Rebecca Proctor Bunker (266).

She and her husband lived in Quincy until 1854 where he became a grain buyer. That year they moved to West Urbana (now Champaign), Illinois, and in 1856 to Chicago, Illinois, where her husband and a younger brother formed a grain commission firm. Both brothers were early members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

In April 1860 Sylvanus Harlow Stevens was appointed Chief Grain Inspector of the Chicago Board of Trade. Her husband resigned this post in July 1862 during the early part of the Civil War to enlist in the Chicago Board of Trade Battery. He served in the Union Army for three years.

Juliet Brawner Stevens moved to Nashville, Tennessee in early 1863 where the Army Headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland were established. The Chicago Board of Trade Battery was then encamped in that vicinity. For the next three years she made only a few trips back to Chicago, until the close of the War. Her dedicated service as a war nurse is depicted in the following article published 6 July 1865 in the Chicago Republican nine days after the Chicago Board of Trade Battery

Head-Quarters Post of Nashville,

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 18. 1865.

Guards & Pickets

Pass Mrs S.H. Stevens and party of friends on any pike and return at will until further orders

Jno F Miller
Brig Genl
Comdg

MILITARY PASS.

No.

Provost Marshal's Office,

Nashville, Tenn., January 13th 1864.

Pass bearer, Mrs. S. H. Stevens Childe & Servant *through our lines to* Louisville Ky by RR.

By Order of
Brig.-Gen. F. S. GRANGER,
Commanding Post.

[illegible]
Captain and Assistant Provost Marshal,

Good for 5 Days.

CITIZEN'S PASS.

No. 1735 **Head-Quarters Department of the Cumberland.**

Provost Marshal General's Office, Winchester July 29 **1863.**

Pass with private baggage
Mrs. S. H. Stephens
Child & Servant to Illinois
Via Louisville

By order of MAJ. GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS.

Chas Cooper
Capt & a **Provost Marshal General.**

Head-Quarters, Louisville, Kentucky,

Louisville, Oct 25 *1862.*

Pass the bearer Mrs S.H. Stevens

from Louisville to Lebanon

By Order of Brig. Gen. Boyle,

A. C. Semple
~~Lieut. & A. D. C.~~
ADG

returned to Chicago and was mustered out of service:

"Presentation of Silver Plate

A social re-union of the members and friends of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery took place last evening in Bryan Hall. The occasion was a very pleasant one, and a large gathering assembled to enjoy the festivities of the evening, and unite with each other in welcoming back the gallant members of the Battery.

A Band of music was in attendance, which furnished excellent music for the entertainment of the participants assembled to mingle in the festivities and for the social dance that followed. A substantial banquet was also set forth upon refreshment tables in the south end of the Hall, whereon were spread delicacies, upon which all regaled themselves.

The feature of the evening, however, was the presentation of a service of solid silver plate to Mrs. S. H. Stevens, wife of Lieutenant Stevens, of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery. The service consists of five richly wrought pieces and a salver and was presented to Mrs. Stevens by the members of the Battery as a token of the estimation of and esteem for the services rendered by her to the Battery during the last three years. During the time the Battery has been in the service, Mrs. Stevens has been as near it as possible, and has devoted herself continually to the care of its wounded in hospitals, and to procuring its supplies of sanitary stores. Indeed, all of the sanitary stores received by the Battery have been obtained through the personal efforts of this lady, and during the three long years the organization has been in the field, has never wearied in her self-imposed task of mercy and kindness. The hospitals at Nashville and Chattanooga have long known her valuable services, and indeed from the hour of the first engagement of the Battery at Stone River to the present, whenever a member of the Battery lay sick or wounded, she was by his side to assist in restoring him to strength and health. Every member of the Battery remembers her with gratitude, and the testimonial with which she was presented last evening was a free offering from every surviving member of the organization.

The presentation speech was made by Sergeant William Randolph, who alluded feelingly to the noble and self sacrificing labors of the lady, and begged her acceptance of the gift as a token of appreciation of those labors by the members of the Battery.

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus Harlow Stevens
Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary
1902

Lieutenant Stevens responded most appropriately, accepting the beautiful gift in behalf of his wife and returning their sincere thanks to the generous donors. He alluded to the first battle of the Battery, at Stone River, and suggested that upon each succeeding anniversary of the fight the members assemble together until the last shall stand with none of his companions to greet him. The Silver Service gift would be highly cherished and ever preserved in remembrance of the givers."

Juliet Brawner Stevens and her husband returned to Nashville where they lived until September 1869. Then they went by river steamer with their two children to Saint Louis, Missouri. Her mother, two married brothers and married sister and a bachelor brother were living there. She and her family arrived in Saint Louis shortly before the sudden death of her mother, Louisa Williams Brawner.

Juliet Brawner Stevens and her children left Saint Louis in the fall of 1870 and joined Sylvanus Harlow Stevens in Humboldt, Kansas. He had preceded his family that spring to found a lumber firm there. Her journey was made by train to Fort Scott, Kansas, and then completed by stagecoach. In later years she would recall that the stagecoach careened violently in the mud of the dirt road because the horses reared with fright as they were urged on through torrents of rain, accompanied by blinding sheets of lightning and deafening claps of rolling thunder. They lived in Humboldt until August 1882 and then moved to Chicago when her husband was appointed Chief Flaxseed Inspector by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Her husband died in 1902 several months after their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary. After his death the family house on Jefferson Avenue* was sold and she moved to the Hyde Park Hotel, a residential hotel not far from her former home and near her married sister, Mary Virginia Brawner (390) and her husband. She lived there for several years, usually spending several weeks each summer with her married daughter, Edith Agnes Stevens (67) and her husband in Coldwater, Michigan.

In the last few years of her life she lived in a house in Kenwood on Chicago's South Side to be near her son, Russell Houston Stevens (65) and his wife and their two children. All of them, singly or together, visited her nearly everyday and were devoted to her.

She died 26 May 1911 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 77 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

*Renamed Harper Avenue in 1914.

Her obituary was published Friday, 27 May 1911 in the Chicago Tribune and reads:

> "Mrs. Juliet E. Stevens, widow of the late Sylvanus Harlow Stevens, Forty-fourth street and Ellis avenue, died last night following an apopleptic stroke of a week ago. She was 77 years old and was born in Henderson, Ky. [sic]. Mr. Stevens was chief grain inspector in Chicago before the war.
>
> Mrs. Stevens accompanied her husband during his service in the civil war when he was colonel [sic] of the Board of Trade Battery of Chicago. As a nurse she helped in the camps.
>
> Surviving children are Russell H., Juliet N. of Washington, Sylvanus H. of Nome, Alaska, and Mrs. Henry C. Clark of Coldwater, Michigan.
>
> The funeral will be at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon from the residence of a niece, Mrs. Edmund H. Jones [Anna Louise Brawner], 4400 Lake avenue. The burial will be private."

Two articles were published in Chicago newspapers nearly fifty years after the Civil War about Juliet Brawner Stevens. One of column length was published 7 January 1911 in The Chicago Daily News and was captioned "Angel of the Battery." The other was a full page spread in the special feature section of the Sunday Record-Herald 11 August 1912 captioned "Chicago Board of Trade Battery." Her photograph, titled "Mrs. Juliet E. Stevens -- The Angel of the Battery," was centered and surrounded by photographs of a score of members of the Battery including those of her husband and Silas Curtis Stevens (39).

The further account of Juliet Brawner Stevens can be found in the record of her husband, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens (36) and their children.

386 James Madison Brawner[2]

(384 John[1])

James Madison Brawner was born 21 March 1836 in Henderson, Kentucky, son of John Alfred Brawner (384) and Louisa Williams (427). He was their oldest son and the second of their seven children.

His parents moved to Quincy, Illinois, in 1840. In 1851, when he was fifteen years old, his father died. For a time he was a clerk in the hotel his father had operated.

James Madison Brawner joined the First Presbyterian Church in 1854. The Church records show that the young lady he married a few years later became a member that same year and that her mother and father had been members there since 1848.

In 1856 he accompanied his mother and younger brothers and sister to Rock Island, Illinois, where his grandmother Williams was living and where he entered the insurance business. In 1859 he returned to Quincy where he was a life insurance agent.

James Madison Brawner decided that Saint Louis, Missouri, offered him a broader opportunity in his chosen field and he moved there in 1861. His mother joined him from Rock Island to make a home for him, accompanied by his sister, Mary Virginia Brawner.

He organized a general insurance agency with Samuel E. Mack, called Mack & Brawner. Later his brother, William Alfred Brawner, joined the firm, as one of their agents.

He married Mary Elizabeth Palmer 22 October 1863 in Quincy, Illinois. The Officiant was the Reverend George I. King, D.D., minister of the First Presbyterian Church. She was born 23 December 1839 in Manlius, New York, daughter of John C. Palmer and Catherine Baldwin.

In Saint Louis James Madison Brawner and his wife were members of the High Street Presbyterian Church. The following item appears in the manuscript history of this church in the archives of the Presbyterian Historical Society:

> "On the 10th of April 1864, Mr. Butler resigned the office of Superintendent and Mr. James M. Brawner was elected his successor. Mr. Brawner was earnest, energetic

James Madison Brawner

and liberal, and with untiring zeal devoted himself to the interest of the Mission, whose steadfast friend and generous supporter he remained until the day of his death. His memory is precious to many hearts."

In 1865 James Madison Brawner was appointed General Agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States for Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Southern Illinois. He was eminently successful in his field as an able administrator and sales executive. He participated in numerous civic projects and gained prominence as a leading citizen of Saint Louis. His early death cut short a brilliant career.

He died 29 March 1875 in Saint Louis, Missouri, aged 39 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot No. 103, Block 10,
Quincy, Illinois

The following notice was published Tuesday, 30 March 1875 in the Quincy Whig and Republican:

"We regret to learn of the death of James M. Brawner, Esq. at St. Louis yesterday. Mr. Brawner was well known to many of our citizens as an old resident of Quincy, having been raised in this city. The remains accompanied by friends and relatives from St. Louis, will arrive here by the steamer, Andy Johnson, tomorrow, Wednesday. Friends are invited to meet the boat on its arrival and accompany the remains to the cemetery, where a short service will be held."

In April the New York Insurance Record contained the following article:

"James M. Brawner. -- One of the great pioneers of pure life insurance in the West died at St. Louis, on the 29th ult. in the 40th year of his age. He was the surviving partner of the firm of Mack and Brawner, and the senior general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. Mr. Brawner joined this company about a year after its organization and has worked for it ever since over a wide field with unrivalled success. He was justly regarded as a model solicitor, being perfect in his art, always preserving his own dignity and the respect of his hearers. The force of his logic and persuasion was irresistible, and the amount of insurance he secured annually frequently ran over two million dollars. He was a good and exemplary Christian. He was kind hearted and charitable, and won and kept a numerous circle of devoted and admiring friends. It is noteworthy that he illustrates in his own career the superior utility of life insurance. He made plenty of money, but speculated unsuccessfully outside of his business, and were his life not heavily insured,

his widow and two children would not be provided for in a manner correspondent with his brilliant success in life."

Their Children:

392 i Katherine
born 18 September 1864 in Saint Louis, Missouri; died 11 January 1927 in Quincy, Illinois, aged 62 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot No. 103, Block 10, Quincy, Illinois
She was an invalid from infancy. Her obituary was published 12 January 1927 in the Quincy Herald Whig.

*393 ii Mary Palmer
born 14 February 1867 in Saint Louis, Missouri

After the death of James Madison Brawner his widow left Saint Louis in June 1875 and returned with her two children to live in Quincy.

She married Jesse Weems, a widower, 30 April 1884 in Quincy. He was born 21 August 1831 near Dumfries, Prince William County, Virginia, son of Jesse Ewell Weems and Nancy Rickard and grandson of Mason Locke Weems.* After Jesse Weems received training as a civil engineer in the east he worked on railroad construction in Illinois and Missouri for several years prior to settling in Quincy. He died 16 July 1919 in Quincy, Illinois, aged 87 years and his remains were interred there in the Weems family lot in Woodland Cemetery, Lot No. 3, Block 5.

In 1920 Mary Brawner Weems, twice widowed, and in frail health, went to live with her married daughter in Springfield, Missouri.

She died 1 November 1924 in Springfield, Missouri, aged 84 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot No. 103, Block 10, Quincy, Illinois

* * *

Mason Locke Weems*

Mason Locke Weems (1759-1815), grandfather of Jesse Weems, was an Episcopal Clergyman and author and later a successful book agent. He preached in several Virginia Parishes, including Pohick Church where George Washington worshipped prior to the Revolutionary War.

His book, "The Philanthropist," was endorsed by George Washington whose letter to the author dated

20 August 1799 is shown as a foreword in the book. This edition is now a collector's item. His best known book, "The Life and Memorable Actions of George Washington," published circa 1800 had seventy accredited and varying editions, including five in German (1800-1827). In the fifth edition, published in 1806, the hatchet and cherry tree story first appeared, the factual authenticity of which is a subject of controversy.

William Alfred Brawner

387 William Alfred Brawner[2]

(384 John[1])

William Alfred Brawner was born 15 August 1838 in Henderson, Kentucky, son of John Alfred Brawner (384) and Louisa Williams (427). He was their second son and the third of their seven children.

His parents moved to Quincy, Illinois, when he was two years old and his early youth was spent in that city. He was not quite thirteen years old when his father died. When he was sixteen years old he obtained his first job with the Quincy Herald where he learned to set type.

In 1856 he moved to Rock Island, Illinois, with his mother and his two brothers and his younger sister and worked as a druggist's clerk for three years. Then he went to Peoria, Illinois, where he was a druggist and chemist until 1861.

William Alfred Brawner decided to enter the life insurance business and spent nearly a year as an agent for the Aurora, Illinois, Agency of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. In late 1861 he moved to Palmyra, Missouri, and was an agent for Mack & Brawner, General Insurance Agents, Saint Louis, Missouri, where his older brother, James Madison Brawner (386), was a firm member. It was the beginning of a successful and rewarding career in the life insurance business.

He married Henrietta Freda (Von) Strasser 14 August 1862 in Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, Palmyra, Missouri. The Officiant was the Reverend William B. Corbyn, the Rector. His wife was born 24 April 1840 in Palmyra, daughter of Matthew Strasser and Mary Miller.

In 1863 William Alfred Brawner and two other men organized the general insurance agency of Howe, Bascome and Brawner in Saint Louis, and was a firm member for four years. In 1868 he was appointed Manager of the western States for the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York* with headquarters in Saint Louis. In 1875 he became Superintendent of the New Jersey Life Insurance Company for the Saint Louis area. Three years later he was appointed the Manager of the Saint Louis Agency of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California.

*Began business in 1864 and ceased business in 1879.

In 1887 he was made General Manager of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Company of New York. At the time of his death he was General Manager of the Commercial Union Life Insurance Company of New York for Missouri and Southern Illinois.

William Alfred Brawner was also engaged in real estate development in and around Saint Louis and in Florida from 1880 until his death some years later. His son assisted him in these business enterprises.

As leading citizens of Saint Louis, William Alfred Brawner and his brother, James Madison Brawner, both served on the Committee of Arrangements and the Committee of Finance for the celebration in honor of the official opening of the Illinois and Saint Louis (also called the Eads) Bridge across the Mississippi River 4 July 1874, a tremendous event in the annals of the city. He was active for years in other community affairs.

He and his family attended the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion in Saint Louis. His son joined another church in 1887. His funeral service in 1890 was conducted by the Reverend P. G. Robert, Rector.

His widow lived nearly twenty years after his death.

He died 15 March 1890 in Saint Louis, Missouri, aged 51 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot No. 103, Block 10, Quincy, Illinois
She died 2 February 1910 in Mount Clemens, Michigan, aged 69 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot No. 103, Block 10, Quincy, Illinois

The following death notice was published 16 March 1890 in the Saint Louis Republic:

"Brawner -- Wm. A. Brawner, at his home, 4316 Finney ave., Saturday, March 15, at 4:45 p.m. Due notice of funeral will be given. New York, Washington (D.C.) and Quincy, Illinois, papers please copy."

The following unidentified newspaper clipping is in Scrapbook Volume 11C, Page 37 in the archives of the Missouri Historical Society:

"William A. Brawner, one of the most prominent Life Insurance men in the country, died at his suburban residence, No. 4316 Finney Avenue, about 5 o'clock last evening. The cause of his death was an affection of the throat, from which he had been suffering for about twelve days. His condition became serious on Monday, and he was unconscious most of the time since Tuesday. He had been somewhat unwell

for two or three months. Mr. Brawner had been a resident of this city for twenty eight years, having been engaged in the life insurance business during his residence here. At the time of his death he was General Manager of the Commercial Union Life Insurance Company of New York, for Missouri and Southern Illinois. Mr. Brawner was born in Henderson, Kentucky, on August 15, 1838, and subsequently lived in Quincy, Illinois, and Palmyra, Missouri. Arrangements for the funeral are not complete, the family not having decided to inter the remains here or at Quincy. The family is left in comfortable circumstances."

Nearly twenty years later the following article appeared Friday, 4 February 1910 in the Quincy Journal:

"The remains of the late Mrs. Henrietta Brawner, whose death was mentioned in the Journal yesterday, are expected to arrive here tonight and will be buried in Woodland Cemetery. The deceased died in Mount Clemens, Michigan, and her daughter, Miss Maude, survives her and will accompany the remains here. Mrs. Jesse Weems* of East Hampshire Street is a sister-in-law of the deceased."

Their Children:

*394 i William Strasser
born 14 June 1863 in Saint Louis, Missouri

*395 ii Maude Virginia
born 16 November 1866 in Saint Louis, Missouri

*Widow of James Madison Brawner (386).

Mary Virginia Brawner

390 Mary Virginia Brawner[2]

(384 John[1])

Mary Virginia Brawner was born 30 June 1846 in Quincy, Illinois, daughter of John Alfred Brawner (384) and Louisa Williams (427). She was their second daughter and the sixth of their seven children.

Her father died in 1851 when she was almost five years old. In 1856 she moved to Rock Island, Illinois, with her mother and brothers where her grandmother Williams was living. She accompanied her mother to Saint Louis, Missouri, when her mother moved there in 1861 to make a home for her son, James Madison Brawner (386).

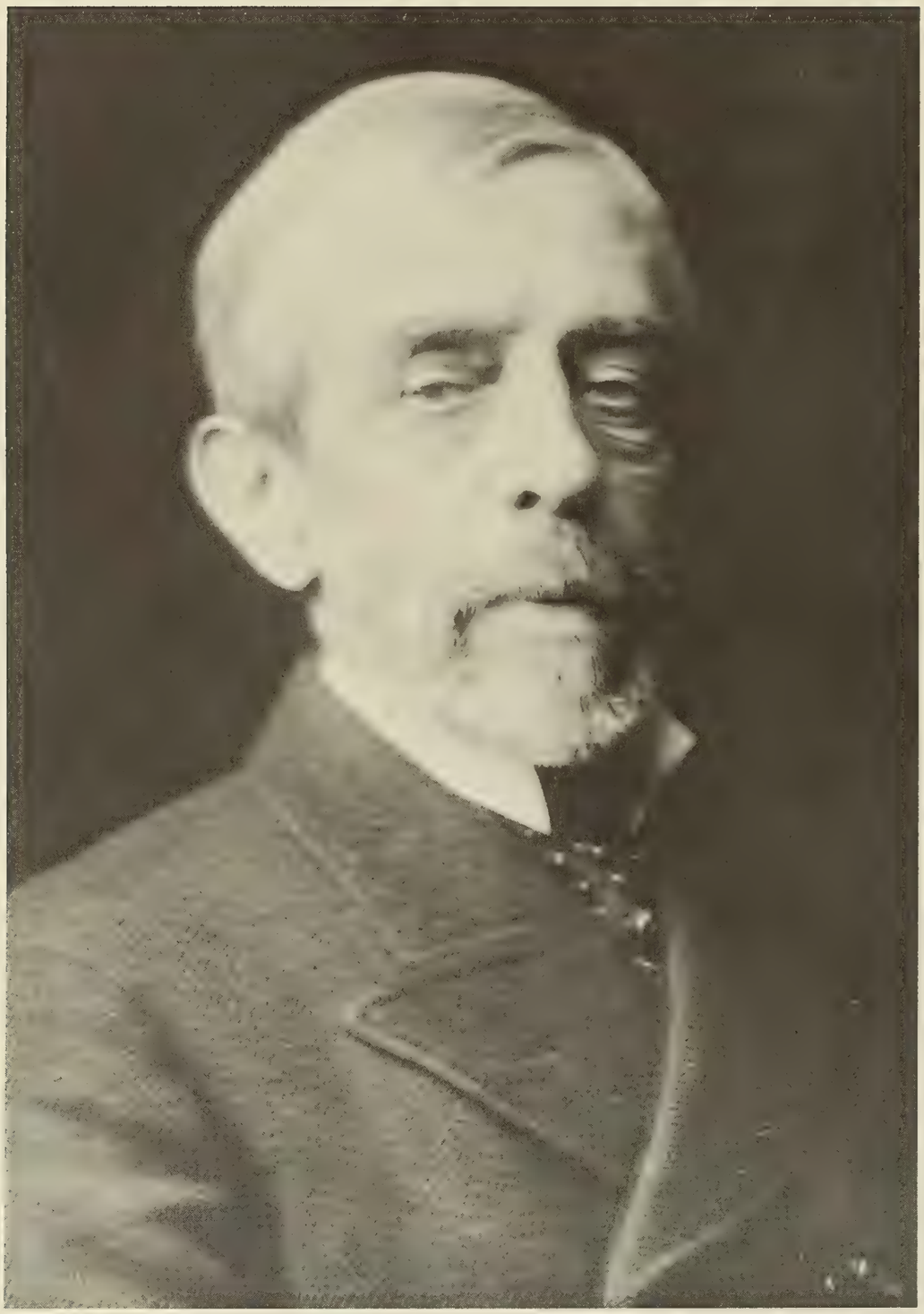
Mary Virginia Brawner married Marcus Seth Holmes 7 December 1864 in Saint Louis. He was born 11 November 1832 in Rochester, New York, son of Marcus and Anna Holmes, and grandson of Seth Holmes and Phebe Grant. His father, a miller and a Deacon of the First Presbyterian Church, died there in 1848 when Marcus was fifteen years old. His mother disposed of the family residence at 230 Buffalo Street* and her church Letter of Dismission was sent to the First Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3 September 1851, but there is no record that she later became a member there.

Marcus Seth Holmes moved to Cincinnati in 1851 where he obtained a job as a messenger for Ellis and Morton, Bankers. In 1854 he joined the wholesale paper firm, Nixon and Chatfield, as a salesman. In 1858 he became associated with Louis P. Snider, Proprietor of the Franklin Paper Mills, Dayton, Ohio, who soon placed him in charge of the Cincinnati warehouse.

Marcus Seth Holmes moved to Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1862 when Louis P. Snider and he formed the wholesale paper firm of Snider & Holmes and where he managed the business. His partner, who lived in Cincinnati, invested some capital and all the initial paper stock in this venture. Thus the Franklin Paper Mills owned by Louis P. Snider obtained another sales outlet through this partnership. Later other Snider family members joined this Saint Louis wholesale paper firm.

The following testimonial is on Page 571C of Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri, published in Saint Louis in 1875:

*Later renamed Main Street.



Marcus Seth Holmes

"Snider & Holmes, 103 North Second Street, one of the leading wholesale paper firms in the city, have furnished the paper for our varied publications. Our orders have been usually what is termed "special," that is odd sizes, qualities and weights, and we cheerfully bear testimony to their uniform courtesy, promptness and uniform fair dealing. Their warehouse is fully stored with all grades of Printers' and Binders' stock, including paper of all grades, card and binders' board, printing inks, etc."

In 1886 Mary Virginia Brawner Holmes and her husband and their two children moved to Dayton, Ohio, when her husband was offered and accepted the position of Superintendent of the Mead Paper Mill there. The family returned to Saint Louis in 1889 when Marcus Seth Holmes became associated with the Saint Louis Adamant Plaster Company, serving as Treasurer.

In 1890 Mary Virginia Brawner Holmes and her husband and their son moved to Chicago, Illinois. Her sister, Juliet and her husband, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens (36) and their children were living there. Her own daughter and her husband and their infant son also moved to Chicago from Saint Louis in 1890.

Marcus Seth Holmes re-entered the wholesale paper business in Chicago in 1893. In the earlier years he maintained his own office and warehouse and built a substantial clientele. In later years, because of impaired vision and old age, he operated his business from the printing and engraving plant of his son. Even then he retained a number of loyal buyers, who were both customers and friends.

Mary Virginia Brawner Holmes was a great favorite with her family, her friends and acquaintances. She was vivacious and witty, cheerful in adversity, sympathetic and helpful to those who were troubled or sick.

She lived two years longer than her husband, meeting a tragic death.

He died 6 March 1919 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 86 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
She died 28 March 1921 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 74 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

The following item was published Tuesday, 29 March 1921 in the Chicago Daily Tribune on Page 1:

"Mrs. Mary V. Holmes, 70 [sic], 1456 East 54th Street was killed last night by an automobile. The driver says Mrs. Holmes walked in front of his car at 4804 Lake Park Avenue."

Jones - Holmes

A very pretty little wedding was celebrated last evening at the residence of Mr. Henry T. Snider, West Seventh Street. The bride was Miss Annie Louise Holmes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marc S. Holmes of Dayton, O., and the groom, Mr. Edmund Henry Jones, of St. Louis. Reverend Father Ward officiated and a delightful reception followed the ceremony. Among the guests were Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Jones and Mr. S. H. Murphy of St. Louis; Mrs. William Pfau, Marc Holmes Pfau of Hamilton; Mr. Andrew Clark, Mr. George Ellis, Rev. Father Ward, Mr. Guy B. Holmes of Dayton; Master Harry J. Snider, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Snider. A very handsome collation was served by Keppler, and the entire affair was most enjoyable.

The Commercial Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio
Thursday, 24 November 1887

Their Children:

396 i Anna Louise
born 26 November 1866 in Saint Louis, Missouri; died 28 March 1914 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 47 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
She married Edmund Henry Jones 23 November 1887 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was born 28 November 1861 in Saint Louis, Missouri, son of Dumont Gardner Jones and Mary Duhring.
The following death notice was published 29 March 1914 in the Chicago Sunday Tribune:

"Jones -- Anna Louise Jones, beloved wife of Edmund H. Jones and daughter of Marc. S. and Virginia Holmes. Services at late residence, 1535 East 60th Street, 10:30 a.m. Monday. St. Louis papers please copy."

Their Children:

(a) Marc Edmund (Occidental College, B.A. 1932; San Francisco Theological Seminary, B.D. 1935; Columbia University, Ph.D. 1948) born 1 October 1888 in Saint Louis, Missouri
He married 1st: Lela Emogene Leibrand 27 August 1918 in New York City. She was born 25 December 1890 in Council Bluffs, Iowa, daughter of Walter Winfield Scott Owens and Sophrona Ball. She had a daughter* by the first of her two previous marriages.
He married 2nd: Priscilla Kennedy Chandler, a widow, 11 June 1926 in Riverside, California. She was born 29 May 1891 in Chicago, Illinois, daughter of Joseph Birchfield Kennedy and Sarah Grey McClurg.
He has been mainly a free lance writer for motion pictures, magazines and author of miscellaneous articles since 1912. He was minister of the Presbyterian Church, Esparto, California, 1934-1939.

*Virginia Katherine McMath known professionally as Ginger Rogers, legitimate stage and motion picture actress and 1940 Academy Award winner. Her stage surname is the surname of her mother's fourth husband.

Guy Brawner Holmes

He and his wife live in East Stanwood, Washington (1968).
There are no children by either marriage.

(b) Helen Hunt (Smith College, B.A. 1919; UCLA, A.M. 1957 and Ed.D., 1961)
born 2 September 1897 in Chicago, Illinois
She married Lawrence Alaric Rentsch 17 August 1925 in Hollywood, California.
He was born 25 November 1895 in Wheeling, West Virginia, son of Louis Rentsch and Fannie Knight.
She retired from teaching at Bel Air Town and Country School, Los Angeles in 1967.
For several years she combined teaching with her graduate studies at UCLA.
Her husband is with a Los Angeles investment firm (1967), joining it after he retired as a vice president of a large bank in that city.
Their Children:

1 Lois Helen
2 Frances Louise

After the death of Anna Holmes Jones in 1914 her husband continued to live in Chicago until 1918 and then moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
He married there Mary Anne Schnuettgen 6 June 1921.
She was born 11 July 1897 in Milwaukee, daughter of Frank Schnuettgen and Mary Geyer.
Their children: Edmund Francis, Dumont Louis, Robert Henry and Eugene Raymond
Edmund Henry Jones was District Manager of the Milcor Steel Company in Milwaukee for nineteen years and he became a widely known inventor. His obituary was published 31 August 1937 in the Milwaukee Sentinel.
He died 29 August 1937 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, aged 75 years.
Interment: Calvary Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

397 ii Guy Brawner
born 10 October 1870 in Saint Louis, Missouri; died 3 February 1944 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 73 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
He married Katharine Chapin Reed 26 October 1898 in Chicago. She was born 31 December 1872 in Bridgeport, Connecticut, daughter of Frank Reed

and Catharine Sibyl Morris; died 27 January 1947 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 74 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
The following obituary was published Saturday, 5 February 1944 in the Chicago Daily Tribune:

> "Services for Guy B. Holmes, 73 years old, founder and president of the Holmes Company, printers and engravers, will be held at 2 p.m. today in the chapel at 4141 Cottage Grove Avenue."

Guy Brawner Holmes, in addition to his printing and engraving business, which he established in 1903 and known until 1915 as the Holmes Manufacturing Company, later opened an attractive stationery and gift store in Chicago's downtown shopping area.
His wife became a member of Kaskaskia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution in 1926 (National No. 220176).

Their Children:

(a) Katharine Morris (Smith College, B.A. 1921) born 21 August 1899 in Chicago, Illinois
She married Warren Gillespie Moore there 6 June 1928. He was born 23 February 1897 in Chicago, son of John Gillespie Moore and Harriet Foster. After their marriage she and her husband lived in Chicago and later in Wheaton, Illinois, a western suburb.
She became a member of Kaskaskia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution in 1929 (National No. 250691).
After disposing of the business of the Holmes Company, which her husband had managed for some years, they moved to Florida with their children. Her husband is presently a manufacturer's agent.

Their Children:

1 Warren Holmes)
2 John Foster) twins
3 Katharine Chapin

393 Mary Palmer Brawner[3]

(386 James[2], 384 John[1])

Mary Palmer Brawner was born 14 February 1867 in Saint Louis, Missouri, daughter of James Madison Brawner (386) and Mary Elizabeth Palmer. She was the younger of their two daughters.

Her father died in March 1875 when she was nearly eight years old. Three months later her mother returned to Quincy, Illinois, to make her home there with her small children. She had lived there before her marriage in 1863.

Mary Palmer Brawner completed her education in Quincy schools. Her mother married again in 1884 and Mary Palmer Brawner and her sister lived with their mother and stepfather.

She married Charles Cleveland Upham 20 November 1901 in Quincy, Illinois. He was born 27 June 1868 in Keokuk, Iowa, son of Willard Putnam Upham and Caroline Bidwell. Her husband was a member of a long established family wholesale shoe firm, having retail branches in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

Mary Brawner Upham and her husband lived in Springfield, Missouri, until 1926. Her stepfather died in Quincy in 1919 and her mother, in frail health, came to live with her a few months later and lived until 1924.

She and her husband moved to San Antonio, Texas, in 1926. Her husband died there five years later. At the time of his death he was the President of the Byrnes-Upham Investment Company. Mary Brawner Upham lived another nine years.

He died 30 March 1931 in San Antonio, Texas, aged 62 years.
Interment: Mission Burial Park, San Antonio, Texas
She died 13 June 1940 in Austin, Texas, aged 73 years.
Interment: Mission Burial Park, San Antonio, Texas

Their Children:

398 i Marion
born 30 June 1903 in Springfield, Missouri
She married Captain Charles Harrison Brammell, U.S.A., 26 December 1929 in San Antonio, Texas. He was born 20 December 1889 in Joplin, Missouri, son of Charles

Dobbyns Brammell and Anna Belle Smith; died 3 May 1953 in Tyler, Texas, aged 63 years.
He graduated from Western Dental College* in Kansas City, Missouri in 1914 with a D.D.S. degree, and entered the Army in World War I as a dentist with the rank of First Lieutenant. He soon transferred to the Field Artillery and saw active service in France and later served in Germany with the Army of Occupation. He remained in the Army after his return to the United States. At the time of his death he held the rank of Colonel.
Marion Upham Brammell lives in Tyler, Texas (1967).
Their Children:

(a) Charles Richard
(b) Philys Harrison

399 ii John Darr
born 11 August 1907 in Springfield, Missouri; died 5 September 1967 in New Orleans, Louisiana, aged 60 years.
Interment: The Masonic Cemetery, Prairie Lea, Texas
He married Marjorie Carolyn Tolhurst 1 November 1930 in San Antonio, Texas. She was born there 20 June 1909, daughter of Charles Edward Tolhurst and Mattie Maude Daugherty.
He was President of John D. Upham Engineering Company, Civil Engineers and General Contractors, and lived in Metairie, Louisiana, a suburb of New Orleans.
Their Children:

(a) Mary Marjorie
(b) Sally Patricia
(c) Jane Darr
(d) Susan Darr

400 iii Charles Cleveland, Jr.
born 20 June 1909 in Springfield, Missouri; died 13 June 1940 in San Antonio, Texas, aged 30 years.
Interment: Mission Burial Park, San Antonio, Texas
At the time of his death he was associated with the Sunshine Pecan Shelling Company.
He married S'Delia Hilburn 22 January 1934 in San Antonio. She was born 20 November 1917 in Aransas Pass, Texas, daughter of N. C. Hilburn, Jr. and Pearl Babb.

*Now the University of Kansas City, School of Dentistry.

Their Children:

(a) Diane Charles

His widow continued to live in San Antonio where their daughter died in 1943 when she was nearly five years old. S'Delia Hilburn Upham married Meveral Cleggett Blondel 12 June 1944 in San Antonio and was living in Madison, New Jersey in 1960.

394 William Strasser Brawner[3]

(387 William[2], 384 John[1])

William Strasser Brawner was born 14 June 1863 in Saint Louis, Missouri, only son of William Alfred Brawner (387) and Henrietta Freda (Von) Strasser. He was the elder of their two children.

He married Olivia Rebecca Carlin 14 June 1887 in Saint Louis. She was born 26 August 1861 in Quincy, Illinois, daughter of Andrew Jackson Carlin and Rose Kelly, and granddaughter of the Honorable Thomas Carlin, sixth Governor of Illinois (1838-1842) and Rebecca Huitt.

William Strasser Brawner was associated in business with his father in Saint Louis until his father died in 1890. He continued in the insurance business with the Commercial Union Life Insurance Company of New York as General Agent for Missouri and Southern Illinois with headquarters in Saint Louis. He was also a real estate dealer and promoter.

In 1893 he and his wife moved to Carsonville, Missouri, although, because of his business activities in Saint Louis, he continued to maintain an office address there.

He died in 1908. His widow was living with her daughter in Marshall, Missouri at the time of her death thirty seven years later.

He died 14 December 1908 in Normandy, Missouri, aged 45 years.
Interment: Saint Ann's Cemetery, Normandy, Missouri
She died 15 December 1945 in Marshall, Missouri, aged 84 years.
Interment: Saint Ann's Cemetery, Normandy, Missouri

Their Children:

401 i William Don
born 1 October 1888 in Saint Louis, Missouri
He married 1st: Ima Claflin* 17 December 1913 in Lansing, Michigan. She was born 1 February 1894 in Saginaw, Michigan, daughter of Norman Jarvis Claflin and Sarah Ann Allen.
He married 2nd: Meta Marie Viet 8 August 1936

*Ima Claflin Brawner married Blaine Storer 21 January 1936 in Lafayette, Indiana.

in Angola, Indiana. She was born 12 February 1896 in Sebewaing, Michigan, daughter of George Viet and Julia Campeau; died 13 April 1959 in Birmingham, Michigan, aged 63 years.
Interment: Clinton Grove Cemetery, Mount Clemens, Michigan

Children of the first marriage:

(a) William Bruce
(b) Barbara Loreen

Children of the second marriage:

(c) Carlin Viet

402 ii Carl Alfred
born 1 November 1890 in Saint Louis, Missouri
He married Ethel Brown 17 July 1914 in Lansing, Michigan. She was born 10 June 1891 in Saint Louis, Missouri, daughter of Henry Brown and Mary Closs.
Their Children:

(a) Dorothy Marie
(b) Catherine Harriet
(c) Charles Alfred
(d) Maxine Louise
(e) Leo Le Roy

403 iii Harry Andrew
born 11 February 1892 in Saint Louis, Missouri; died 12 October 1936 in Danville, Illinois, aged 44 years.
Interment: Saint Ann's Cemetery, Normandy, Missouri
He married Moneta May McLevey 21 July 1926 in Saint Louis, Missouri. She was born 26 May 1905 in Warrensburg, Missouri, daughter of James Henry McLevey and Lena May Bailey.
Their Children:

(a) Patricia Jean

His widow married Arington Calaway Thomson 17 October 1942 in Lebanon, Missouri.

404 iv Frederick Loisel
born 8 July 1894 in Saint Louis, Missouri
He lives there (1967) with his sister.
He has never married.

405 v Maud Adele
born 21 July 1896 in Normandy, Missouri
She lives there (1967) and makes a home for her brother, Frederick Loisel Brawner.
She has never married.

406 vi Eugene Alexander
born 23 April 1900 in Normandy, Missouri; died 14 January 1956 in Ellisville, Missouri, aged 55 years.
Interment: Resurrection Cemetery, Saint Louis, Missouri
He married Stella Mary Prost 24 November 1920 in Saint Charles, Missouri. She was born 31 July 1900 in Cross Town, Missouri, daughter of Jules Prost and Caroline Weinkine.
Their Children:

(a) Eugene Overton
(b) Lucia Mae

395 Maude Virginia Brawner[3]

(387 William[2], 384 John[1])

Maude Virginia Brawner was born 16 December 1866 in Saint Louis, Missouri, only daughter of William Alfred Brawner (387) and Henrietta Freda (Von) Strasser. She was the younger of their two children.

She was baptized 12 April 1890 in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, Saint Louis, by the Reverend P. G. Roberts, Rector. She was confirmed 13 April 1890 in the same church by the Right Reverend Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri.

Maude Virginia Brawner was her mother's constant companion after her father's death. They lived in Saint Louis until late 1899. Then she and her mother traveled the greater part of the following three years. They spent time in Florida, the Gulf Coast, Texas, California, and New York.

In 1902 she and her mother moved to Mount Clemens, Michigan, and lived there the rest of their lives. Her mother was in delicate health and found the curative waters of the Mount Clemens Spa beneficial.

Maude Virginia Brawner married Courtland Whitney, a childless widower, 17 March 1910 in Mount Clemens. He was born 24 August 1862 on the family farm in Macomb Township, Macomb County, Michigan, son of John Whitney and Phoebe Nelson.

Her husband held, successively, the posts of Truant Officer for Mount Clemens public schools and Probation Officer for the Mount Clemens County Circuit Court. He was a well known and respected public servant. He and his wife were seldom active in social or club life, but both were associated in church organizations.

They had no children.

She died 30 January 1948 in Mount Clemens, Michigan, aged 81 years.
Interment: Clinton Grove Cemetery, Mount Clemens, Michigan
He died 15 March 1949 in Mount Clemens, Michigan, aged 86 years.
Interment: Clinton Grove Cemetery, Mount Clemens, Michigan

The following obituary was published Friday, 30 January 1948 in The Daily Monitor Leader, Mount Clemens, Michigan:

"Funeral services for Mrs. Maude B. Whitney, for many years a highly respected Mount Clemens resident, will be held at 2 p.m. Monday from Hubbard Funeral Chapel with the Reverend George A. Merifield officiating.

Mrs. Whitney died at 3:45 a.m. today at the family home at 105 Lincoln Avenue, where she had been bedfast for two weeks. She had been ill since last June.

She was born December 16, 1866 in St. Louis, Missouri, the daughter of the late William A. and Henrietta Brawner. She came to Mount Clemens in 1902 with her mother.

She was married March 17, 1910 to Courtland Whitney, who survives. Also surviving are one niece, Miss Maud Adele Brawner of Marshall, Missouri, and four nephews, William D. Brawner of Royal Oak [Mich.], Carl Brawner of Flint [Mich.], and Eugene and Loisel Brawner, both of St. Louis.

Mrs. Brawner was a member of What-So-Ever Circle of King's Daughters and attended Grace Episcopal Church.

Burial will be in the family lot, Clinton Grove Cemetery."

407 John Williams[1]

John Williams was the first member of the Williams family who settled in County Monaghan, Ireland, of whom there is presently a record. He was born about 1620 near Neath, Glamorganshire, Wales.

As a young man in Wales he was accustomed to arms and bore his share of the fighting in that unsettled period. When not in the field or camp he was a ffeltmaker, that is, a hatter, employed at home in the manufacture of hats. His occupation was followed by six generations or more of his descendants.

The Act of Parliament, 17 Charles 1, Chapter 33, A.D. 1642, and subsequent Acts authorized a scheme to suppress the Irish Rebellion. Two and one half million acres of forfeited land were to be offered as security to those who would advance moneys toward raising and paying a private army to aid in subduing the Irish Rebels. The Subscribers to the plan, or Adventurers as they were called, who had given from £ 200 to £ 600 were offered estates and manors of 1,000 acres in the Provinces of Ulster, Munster and Leinster at the rate of 4 shillings in Ulster, 8 shillings in Munster and 12 shillings in Leinster. Lands originally selected for distribution to the Adventurers in these three Provinces included the Counties of Antrim, Down and Armagh in Ulster; Waterford, Limerick and Tipperary in Munster; and Meath, Westmeath, King's and Queen's in Leinster. Subsequently, lands in other Counties were also included. Ireland's remaining Province of Connaught was chosen and used to resettle displaced Irish families, because geographically, it was the easiest part of Ireland to seal off and control by the military forces.

The following subscription is found on Page 433 in the list of 1360 Adventurers in The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland by John Patrick Prendergast:

No. 919 John Williams, ffeltmaker . . . £ 50

Due to his relatively high number it appears that John Williams did not subscribe to the plan in its earlier stages because the subscription had been under way for several years. The amount he contributed was a very considerable amount for those days and indicates that he was a man of some substance. During the subsequent invasion of Ireland in 1649 John Williams held the rank of Lieutenant and Commissary in Cromwell's Army.

After the suppression of the Rebellion the confiscated lands of

the Rebels were distributed to the discharged soldiers who had taken part in the conquest and to the Subscribers to the fund which then amounted to £ 360,000. The Act to allow the Adventurers to cast lots for lands was passed 1 January 1652, but the actual drawing did not take place until 20 July 1653 in London.

John Williams was given possession of some 250 acres of land in County Monaghan in the Province of Ulster in 1653, which was at the rate of 4 shillings per acre for his subscription of £ 50. His lands were the two farm estates of Lower Groves and Lappan which remained in the possession of the Williams family for 180 years.

John Williams moved his family from Wales to County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1653 and he established residence on one of the two farm estates, Lower Groves or Lappan.

The name of his wife and her date and place of birth are unknown. Also unknown are the names of their children, except a son, who was born the year that John Williams settled in County Monaghan.

Their Children:

*408 i John
born 1653 at Lower Groves, near Monaghan, Ireland

408 John Williams[2]

(407 John[1])

John Williams was born 1653 at Lower Groves, a farm estate about three miles east of Monaghan, County Monaghan, Ireland, son of John Williams (407) and _____.

He was a hatter and a farmer as was his father, following the occupation of the family. Some of his lands were leased to tenant farmers.

The name of his wife and her date and place of birth and death are unknown. They were married about 1672. Their only child of whom there is a record was a son.

John Williams is listed 2 January 1721 as a Churchwarden in the vestry books of Tyhallon Parish. The Church was two miles from Lower Groves.

He died 14 February 1723, aged 70 years, probably at Lower Groves.

His tombstone in the Tyhallon Churchyard Cemetery has the following inscription:

HERE LYETH THE
BODY OF JOHN
WILLIAMS WHO DEPA
RTED THIS LIFE FEBRUARY
THE 14TH 1723 AGED 70 YEARS

Their Children:

*409 i John
born about 1675 at Lower Groves, near Monaghan, Ireland

409 John Williams[3]

(408 John[2], 407 John[1])

John Williams was born about 1675 at Lower Groves, a farm estate about three miles east of Monaghan, County Monaghan, Ireland, son of John Williams (408) and _____.

The name of his wife, who was much younger than he, and her date and place of birth are unknown. They were the parents of four sons and five daughters, but only the names of the sons are known.

John Williams was a hatter and a farmer, following the occupation of his father and grandfather. He succeeded to Lower Groves, the family farm estate after his father died in 1723. The records of Tyhallon Parish show that he served as Churchwarden at that Church of England Parish almost continuously from 1726 until 1754 and give Lower Groves as his residence.

He died about 1755, aged 80 years, probably at Lower Groves, although at that time he was also the proprietor of Lappan, the family leasehold farm less than a mile away.

Their Sons (no data available for their daughters:

410 i William
born _____ at Lower Groves near Monaghan, Ireland
In 1750 he immigrated with his brother, Henry, to Salisbury, North Carolina, and died there before 1794.
He was unmarried.

411 ii Henry
born _____ at Lower Groves near Monaghan, Ireland
In 1750 he immigrated with his brother, William, to Salisbury, North Carolina, and died there before 1794.
He was unmarried.

*412 iii John
born 11 December 1714 at Lower Groves, near Monaghan, Ireland

413 iv Matthew
born about 1728/9 at Lower Groves, near Monaghan, Ireland; died there 8 July 1805.
Interment: Tyhallon Churchyard Cemetery
He married Ann Smith of Coote Hill about 1758. She was born 1737 in _____; died 27 March 1781 in _____; aged 44 years.
Interment: Tyhallon Churchyard Cemetery
They had seven children.

412 John Williams[4]

(409 John[3], 408 John[2], 407 John[1])

John Williams was born 11 December 1714 at Lower Groves, a farm estate, about three miles east of Monaghan, County Monaghan, Ireland, son of John Williams (409) and _____. He was their third son and one of their nine children of four sons and five daughters.

He married Sarah Hall about 1745 in _____. She was born about 1725 in _____.

John Williams became the proprietor of Lappan, the family leasehold farm, succeeding to it after his father died about 1755. The houses on the farm estates of Lower Groves and Lappan were less than a mile apart.

He was a ffeltmaker, or hat maker, who followed the hereditary occupation of the family. He was also a farmer, but leased a large portion of his land to farmer tenants.

John Williams was a man of great industry, energy and firmness of will. Family records of the children of William Williams, his elder son, indicate that he was strict and exacting in enforcing the tasks of his children and those of his apprentices in his hat shop.

He was married twice as his wife, Elizabeth, is mentioned in his will, dated 9 March 1795 and on file at the Public Record Office in Dublin. However, his first wife, Sarah Hall, was the mother of all his children and was always spoken of in terms of warmest affection by his son, William Williams to his children. The date and place of her death are not presently known.

John Williams' name appears as Churchwarden in 1771 in the vestry records of Tyhallon Parish of the Church of England. His father and grandfather had been Churchwardens there also.

He died in March 1795 at Lappan.

Their Children:

414 i Ann
born 1747 at Lappan, near Monaghan, Ireland; died August 1808 in Mercer County, Pennsylvania.
She married William Bell in 1768.
They had ten children.

415 ii Mary
born 1749 at Lappan, near Monaghan, Ireland;
died 1809 in _____.
She married Thomas Armstrong in 1772.
They had eight children.

*416 iii William
born 2 July 1754 at Lappan, near Monaghan, Ireland

417 iv Jane
born about 1759 at Lappan, near Monaghan, Ireland;
died _____.
She married 1st: Thomas Short
They had two children.
She married 2nd: _____ Graham

418 v Elizabeth
born about 1764 at Lappan, near Monaghan, Ireland;
died _____.
She was unmarried.

419 vi Matthew
born 28 February 1768 at Lappan, near Monaghan, Ireland; died 30 July 1835 in Shelby County, Ohio, aged 67 years.
He married Margaret Bell about 1791 in _____.
She was born about 1770; died 28 August 1840 in Shelby County, Ohio.
In immigrating to America in 1833 with his wife and their children Matthew Williams was the last Williams descendant to occupy the same family lands continuously since 1653.
They had two children.

416 William Williams[5]

(412 John[4], 409 John[3], 408 John[2], 407 John[1])

William Williams was born 2 July 1754 at Lappan, a farm leasehold about three miles east of Monaghan, County Monaghan, Ireland, son of John Williams (412) and Sarah Hall. He was their elder son and the third of their six children.

His education extended no further than a plain English course of reading, writing and arithmetic, with a smattering of Latin. The expressed intention of his father to give the lad a classical education never materialized.

At a suitable age he was regularly apprenticed to his father to learn the trade of hat making. According to the customs and rules of the trade such apprenticeships were common and indispensable to give character and standing with the profession or guild of hatters, and also to secure municipal privileges in the incorporated Irish towns and cities. It appears from family accounts that his father was excessively rigid towards his apprentices, including his own sons, and exacted the performances of their tasks so strictly that little time was allowed them for games, amusement or recreation during their standard six day work week. This discipline was intended, no doubt, to instill in the boys fixed habits of industry and attention to business for their future welfare.

During his apprenticeship at the age of twenty years, William Williams worked all one night and completed before morning his task of work for the next day. He did this in order to have time for a day of hunting and fowling. With his dogs and his gun, his clothes damp with sweat, he left the warm shop where he had labored all night over the planking kettle of steaming water. It was a bitter winter morning and streams and lakes were covered with ice. Soon he fell through the ice of a stream he was crossing, but in his eagerness to hunt game he continued the whole day in wet boots and frozen clothes. As a consequence he developed acute rheumatism and was confined to his bed for weeks in torture. This incident left him with a permanent lameness, not too noticeable during his youth, but the lameness gradually increased and in later years caused him much suffering in his hip joints.

He married Margaret Widney in 1779. She was born January 1758 near Emyvale, about eight miles northwest of Monaghan in County Monaghan, daughter of John Widney and Mary Wilson. He and his parents were communicants of the Church of England. His wife and her family

had united with the Methodist Society when she was eighteen years old.

About the time of their marriage William Williams commenced the manufacture of hats for his own account at Ballyclareen, near the home of his wife's family. He was elected Churchwarden of Tyhallon Parish 21 April 1783 where for more than a hundred years Williams men had held office. Their families had been devout members of the Church of England.

In July 1784 William Williams and his wife and her three brothers and her sister immigrated to America. They sailed from Londonderry and after a tedious and stormy passage, during which their infant son died, they landed in Philadelphia the early part of September. They proceeded at once to Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and decided to settle there, although her brothers and her sister continued on to Path Valley in the next county.

William Williams immediately commenced business in Carlisle, meeting with a ready sale for his hats. During his four years residence there the adoption of the Constitution of the United States brought on the exciting controversy between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. He aligned himself with the latter group and unfortunately allowed himself to devote too much time to politics. His business suffered from his want of attention to it, as well as the subsequent loss of trade because of his unpopular political position.

In the autumn of 1788 he and his wife and their son, born in Carlisle, joined his wife's family in Path Valley. They pitched their tent in a comparative wilderness near the northwestern base of Round Top Mountain on a stony flat clearing and in the midst of a virgin forest of white pine, chestnut, oak, maple and a heavy undergrowth of whortleberry bushes. He leased from one of his brothers-in-law a few acres of unimproved land and on it he erected a log cabin and a log shop near the bank of a mountain stream. In true pioneer fashion he made the furniture which was of the simplest kind, a few split bottom chairs, bedsteads, some open shelves and a rough hewn table. The few inhabitants in the nearby settlements were mostly Irish immigrants like themselves.

William Williams began business again. In the sparse population of Path Valley the sale of hats was limited, so he frequently took bundles of a few dozen hats on a pack horse and peddled them to the west and north and gathered up, in return, such furs and wool as he might need. The limited call for his manufactures and the difficulty in carrying them to the scattered settlements offered him small encouragement. Perhaps owing to the dull monotony of a life spent in the mountain valley almost shut off from the busy world, he became dissatisfied and strange in his actions and attitudes toward his family. He turned from his wife and began to question the fidelity of this devoted wife and mother. He grew morose and incomprehensible to his relatives and neighbors.

In November 1794 he quit business and sold his stock, implements of trade and household furniture. He left his wife and their two youngest children in the care of one of her brothers and set off on horseback for North Carolina. He took with him their oldest child, Samuel, who was eight years old.

At Salisbury, North Carolina, he attempted to obtain lands of two uncles, William Williams (410) and Henry Williams (411), who had emigrated from Ireland prior to the Revolutionary War and who later, as Royalists, had lost their properties by confiscation. He remained there a year but was unsuccessful in his legal efforts to secure redress. He finally obtained a few horses and some money for some of the properties, to relinquish any claim he might have on the owners he had found occupying his uncles' lands.

In 1795 William Williams and his son retraced their route and stayed in Lexington, Virginia, for several months. In the summer of 1796 he made a quick trip back to Path Valley and without his wife's knowledge or consent took his son, George, now eight years old, back with him to Lexington. Then with his two sons he settled in Pattonsburg, Botetourt County, Virginia, a town situated on the left (north) bank of the James River. They remained there about three years where he commenced making hats once again.

He received a letter in 1799 from his brother, Matthew, in Ireland, informing him of the death of their father and urging him, because he was the last life in the lease to return to Ireland to prevent the loss to the family of Lappan, the leasehold farm. So he returned at once to Path Valley and left his sons with his wife. In late 1799 he reached Philadelphia where he worked for several weeks to augment his funds and then he sailed for Ireland where he remained for two years. He settled the difficulty about the lease satisfactorily, and his brother, Matthew, who had been living on the farm continued to occupy it thereafter for thirty years more. His father had left him a small legacy which he spent for linen to bring back to America. In 1802 William Williams returned to Pattonsburg, but this time left his sons with their mother.

His wife, Margaret Widney Williams, during his nine years of absence from home, had courageously supported herself and her children by raising her own flax, dew rotting it, had it broke, later dressed and spun it and had the linen thread woven. She purchased wool and carded and spun it for her own and her children's winter garments. She procured cotton also, and after picking, carding and spinning, had it woven into cloth, plain, striped and crossbarred for making the family's summer clothes. All their clothing was home made. She taught school in her own home for several years to about fifteen children in the area. Her own children were taught early to contribute their mite of labor by picking seeds out of cotton and the burrs and "spanish needles" out of wool and in a variety of chores suitable to their years and strength, and which also included the growing of crops on leased lots.

William Williams returned to Path Valley in the summer of 1803 and became reconciled with his family. It was decided to sell his wife's little property and settle elsewhere. The family moved to Lexington, Virginia, where he left them temporarily, while he returned to Pattonsburg to settle his accounts and sell his stock. He then rejoined his family in Lexington and they all proceeded northwest through Lewisburg, Greenbrier County,* Virginia, and the Kanawha Mountain route to the Great Kanawha River and down it to Charleston* in western Virginia, where they settled.

William Williams bought a house and six acres of land fronting on Water Street. With his sons, Samuel and George, he set up a shop for the manufacture and sale of hats. He was appointed Justice of the Peace by the Governor and by virtue of his Office was also a Judge of the County Court and was appointed to solemnize marriages. In 1805 he went to Detroit, Territory of Michigan, to procure furs. His route took him through Chillicothe, the capital of the new State of Ohio. He was pleased with the site and decided to move there on his return.

In the fall of 1806 he sold out his hat business in Charleston. In the following months, with the help of his sons and a boat builder, he built a ten ton batteau and loaded it with all their household effects and his equipment. With his family he set off on the Great Kanawha River 3 May 1807 to the Ohio River at Point Pleasant and thence down it to the Scioto River which was then ascended to Chillicothe. The family reached their destination 12 May 1807.

William Williams occupied a house on the north side of Water Street between Walnut and Deer Creek Streets. Samuel and George were now young men and operated the family hat business with only nominal supervision of their father. They employed apprentices and a journeyman. Within four years they commenced business on their own account.

William Williams relinquished manufacturing soon thereafter. He and his wife rented most of their house and lived in the rest of it. After his wife died in 1813 he sold the house, but reserved one room where he attempted to do some hat making. He became increasingly feeble during the next two years. He was attended by a housekeeper and his son, George, took care that he needed nothing. His son, Samuel and his family returned from Washington, D.C. in May 1815 where he had been in Government service. In August William Williams died, living less than two years after the death of his wife.

*Now in West Virginia which was admitted to the Union 19 June 1863.

She died 21 December 1813 in Chillicothe, Ohio, aged 55 years.
Interment: Grandview Cemetery,* Lot 68, Section 4, Chillicothe, Ohio
He died 8 August 1815 in Chillicothe, Ohio, aged 61 years.
Interment: Grandview Cemetery,* Lot 68, Section 4, Chillicothe, Ohio

The following death notice was published Wednesday, 29 December 1813 in The Supporter and Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe, Ohio:

> "On Tuesday the 21st inst. in the 55th year of her age, Mrs. Margaret Williams, consort of Mr. Wm. Williams of this place."

Samuel and George Williams were appointed co-administrators of their father's estate 16 August 1815 by the Judge of the Probate Court of Ross County.

Their Children:

420 i John
born 1781 at Ballyclareen, County Monaghan, Ireland; died there in infancy.

421 ii Henry
born 1782 at Ballyclareen, County Monaghan, Ireland; died there in infancy.

422 iii William
born 1784 at Ballyclareen, County Monaghan, Ireland; died same year at sea on the voyage to Philadelphia.

423 iv Samuel
born 16 October 1786 in Carlisle, Pennsylvania; died 3 February 1859 in Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 72 years.
He married 1st: Eliza Armstrong in 1809. She was born 1785; died 1820 in Chillicothe, Ohio, aged 35 years.
They had four children.
He married 2nd: Margaret Troutner in 1821. She was born 1786; died 1879 in Springfield, Ohio, aged 93 years.
They had four children.

*Original interments were in the now abandoned Methodist Cemetery on East Main Street near the present N & W Ry. Freight Station. Re-interment was made 22 April 1873 in Grandview Cemetery which was organized in 1845.

During the war of 1812 Samuel Williams served briefly in two campaigns. He then entered the General Land Office in Washington, D.C. When the British burned the public buildings in 1814 he largely assisted in saving the archives of the Office. He was Chief Clerk in the Office of the Surveyor-General of the Northwest, 1815-1844, first in Chillicothe and later in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived for more than thirty years. It was under his supervision during this period that Government surveys were planned and conducted in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. He had a large library and wrote extensively on scientific subjects and Methodist history for numerous publications. He was one of the founders and a lifelong Trustee of the Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati and of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

*424 v George Young
born 11 August 1788 in Path Valley, Pennsylvania

425 vi Mary Ann
born 15 October 1792 in Path Valley, Pennsylvania; died 14 June 1843 in _____, aged 50 years.
She married William Bailey 5 December 1811.
They had seven children.

426 vii William
born 14 November 1794 in Path Valley; died 20 June 1847 in _____, aged 52 years.
He married 1st: Elizabeth Brown Bayless 18 June 1818. She was born 29 March 1799; died 13 June 1819, aged 20 years.
They had one son.
He married 2nd: Maria Caroline Buckingham 20 September 1821. She was born 1 December 1808; died _____.
They had nine children.

424 George Young Williams[6]

(416 William[5], 412 John[4], 409 John[3], 408 John[2], 407 John[1])

George Young Williams was born 11 August 1788 in Path Valley, Pennsylvania, son of William Williams (416) and Margaret Widney. He was their fifth son and the fifth of their seven children.

His father, who became strangely disturbed, deserted his mother in November 1794 and after spending a year in North Carolina settled in Virginia. In the summer of 1796 when George Young Williams was eight years old his father returned to Path Valley and abducted him, without advance warning to the boy's mother. He lived with his father and his older brother, Samuel, for about three years in Pattonsburg, Virginia.

In 1799 his father received a letter from a brother in Ireland telling him of their father's death and urging him to return at once to settle the family estate. Thereupon his father brought his two sons back to Path Valley to stay with their mother while he was in Ireland. He remained there two years.

Some months after his father returned from Ireland his parents became reconciled. George Young Williams moved with his father and mother and his two brothers and sister to Charleston in western Virginia where they settled. His father taught him and his brothers the trade of hat making, a family business for generations, and the sons became skilled craftsmen.

George Young Williams moved again with the family to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1807, where the manufacture of hats was resumed. However, his father now gave only nominal supervision to the business.

George Young Williams and his older brother bought Lots 13 and 14 fronting on Water Street in Chillicothe, including the houses, improvements, appurtenances and water courses on them, from their parents for two thousand dollars 25 March 1811 (Ross County Deeds, Volume 10, Page 128). Then the young men commenced hat making on their own account. However, his brother soon left the company for other pursuits and George Young Williams carried on the business as the sole owner until 1815.

He married Mary Thompson 21 May 1811 in Chillicothe. She was born 10 June 1790 in Virginia, daughter of James Thompson and _____. Their marriage announcement was published Saturday, 25 May 1811 in The Supporter, Chillicothe, Ohio and reads:

HYMENEAL

"'Congenial souls, may you each
pleasure prove, that flows from
virtue, constancy and love'"

"Married -- on Tuesday evening
last, by Joseph Tiffin, Esq.,
Mr. George Williams, to Miss
Polly Thompson, all of this place."

The Independent Republican, Chillicothe, printed a somewhat similar announcement, Thursday, 23 May 1811. The marriage is recorded in the Ross County Court House Marriage Records, 1798-1825 on Page 142.

About 1816 George Young Williams formed a partnership, Williams and Delano, which was dissolved three years later. The firm of George Williams & Co. succeeded to the hat business with A. A. Hawks as the managing partner. George Young Williams personally assumed debts of the previous partnership, much of it owed to A. A. Hawks, the principal creditor. The obligation was reduced but not entirely repaid when George Young Williams died four years later.

He was irregular in church attendance at the Methodist Meeting House. However in a letter dated 19 March 1819 by his brother, Samuel Williams to their cousin, John Widney in Concord, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, he said, "George joined the Methodist Society some weeks ago and has obtained religion."

George Young Williams continued in the hat business until his sudden death while still a young man.

He died 18 August 1823 in Chillicothe, Ohio, aged 35 years.
Interment: Grandview Cemetery,* Lot 68, Section 4,
Chillicothe, Ohio

His obituary was published Saturday, 23 August 1823 in The Supporter and Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe, and reads:

"In this town on Monday morning last, Mr. George Williams, in the 35th year of his age, leaving a deeply afflicted widow, and a numerous family of children to deplore the early termination of his temporal career. The death of this estimable man may be truly a public as well as a

*Original interment was in the now abandoned Methodist Cemetery on East Main Street near the present N & W Ry. Freight Station. Re-interment was made 22 April 1873 in Grandview Cemetery which was organized in 1845.

private loss. Tender, indulgent and affectionate as a husband and father; industrious, enterprising and conscientious in the discharge of all his duties as a citizen, exemplary as a member of the Masonic fraternity; unostentatiously devout as a Christian -- few men have been so universally esteemed while living, or so sincerely regretted when dead.

His remains, attended by his Masonic brethren, and a very large concourse of friends and acquaintances, were taken to the Methodist Meeting House in this place, on the afternoon of the same day, where a discourse adapted to the melancholy occasion was pronounced by the Rev. John Collins, after which they were deposited in the silent grave with the customary solemnities."

After the death of her husband Mary Thompson Williams continued to live in Chillicothe until 1838. Then with her unmarried daughter, Mary, she joined her elder daughter, Louisa and her husband, John Alfred Brawner (384) and their children in Henderson, Kentucky. The following year all of them moved to Adams County, Illinois, where in 1842 her younger daughter was married.

In 1849 Mary Thompson Williams accompanied that daughter and her husband, George Reaugh and their children to Rock Island, Illinois. She maintained her own home there. In 1856 her widowed daughter, Louisa Williams Brawner, with four of her children came to live with her until 1861. After they moved away she gave up her home and lived with her younger married daughter and her family in Rock Island.

She died 12 September 1874 in Rock Island, Illinois, aged 84 years.
Interment: Chippiannock Cemetery, Lot No. 148, Rock Island, Illinois

Her death notice was published Sunday, 13 September 1874 in the Daily Union, Rock Island, Illinois, and reads:

"Williams -- On Saturday morning, Sept. 12th, at the home of her son-in-law, George Reaugh, Mrs. Mary Williams, aged 84 years. The funeral will take place from Mr. Reaugh's residence this afternoon at four o'clock. Friends are invited. Cincinnati papers please copy."

Their Children:

*427 i Louisa
born 31 May 1812 in Chillicothe, Ohio

SCIOTO LODGE No. 6, F. & A. M.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO

FRED G. MESSEL
Secretary

Regular Meeting First Tuesday and Third Thursday of Each Month

July 10, 1964

Mr. John G. Stevens
221 Ridgemede Road
Baltimore 10, Maryland

Dear Mr. Stevens:

This is in response to your letter of inquiry regarding Brother George Young Williams. I checked the minutes of August 18, 1823 and found the record of his funeral. Of note I found that the brethern formed a procession and moved to the late residence of the deceased and then proceeded to the Methodist Meeting House for a sermon by B. Collins. Then the minutes relate the procession moved to the graveyard and the burial with the usual Masonic ceremonies. I note also that the brethern wore crepe on the left arm or in the button hole for 30 days as a token of respect for the memory of the deceased Brother Williams.

He served as Treasurer 1819 and 1818. He was raised August 3, 1815. Scioto Lodge petitioned the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for a charter in September 10, 1805 and was known as Scioto Lodge No 2 and the first meeting was held November 5, 1805. On or after July 12, 1812 the numbers of the Lodges wer changed and Scioto Lodge was then known as No. 6. Hope that this is what you have requested.

Yours truly,

Willard Homans

Willard Homans
Secretary

428 ii Thompson
born 1814 in Chillicothe, Ohio; died 1872 in _____.
He married 1st: Elizabeth Lawson
They had five children.
He married 2nd: _____
They had one child.

429 iii William
born 1816 in Chillicothe, Ohio; died 1845
in Memphis, Tennessee.
He was unmarried.

430 (iv George
(born 14 December 1818 in Chillicothe, Ohio; died
twins (there in infancy.
(
431 (v Mary
born 14 December 1818 in Chillicothe, Ohio; died
1 July 1880 in Rock Island, Illinois, aged 61 years.
Interment: Chippiannock Cemetery, Rock Island,
Illinois
She married George Reaugh 1842 in Adams County,
Illinois. He was born 10 May 1817 in Lexington,
Kentucky; died 30 August 1890 in Rock Island,
Illinois, aged 73 years.
Interment: Chippiannock Cemetery, Rock Island,
Illinois
They had seven children.

432 vi John George
born 1820 in Chillicothe, Ohio; died _____.
He married Cornelia Martendale in 1847.
They had six children.

Notices in The Supporter and Scioto Gazette
Saturday, 30 August 1823

Notice

All persons indebted to the late firm of George Williams & Co. are requested to make agreeable to contract.

A. A. Hawks
Surviving Partner

August 30

Oval Waterproof Hats

The Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have associated together in the Hatting Business, under the firm of Hawks and Swift, and offer for sale at the new Shop recently occupied by George Williams & Co. Beaver, Imitation Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats of a quality not inferior to any manufactured in the East or Western country, which they will dispose of low for cash. Gentlemen wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves.

A. A. Hawks
A. Swift

August 30

N.B. Cash or Hats given for Lamb's Wool

427 Louisa Williams[7]

(424 George[6], 416 William[5], 412 John[4], 409 John[3], 408 John[2], 407 John[1])

Louisa Williams was born 31 May 1812 in Chillicothe, Ohio, daughter of George Young Williams (424) and Mary Thompson. She was their elder daughter and the oldest of their six children.

Her father died in 1823 when she was eleven years old. Her mother supported the family of small children by teaching school and taking boarders.

Louisa Williams was also teaching school at the age of seventeen years. She became an accomplished artist in the painting of floral compositions in water color. Three of her paintings completed in Henderson, Kentucky, in 1835, are in the possession of the author.

As a young woman in Chillicothe she was attractice and a witty and charming conversationalist. The following excerpt from a letter dated 24 April 1832 was sent to her uncle, Samuel Williams (423), in Cincinnati by J. M. McClintock in Chillicothe and it seems to reflect her uncle's attitude towards dancing because of his Methodist training:

> "I have called on Louisa Williams agreeable to your request. She said that in a few days she would give an answer to your enquiries. I informed her that it was your request. I am rather inclined to think that there is nothing real in her expectation of being married, but if it is a fact so soon as she informs of the same I will supply her with the amount you requested. This winter she has been attending Mechanaris Balls or Dancing Parties. I think you had better write her on that subject."

Louisa Williams married John Alfred Brawner (384) 5 October 1832 in Chillicothe, Ohio. He was born 7 December 1811 in Prince William County, Virginia, probably the son of John and Lucinda Brawner.

The young couple lived in Chillicothe until after the birth of their first child in 1834. Then they moved to Henderson, Kentucky, where they resided until late 1839. That year Louisa Williams Brawner and her husband and their three children moved to Adams County, Illinois, and soon settled in Quincy. Her mother and younger sister who had come to Henderson from Chillicothe in 1838 accompanied them.

Louisa Williams

Her husband, a hotel keeper in Quincy, died in 1851 and she was left with five children. Her elder daughter, Juliet Eleanor Brawner (385), was married a few months later to Sylvanus Harlow Stevens (36), and her two older sons were soon gainfully employed.

In 1856 Louisa Williams Brawner moved to Rock Island, Illinois, with four of her children and lived there for five years with her mother. Then she went to Saint Louis, Missouri, accompanied by her daughter, Mary Virginia Brawner (390), to make a home for her son, James Madison Brawner (386), until his marriage in 1863. Her daughter, Mary Virginia, was married the next year.

In the last years of her life she made her home with her son, James and his family. Shortly before her death her daughter, Juliet and her husband, Sylvanus Harlow Stevens and their children, arrived from Nashville, Tennessee. She had seen them only at rare intervals during the Civil War period.

She died 12 November 1869 in Saint Louis, Missouri, aged 57 years.
Interment: Woodland Cemetery, Lot No. 103, Block 10, Quincy, Illinois

The following death notice was published Monday, 15 November 1869 in the Missouri Republican, Saint Louis, Missouri:

> "On Friday, November 12, 1869 at 11 A.M. at the residence of her son, James M. Brawner, Mrs. Louisa Brawner, widow of the late John A. Brawner of Quincy, Illinois.
> Funeral Services at Beaumont Street Baptist Church, corner of Beaumont and Morgan Streets, this Monday afternoon at 1-1/2 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Quincy, Illinois, for interment."

The following announcement appeared Tuesday morning, 16 November 1869 in the Quincy Whig:

> "In Saint Louis, November 12, Mrs. Louisa Brawner, widow of the late J. A. Brawner of this city. Her remains will be brought here for interment and the burial will take place on the arrival of the packet today (Mississippi River steamboat). Friends are invited to attend."

The further account of Louisa Williams Brawner can be found in the record of her husband, John Alfred Brawner (384) and their seven children.

The L'Arminie Family in Ireland

The L'Arminie family was of French Huguenot origin. It seems certain that they remained in France after the Saint Bartholomew Day Massacre in 1572, together with scores of thousands of other Huguenot families.

The Edict of Nantes was signed 13 August 1598 by King Henry IV of France in Nantes and marked the end of a struggle between Roman Catholics and Protestants which had long harassed the Kingdom. The decree granted Huguenots equal civil rights with Roman Catholics and liberty of conscience in religious matters. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes 18 October 1685 was followed by a terrible persecution of Protestants. Subsequently, more than 400,000 Huguenots were driven out of France and they carried their industry, wealth and skills to other countries.

The L'Arminie family was among the refugees who found temporary asylum in Brussels in the Spanish Netherlands, now Belgium. They moved later to the northern provinces of the Netherlands which were predominately Protestant and thence to England.

Some family members left England and settled in County Antrim and County Down in Ireland. Because of their environment later generations of the L'Arminie family anglicized their name as did other Huguenots. In time Larminie descendants left the North of Ireland and established homes in County Mayo in the West of Ireland.

433 Charles Larminie[1]

Charles Larminie was born in 1802 in County Mayo, Ireland, where his parents had moved from the North of Ireland after their marriage.

His ancestors were French Huguenots. However, several generations of the L'Arminie family had been born in Ireland and the family name had eventually been anglicized.

He married Margaret Farrell in 1829 in Dublin. She was born in 1806 in Dublin. Her forebears in Ireland were of Spanish origin. The Ferel family name, also, had long since been anglicized. After their marriage Charles Larminie and his wife lived in Westport, County Mayo, where he was employed as a bookkeeper in a cotton textile mill.

Charles Larminie and his wife decided to immigrate to America in 1849. For some time Westport had experienced adverse business conditions. Commerce had declined to a very low point. Other disturbing factors, including crop failures in many parts of Ireland, were gradually casting a foreboding shadow over universal prosperity. Some kinsmen elected to remain. One of them, Isaac Farrell, brother of Charles Larminie's wife, a well established architect in Dublin, was a faithful correspondent for years with Charles Larminie's family in America.

In late September 1849 Charles Larminie and his wife and their children sailed to Quebec, Lower Canada. After landing there the family decided to go on to Montreal, intending to locate permanently in that city. Plans were changed and they continued on to Chicago, Illinois, where they arrived in November.

Charles Larminie obtained a bookkeeping position with the Chicago Daily Journal. He remained with the newspaper until his death more than ten years later. He died suddenly while visiting relatives in Sarnia, Upper Canada (later re-named Ontario).

Margaret Farrell Larminie died of Asiatic cholera a few months after the family settled in Chicago, one of the 428 victims in 1850 of that dread disease. Her death occurred in the second year of a seven year cycle of the plague during which more than 3000 persons died in Chicago alone.

A Description of Westport in 1847

Westport is in the Parish of Aughaval, Union of Westport, Barony of Murrisk, County of Mayo and Province of Connaught.

The town lies at the southeastern extremity of Clew Bay and at the mouth of the small Westport River which falls in that portion of the Bay constituting the harbor of Westport. The town is situated at the end of the road from Dublin about eight miles west of the market town of Castlebar.

The approach from Castlebar is singularly beautiful, being enriched with the plantations of the Marquis of Sligo, and commanding a fine view of Croagh Patrick Mountain, the lofty ranges of Achill and Errin which terminate in the towering Nephin Mountain, and Clew Bay studded with innumerable picturesque islands.

Westport has 4,912 inhabitants. It is a seaport, market and post town. The trade of the port consists of the exportation of agricultural products, chiefly oats, and the importation of timber from America and the Baltic and articles of British manufacture. There are a large distillery built in 1826, two breweries, the Manor flour and oatmeal mills erected in 1808 and a cotton textile mill. There are also a bleach green and a linen and cotton weaving factory on the outskirts of Westport.

The town has three principal streets and a Mall of large and handsome houses on both sides of the River, the banks of which are planted with trees and afford a pleasant promenade. There are 780 houses, most of them well built and roofed with slate.

Westport House is the mansion house of the Marquis of Sligo, the Proprietor of the town. There is an entrance to the House from the Mall. The House is a handsome and spacious structure of hewn freestone, situated on the margin of a small lake in the desmesne, which is embellished with the windings of the Westport River and its two picturesque waterfalls. The grounds command some beautiful views of Clew Bay with its islands and shipping.

She died 15 July 1850 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 44 years.
Interment: The City Cemetery,* Chicago, Illinois
He died 17 July 1859 in Sarnia, Upper Canada, aged 57 years.
Interment: St. George's Church Cemetery,** Sarnia, Upper Canada

The following eulogy to Margaret Farrell Larminie was contributed by Benjamin H. Taylor, a close family friend and noted Literary Editor of the Chicago Daily Journal:

Died

"On Monday morning July 15, 1850, Margaret, beloved wife of Charles Larminie in her 45th year. In all the relations of life, as daughter, wife and mother, a woman truthful, confiding and devoted has thus passed away, bequeathing to those she has preceeded a pure name, a lovely lesson how to live and a memory like the music of Caryl 'pleasant but mournful to the soul.' Surely she sleeps well."

Her daughter, Elizabeth Mary Huguenot Larminie, in a family paper dated 29 September 1883, wrote that Benjamin H. Taylor had also written a tribute to her father's memory, but that she had lost the copy of the article. She recalled that the heading of the tribute read:

"Blessed are the Peacemakers for They
shall be called the Children of God."

Their Children:

434 i Samuel Charles
born 20 August 1830 in Westport, Ireland;
baptized there 5 September 1830; died in infancy.

*435 ii Margaret Jane
born 1 April 1832 in Westport, Ireland

*436 iii Elizabeth Mary Huguenot
born 30 March 1834 in Westport, Ireland

*The City Cemetery, municipally owned, was opened in 1835 and the last burial there was made 21 October 1864. From 1860 re-interments were begun to other cemeteries--some to unmarked graves. The City Cemetery site is now the sourthen end of Lincoln Park.

**Re-interment in October 1898 in Lakeview Cemetery, Lot 110, N.W.M. part, Section L, Sarnia, Ontario.

437 iv Charles James
born 22 January 1835 in Westport, Ireland; baptized there 7 February 1835; died 4 August 1862 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 27 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
He was with the Merchants and Mechanics Bank, Chicago, at the time of his death.

*438 v Samuel Huguenot
born 13 October 1838 in Westport, Ireland

435 Margaret Jane Larminie[2]

(433 Charles[1])

Margaret Jane Larminie was born 1 April 1832 in Westport, County Mayo, Ireland and baptized there 9 April 1832, daughter of Charles Larminie (433) and Margaret Farrell. She was their elder daughter, the second of their five children.

She accompanied her parents and her two brothers and her sister when they immigrated to America in 1849 and settled in Chicago, Illinois. As a young woman Margaret Jane Larminie was a school teacher.

She married Dr. Laban Shipp Major 18 October 1867 in Chicago. At the time of their marriage he had been a widower for nearly four years. By his first marriage he had three sons and two daughters. Two sons died in infancy. The other three children lived for many years but none was ever married.

Dr. Laban Shipp Major was born 3 June 1822 in Franklin County, Kentucky. He was a pioneer settler in Chicago, coming in 1848 where he was a medical practitioner for many years. The Chicago directories of 1851-1853 list him as a Botanic and Eclectic Physician. He probably acquired his medical knowledge by studying with an older physician, a common practice in the early days, as there is no record that he attended a medical school. He was one of the founders of the Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, which was granted a charter by the Illinois State Legislature in the winter of 1868. Dr. Laban Shipp Major was chosen President of its Board of Trustees. The faculty of 1870 included his name as emeritus professor.

Soon after their marriage Margaret Larminie Major and her husband moved to the South Side of Chicago. They were active members of the Christian Church for years. In 1850 he was one of the organizers of the first Christian Church in Chicago and was one of the ten men who had contributed most of the money to build the first church building in 1858 on the West Side. The Society previously had worshipped at various temporary locations. Later he helped to purchase another Christian Church on the North Side. In 1868 he contributed to the building of a church on the South Side when the Christian Society decided to establish a church in that part of the city.

Margaret Larminie Major's husband built the Major Block in 1868, a five story office building located on the southeast corner of LaSalle and Madison Streets. It was destroyed in the Chicago Fire of 1871, but

he built a much larger building* at the same location after the Great Fire.

In 1898 Margaret Larminie Major and her husband moved to Austin,** Illinois. After his death six years later she moved to Oak Park, a Chicago suburb adjacent to Austin.

He died 3 January 1904 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 81 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
She died 27 April 1918 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 86 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

The following obituary was published 4 January 1904 in the Chicago Daily Tribune:

"Dr. L. S. Major, Austin, died yesterday morning at his residence, 312 Baird Avenue, aged 81 years. Dr. Major came to Chicago in 1848 and was one of the oldest physicians in the city. He built the Major Block at Madison and LaSalle Streets in 1868, and re-erected it after the fire. Dr. Major left a widow and five children [three of the children by a previous marriage]."

The following obituary was published 4 May 1918 in Oak Leaves, Oak Park, Illinois:

"Mrs. Margaret L. Major of 212 North Grove Avenue, Oak Park, and widow of the late Dr. L. S. Major, of Austin, passed away April 27 at the West Suburban Hospital after returning two days before from Florida with her daughter, Grace, where they have been spending the winter since November 15. She had been a resident of Chicago 50 years and of Austin and Oak Park 20 years. She was a worker in Austin Christian Church and a former president of the C.W.B.M. Society.

The late Dr. Major was president of the Bennett Medical College, of the west side, and charter member of the Christian Church of Chicago.

Dr. C. A. Linkletter, pastor of Austin Church, officiated at the services. In the funeral sermon he said:

*In 1915 replaced by the present Roanoke Building.

**Annexed to Chicago 4 April 1899.

'Truly she was one of God's choice souls and her years were years of growth into the image of God. Her very face spoke of the abiding guest within.

I have met few souls that have made such an impression on my life as hers. I only had the privilege of being with her but a short while before she passed away, but those moments were precious moments--moments that shall long remain with me as sweet memories. As I left her room that evening I said to myself how beautiful it is to have a faith like hers whether awake or asleep I am the Lord's.'"

Their Children:

439 i Maude Margaret
born 28 March 1869 in Chicago, Illinois; died 3 September 1937 in Lebanon, Indiana, aged 68 years.
Interment: Oak Hill Cemetery, Lebanon, Indiana
She married Charles Everett Higbee 29 February 1894 in Chicago, Illinois. He was born 25 October 1867 in Sheridan, Indiana, son of Egbert Higbee and Ann Elizabeth Stratton; died 20 May 1953 in Lebanon, Indiana, aged 85 years.
Interment: Oak Hill Cemetery, Lebanon, Indiana
He was a Lebanon resident for sixty years. He taught school as a young man. Later he traveled for wholesale grocery firms, owned a grocery store and had farming interests.
Their Children:

(a) Harold Howe
born 23 January 1896 in Lebanon; died 23 October 1915 in Indianapolis, Indiana, while a student at Butler University, aged 19 years.
Interment: Oak Hill Cemetery, Lebanon, Indiana

(b) Donald Major
born 17 February 1899 in Lebanon.
After graduating from Northwestern University in 1921 he joined the National City Bank of New York and his long career with it was spent in Europe and the Far East.
He saw military service in World War I and II.

He married Minerva Edith Smith Ridley 12 July 1952 in Indianapolis, Indiana, twice widowed with grown children. She was born 29 July 1906 in Bay City, Michigan, daughter of Angus McDonald Miller and Minerva Edith Smart.
He is retired and lives in Palm Beach Shores, Riviera Beach, Florida with his wife (1967).

(c) Margaret Elizabeth
born 25 December 1900 in Lebanon.
She graduated from Butler University in 1923.
She married 1st: James David Carpenter 2 October 1923 in Lebanon. He was born 3 January 1902 in Anderson, Indiana, son of Ellis Carpenter and Grace Berg.
Their Children:

1 Margaret Jane

She married 2nd: Robert Henry Field 19 September 1929 in Lebanon, Indiana. He was born 25 December 1903 in Columbus, Ohio, son of Dennis Field and Emma Sieck. They live in Palm Beach Shores, West Palm Beach, Florida, where he has an interest in a furniture firm (1967).

440 ii Grace Elizabeth
born 10 February 1872 in Chicago, Illinois; died 6 September 1958 in Hollywood, Florida, aged 86 years.
Interment: Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
She lived with her mother in Oak Park, Illinois, until her mother's death in 1918. Then she moved to Florida where she was in secretarial work until she retired.
She was unmarried.

436 Elizabeth Mary Huguenot Larminie[2]

(433 Charles[1])

Elizabeth Mary Huguenot Larminie was born 30 March 1834 in Westport, County Mayo, Ireland and baptized* there 15 May 1834, daughter of Charles Larminie (433) and Margaret Farrell. She was their younger daughter and the third of their five children.

She was fifteen years old when her father and mother decided to immigrate to America with their children. The family left Ireland in late September 1849 and arrived in Chicago, Illinois, in November. Her mother died there a few months later of Asiatic cholera and she and her older sister maintained the family home.

She married Enoch Bunker Stevens 6 December 1854 in Chicago. He was born 23 March 1830 in Livermore, Maine, son of Sylvanus Boardman Stevens (14) and Rebecca Proctor Bunker (266).

After their marriage they lived on Chicago's West Side until about 1867. Then they moved to the South Side of the City. She and her husband and their children attended the Christian Church.

In 1888 Elizabeth Larminie Stevens and her husband and their four youngest children moved to Southport, North Carolina. She and her husband lived there the rest of their lives.

The further account of Elizabeth Larminie Stevens can be found in the record of her husband, Enoch Bunker Stevens (37) and their children.

*The Westport Parish Register of Baptisms of the Church of Ireland.

438 Samuel Huguenot Larminie[2]

(433 Charles[1])

Samuel Huguenot Larminie was born 13 October 1838 in Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, son of Charles Larminie (433) and Margaret Farrell. He was their third son and the youngest of their five children.

He left Ireland with his parents and his brother and two sisters in 1849 and settled in Chicago, Illinois. At the age of seventeen years he was apprenticed to F. Scammon & Company to learn the drug trade. He was sent later to manage a branch store at Alton, Illinois, and remained a year. When Samuel Huguenot Larminie returned to Chicago he was offered a position as cashier with Davis, Sawyer & Co., a wholesale dry goods firm.

In 1864 he became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. He became a most successful and respected commission merchant in the following years. He served on several committees of the Board at one time or another.

He married Hannah Mitchell 1 August 1863 in Chicago, Illinois. She was born 25 February 1840 in Mansfield, Ohio, daughter of Matthew Buck Mitchell and Hannah Bryant.

In 1865 Samuel Huguenot Larminie and his wife moved from Chicago's West Side to Kenwood on the South Side. Their home for more than twenty years was located at 5006 Washington Avenue.* He served as a vestryman for several terms at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

His health declined alarmingly in 1879. He took leave of absence for six months from all business activities. He and his wife traveled in Europe for several months, including a visit to Westport, Ireland, his birthplace.

Samuel Huguenot Larminie resumed his activities on the Chicago Board of Trade when he returned from his European tour. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Enoch Bunker Stevens (37). However in 1883 he was again forced to retire from active business because of his health.

*Washington Avenue was re-named Blackstone Avenue in 1913.

He and his wife spent nearly three years in Colorado and Chicago. They returned to Chicago only a month before his death. During his active years he was interested in many civic movements and was a dedicated church worker. His widow in later years lived in California.

They had no children of their own but were devoted to their ward, Helen Moody.

He died 9 May 1885 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 46 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
She died 26 July 1917 in San Diego, California, aged 77 years.
Interment: Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois

Letter Written by Samuel Huguenot Larminie to his Sisters

Railway Hotel
Westport
Co Mayo
Ireland

The Mall
July 6, 1879

"My dear Margt & Elizb

Here I am in old Westport and I can hardly realize it--30 years have made very few changes and but for the absence of the old familiar faces I could easily fancy myself a boy again.

We visited the old house this morning, went out into the yard and garden which seemed very small indeed, the carriage house and stables, all of which I remember perfectly well. The trees in the 'summer house' have blown down and nothing but the ivy covered stumps remain. The present occupant of the house, Mr. Carey, a Wesleyan Minister, recd us very kindly and gave me the enclosed primrose leaves from the garden. The primroses are all gone. I searched through the desmesne for one to send you but could find none, the season being past. I hope to look into our old home again before we leave and will tell you all about it and other parts of Westport on my return.

The old 'Meeting House' has been replaced by a neat stone church. There is also a fine new Episcopal Church on the Newport Road where we attended service today, the old Church on the desmesne having gone to decay.

Yesterday we dined with Wm Livingstone at the Lodge. The entertainment was elegant, Miss Livingstone acting as hostess. We have just returned from 'The Shore' where William L. who has lately arrived from India has taken a lodge and has Aunt Larminie and Henry with him. Willie has a furlough of 18 months and may visit the U.S. and Canada before he returns to India. I hope he will for he is a fine fellow and you could not help liking and being proud of him.

I have not seen Alex yet, but if the weather is fine we will drive to Castlebar tomorrow and see him there. I found a letter from Edwd Kelly inviting us to Kingstown where he and Eliza are at present, also one from Jeannette, but we are not likely to see either of them. Jeannette is greatly disappointed and so am I for I should like to see her. Not landing at Queenstown [Cobh] has caused a change in my plans and I think now we shall go to Londonderry and Belfast, then to Glasgow and Edinborough and from the latter place direct to London, leaving here Tuesday night.

The weather has been very bad ever since we landed, cold and wet, and the people are complaining and feeling very blue over the crop prospects. Reports from England yesterday tell of continued bad weather and the papers talk gloomily of the result of another bad harvest. The outlook is certainly very serious and I pity the unfortunate poor people of these Isles whose condition at the best is miserable enough.

Hannah was quite sick during the passage which was a very rough one, but I must be a good sailor for I was well throughout. My cough is entirely gone and my appetite good, and when good weather comes I hope to gain rapidly.

I wonder how you spent the 4th [of July]. Hannah and I were most of the day on the cars and passed the evening before a turf fire in the Hotel. We have had to have a fire in our room every day and it seems more like March than July.

My sheet is full and I will not cross it. So good night. Give our love to Enoch,* the Doctor* and all the children as if named. Believe me your attached brother.

Samuel H. Larminie"

*Enoch Bunker Stevens (37);
Dr. Laban Shipp Major, husband of his sister, Margaret Jane Larminie (435).

441 Ashley Ambrose Bentley[2]

(Perry[1])

Ashley Ambrose Bentley was born 9 March 1832 in Ellington Township, Chautauqua County, New York, son of Perry Bentley and Drusilla Northrup. He was their younger son, the fourth of their five children.

The family farm was located on part of Lot 15, Township 3 (Ellington), Range 10. In 1817 Lot 15 was articled by Eldred Bentley, Sr., grandfather of Ashley Ambrose Bentley, who was for more than thirty years a farmer in Stephentown Township, Rensselaer County, New York. He moved to Ellington Township with his wife, Betsey Abigail Allen, and some of their children. One of them was Perry Bentley, father of Ashley Ambrose Bentley.

As a lad, Ashley Ambrose Bentley helped his father on the farm. He was apprenticed early as a joiner. Consequently, his schooling was limited. With his farm experience and knowledge of a trade, he decided to go west in 1853 when he was twenty one years old.

His parents stayed on the farm the remainder of their lives. Their gravestones in the Conewango Valley Cemetery are inscribed as follows:

Perry Bentley	Drusilla Bentley
born March 30, 1796	born July 19, 1804
died March 19, 1873	died May 30, 1881

Ashley Ambrose Bentley obtained a job on the farm of John Polk Dimmitt near Griggsville, Illinois. As the fastest growing State in the 1850's, Illinois seemed to offer newcomers opportunities for success.

He married Mary Ann Dimmitt 18 November 1855 at Bethel Chapel near Griggsville. The Officiant was "Mr. Butler, Minister of the Gospel." She was born 26 October 1837 near Batavia, Clermont County, Ohio, daughter of John Polk Dimmitt and Nancy Hare.

Her paternal grandparents, Ezekiel Dimmitt, a native of Virginia, and Phebe Guest were married 3 November 1797 in Kentucky. The year before their marriage he had crossed the Ohio River from the Kentucky side to Clermont County. He built a cabin and commenced a clearing a short distance south of Batavia. Mary Ann Dimmitt's father was born 10 July 1798 in this cabin.

Late in 1837 Mary Ann Dimmitt and her three brothers, all much older than she, accompanied their parents to Pike County, Illinois. The family settled on a farm in Section 26 in Griggsville Township. Her parents lived on the farm to the end of their days. Their gravestones in Bethel Cemetery near Griggsville are inscribed as follows:

John Dimmitt

died March 20, 1870
aged 71 years, 8 months and 10 days

"Blessed are the dead
which die in
the Lord"

Nancy

Wife of John Dimmitt
died May 17, 1886
aged 81 years, 7 months and 27 days

"For me to live in Christ,
to die is gain"

After the birth of their first child Ashley Ambrose Bentley left his wife and infant son with her parents and during 1857 and 1858 he prospected for gold in California. The exciting ten year period of California's largest gold production which began with the Gold Rush of '49 was nearing the end. He found some gold. But on his return to Illinois his family concluded that his farm income would have equalled or even exceeded his rather modest results in California. During his absence his wife taught at Brush College, a country school near Bethel Chapel.

Ashley Ambrose Bentley preferred carpentry to farming. After his marriage, excluding his California sojourn, he spent much of his time constructing farm buildings. He is listed as a carpenter in the 1860 U.S. Census. He and his wife were the parents of six more children, all born on their farm near Griggsville.

After the death of his wife's father he devoted himself to the farm which his wife had inherited and to adjacent farm lands which he acquired. He is listed in the 1870 and 1880 U.S. Census as a farmer. Ashley Ambrose Bentley was greatly interested also in the breeding, sale and trading of horses. The value of his farm property shows him to have been a man of substance.

In the spring of 1883 his wife was found to have incipient tuberculosis. It was decided that she should go immediately to Las Vegas, New Mexico. Their son, John, who was twenty one years old, accompanied his mother.

Las Vegas and Hot Springs, six miles north, had become well known as health resorts, because of their accessibility by railroad. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad had reached these towns scarcely four years before. By 1883 track laying had reached points south and west beyond Las Vegas. With settlers streaming in, there was consequently, an increase in building construction.

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Letter written by Ashley Ambrose Bentley
to his Son, Walter Dimmitt Bentley, living on
the Family Farm near Griggsville, Illinois

Las Vegas, N. Mex.
December 16, 1883

"Dear Son

I arrived in Kansas City Saturday night at eight and stayed at Uncle Thos.' two nights, visiting all there. J. B. Bryant has got a nice store.

Left Kansas City Monday night at ten twenty and arrived here at five Thursday [December 13th]. I found John [his son] and went home with him and surprised them all. I found your mother better than I expected. She will be permanently cured if she stays here long enough. She is now better than I have seen her for a year and looks better. But she cannot stand as much as she used to.

I shall go to work as soon as our things come. I can go to work tomorrow at the Spring [Hot Springs] if I wanted to at three [dollars] per day, but it is higher than here and I cannot yet breathe well enough to work and especially up there. But I will as soon as I get over my cold which I caught going over the mountains. I suffered from eleven till four [o'clock]. I could not lie down but sat or stood. After I passed through the tunnel [A.T. & S.F. RR. tunnel near the Colorado-New Mexico border] I got better and laid down and went to sleep. The boys [his sons, Eldred George and Jeff Orr] sat by me till we got to Raton. From there down to here I was very comfortable.

Your mother had moved to where she lives now--a house with three rooms which is rented at $8 per month. Walter, to think how she has lived, a little house, a little coal cook stove, sleeping on a straw bed without covers enough! It is a wonder that she lived at all. The day after I got here I got a heating stove and put it up. When we get carpets she will be comfortable.

Your mother wants you to kill the chickens as soon as it is cold enough to freeze them. A barrel or half barrel is the best thing to pack them in. Keep what you need of them for yourself. Sell some corn to pay freight charges and send the freight bill to us addressed the same as we did.

I shall stay here till Spring and then prospect for a place. There is quite a gold excitement here. I was up there yesterday and have some dirt which I shall wash this morning. On the results will depend whether I get the fever or not. I cannot breathe well enough to climb the gulches and prospect. Sunday, men, women and children were out in force. I will send you [news] papers when the results are summed up.

Let me hear how you get along. Love to Julia [Walter's wife] and all friends.

Yours aff.

A. A. Bentley"

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Ashley Ambrose Bentley remained on the farm with their four younger children. Their son, Walter, had recently married and was a school teacher. Another son, Arthur, was an attorney in Baylis, Illinois. Their daughter, Agnes, aged seventeen years, kept house for the family.

His wife, Mary Dimmitt Bentley, lived a Spartan existence in the high, dry climate of Las Vegas. Her health improved so rapidly that late in the year he joined her, bringing the younger children excepting Harriett, their younger daughter. Walter, their eldest son and his wife then moved on to the farm. Harriett lived with them to finish her schooling and joined her parents in New Mexico two years later.

Ashley Ambrose Bentley remained in the Southwest. He disliked the routine of farming. He had a restless urgency for frequent change and diversity. His wife realized this trait and accepted it and balanced his wonderlust with her prudence, competence and resourcefulness.

He remained in Las Vegas for more than a year, working as a carpenter. His wife, restored to health, augmented the family income by taking boarders. In 1884 their elder daughter, Agnes, was married in Kansas and returned for a short time with her husband to the homestead of her husband's father north of Griggsville.

Early in 1886 Ashley Ambrose Bentley and his family moved to San Marcial, New Mexico. He was in construction work initially with the A.T. & S.F. Railroad. Subsequently, he built houses and business buildings. He and his wife secured a food concession under contract to provide meals for the Railroad construction crews. The men were served meals in a railroad car. The family lived nearby in another car. Their daughter, Harriett, was married in San Marcial during that year.

Ashley Ambrose Bentley and his family moved to Socorro, New Mexico, for a few months in 1887 and then continued south to El Paso, Texas. His construction work at Lordsburg, New Mexico, and other railroad towns often kept him away for weeks at a time. Their son, John, died in Socorro in 1888 at the home of their married daughter, Harriett Bentley Murphy, shortly after he was taken ill in El Paso.

The final family move was made in 1892. Their son, Eldred, remained in El Paso, but Orr, their youngest son, went north with them to Wichita Falls, Texas.

Ashley Ambrose Bentley invested in farm land near the City. He leased it, preferring to live and work in Wichita Falls. He was a building contractor for some years, but gradually limited his activities. In later years he retired from this field and purchased several houses. He lived with his wife in one of the houses and rented the others.

He and his wife celebrated their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary 18 November 1905 in Wichita Falls in their home with some of their children there for the occasion.

He died 19 March 1910 in Wichita Falls, Texas, aged 78 years.
Interment: Riverside Cemetery,* Wichita Falls, Texas
She died 27 December 1912 in Wichita Falls, Texas, aged 75 years.
Interment: Riverside Cemetery,* Wichita Falls, Texas

The following item was published in the Wichita Falls Daily Times, Friday afternoon, 27 December 1912:

"Mrs. Mary A. Bentley aged 76, widow of the late A. A. Bentley, died at her home at 704 Lamar avenue at 11:30 Friday morning after a long illness. She had been in poor health for several years, and since the death of her husband about two years ago, had declined steadily.
Mrs. Bentley was born in Ohio, but while an infant, her parents moved to Pike County, Illinois, where she spent her girlhood. With her husband she came to Texas twenty six years ago [El Paso], and four years later they came to Wichita Falls where she had lived almost continuously for 22 years. She was the mother of seven children, four of whom, W. D. Bentley of Yukon, Oklahoma; Mrs. D. E. Murphy of San Antonio; E. G. Bentley of Chicago; and J. O. Bentley who lived with his mother, survive. Mrs. Murphy has been here with her mother for several months. A number of grandchildren are also left to mourn. The funeral arrangements will not be made until the two sons living in Oklahoma and Chicago, and grandchildren living in distant States are heard from."

Their Children:

442 i Walter Dimmitt
born 3 November 1856 near Griggsville, Illinois; died 5 July 1930 in Stillwater, Oklahoma, aged 73 years.
Interment: Fairlawn Cemetery, Stillwater
He was progressively a school teacher, farmer and Extension Service worker. In 1890 he and his wife and their children moved to the farming community of Thornberry, Texas, from Pike County, Illinois. His career in the United States Department of Agriculture began in 1904. He was appointed the first Director of Farm Extension at

*Lot 144, Section K.

Oklahoma Agriculture and Mechanical College,* Stillwater, Oklahoma, a post he held for many years. As one of the Big Four of the Extension Service he was known as the "Father of Extension Work in Oklahoma." His notable career is detailed in the Honorable James Vernon McClintic's address in Congress entitled: The Birth of a County Agent. His address is recorded in the Congressional Record 3 December 1929, pages 61 and 62.
He married Julia Ann Rhodes 6 August 1882 at Bethel Chapel near Griggsville, She was born 14 October 1864 near Griggsville, daughter of Joseph Rhodes and Martha Whitfield; died 18 December 1951 in Stillwater, Oklahoma, aged 87 years.
Interment: Fairlawn Cemetery, Stillwater, Oklahoma
Their Children:

(a) Teresa Claire
(b) Jerome Orrel
(c) Maurice Rhodes
(d) Martha Mary
(e) Arthur Ernest
(f) Louise
(g) Walter Joseph
(h) Julia Jeannette

443 ii Arthur Clarence
born 12 January 1860 near Griggsville, Illinois; died 9 May 1906 in Pittsfield, Illinois, aged 46 years.
Interment: West Cemetery, Pittsfield, Illinois
As a young man he taught school and read law in the office of Orr & Crawford in Pittsfield. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, practicing in nearby Baylis. In addition to his law practice he entered the newspaper business with an associate in 1890, publishing the Baylis Guide. After moving his law office and home to Pittsfield in 1893 he formed a partnership in 1895 to purchase and publish the Pike County Banner. The name of the newspaper was then changed to the Pike County Times.
He was appointed Master in Chancery by Judge Jefferson Orr in 1893 and held the position for twelve years. In 1897 and 1898 he was Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee of Illinois. At the time of his death he was a candidate for the office of County Judge.

*Name changed to Oklahoma State University in 1957.

He married Laura Grimes 25 September 1901 in Pittsfield. She was born there 6 June 1876, daughter of William Berry Grimes and Mary Jane Greathouse; died 22 January 1943 in Chicago, Illinois, aged 66 years.
Interment: West Cemetery, Pittsfield, Illinois
Their Children:

(a) Garth Ashley
(b) Eldred Grimes

444 iii John Perry
born 15 December 1862 near Griggsville, Illinois; died 13 July 1888 in Socorro, New Mexico, aged 25 years.
Interment: Socorro Cemetery,* Socorro, New Mexico
He was unmarried.
At the time of his last illness he was in retail sales work in El Paso, Texas. The following excerpt is from his lengthy obituary published in the Socorro Chieftain, Wednesday, 25 July 1888:

". . . The remains were buried Sunday afternoon last [July 15] at 3 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Riggles of the Presbyterian church conducting the services and paying an eloquent tribute to the dead."

*Re-interment (1890) Bethel Cemetery near Griggsville

445 iv Agnes Abby
born 17 July 1866 near Griggsville, Illinois; died 18 June 1911, aged 44 years, at her farm home which was on the S1/2 SE1/4 of Section 4, Township 19 North, Range 10 East near Penola,** Tulsa County, Oklahoma.
Interment: Oak Lawn Cemetery, Tulsa, Oklahoma
She married Charles McConnell Hoss 24 July 1884 in Wyandotte, Kansas. He was born 16 April 1862 in Indianapolis, Indiana, son of Christian Hoss and Louisa Gray; died 9 January 1939 in Albuquerque, New Mexico, aged 76 years.
Interment: Oak Lawn Cemetery, Tulsa, Oklahoma

**Penola, a hamlet in 1911, is no longer in existence. It was 14 miles due west from Tulsa and east of the confluence of the Cimarron and Kansas Rivers, close to the historic boundary dividing the Osage and Creek Indian lands.

He was in the grain and elevator business after earlier years spent in farming and railroad work.
Their Children:

(a) Glen Ashley
(b) Harold Eldred
(c) Paul Floyd
(d) Esther Louise
(e) Leslie Bentley
(f) Frank Harvey

446 v Harriett May
born 1 September 1869; died 1 September 1919 in Wichita, Kansas, aged 50 years.
Interment: White Chapel Memorial Gardens (formerly College Hill Memorial Gardens), Wichita, Kansas
She married Daniel Edgar Murphy 25 May 1886 in San Marcial, New Mexico. He was born 29 April 1858 in Evansville, Indiana, son of Daniel Murphy; died 3 April 1933 in San Antonio, Texas, aged 74 years.
Interment: White Chapel Memorial Gardens, Wichita, Kansas
He was in the real estate business after his retirement as a railroad conductor with the A.T. & S.F. Railroad.
Their Children:

(a) John Neil
(b) Mary Agnes
(c) Kathleen Bentley
(d) Daniel Walter

*447 vi Eldred George
born 26 April 1874 near Griggsville, Illinois

448 vii Jeff Orr
born 5 June 1880 near Griggsville, Illinois; died 2 February 1932 in Wichita Falls, Texas, aged 51 years.
Interment: Riverside Cemetery, Wichita Falls, Texas
He married Frances Lewis (Gafford) Shropshire 15 August 1926 in Graham, Texas. She was born 17 February 1894 in Bell County near Temple, Texas, daughter of Dr. William Rousom Gafford and Miriam Lewis Wood.
By a previous marriage to Henry Lee Shropshire 18 March 1914 in Temple, Texas, she had a son, William Henry Shropshire, born 31 January 1916 in Fort Worth, Texas.

Orr Bentley, as he was called, was in the real estate and insurance business for several years and at one period handled oil leases. He participated in local politics for some years. For a time he was active in the management of the Wichita Broom Company, Wichita Falls.

Their Children:

(a) Jerome Orr
(b) Mary Ann

After Orr Bentley's death his widow served as Executive Secretary of the Wichita Falls Community Chest Fund. Subsequently, she moved to Fort Worth with their children. There she married Henry P. Davis 29 November 1938.

Emily Maria Rush

1895

447 Eldred George Bentley[3]

(441 Ashley[2], Perry[1])

Eldred George Bentley was born 26 April 1874 near Griggsville, Indiana, on the family farm south of the town in Griggsville Township, son of Ashley Ambrose Bentley (441) and Mary Ann Dimmitt. He was their fourth son, the sixth of their seven children.

At the age of nine years he moved to New Mexico and five years later in 1888, he went with his parents to El Paso, Texas. Family letters show that the lad's first job in El Paso was employment in a grocery store after school hours, for fifty cents a day.

Eldred George Bentley remained in El Paso when his father and mother moved to Wichita Falls, Texas, in 1892 accompanied by their youngest child, Jeff Orr. The El Paso Directories of 1890 and 1891 list him as G. E. Bentley, clerk at Fassett & Kelly, wholesale and retail hardware merchants. His baptismal name was George Eldred Bentley, but he was always called by his middle name. At the time of his marriage he transposed his Christian and middle names and used that designation thereafter.

In the late summer of 1895 an older brother, Arthur Clarence Bentley (443), an attorney and newspaper publisher in Pittsfield, Illinois, brought him back to Illinois and sent him to the Gem Business College, Quincy, Illinois. He wanted Eldred George Bentley to have a sound business training. Quincy and Pittsfield are not far apart, being County Seats of adjoining Counties.

The following year, Eldred George Bentley obtained a position in Chicago, Illinois, with a large manufacturing firm of Type Founders and Printers' Supplies. He earned a series of promotions during the following five years.

Eldred George Bentley married Emily Maria Rush (81) 12 June 1898 in El Paso, Texas. She was born 13 May 1873 near Perry, Illinois, daughter of Elias Francis Rush and Ellen Maria Stevens (40).

After their marriage Eldred George Bentley and his wife returned to live in Chicago. His career in that City and later in Grand Rapids, Michigan, during the next thirty eight years is outlined by the following excerpt from his obituary published 17 June 1936 in the Grand Rapids Herald:

". . . Mr. Bentley, advertising and sales promotion manager of the American Seating Company . . . came to Grand Rapids in 1931 when the executive offices . . . were moved here from Chicago. He had been with the Company since 1921.

Returning to Chicago [in 1898 after his marriage to Miss Emily Rush in El Paso, Texas] he served in administrative capacities with several manufacturing concerns. At one time he was [Vice President and] Sales Manager of the E. H. Stafford Manufacturing Company and later Manager of export traffic for Barnhart Brothers & Spindler. . . .

Mr. Bentley was active in the First Methodist Church and was an officer in the Grand Rapids Advertising Club. He was also a member of the Illinois Athletic Club and served as treasurer of the National School Supply Association.

He was interested in boys' work for many years and one of his hobbies was to correspond with boys with whom he had come in contact until they were grown. . . ."

His widow, Emily Rush Bentley, lived in La Jolla, California, for some years after his death.

He died 16 June 1936 in Grand Rapids, Michigan, aged 62 years.
Interment: Memorial Park Cemetery, Evanston, Illinois
She died 17 December 1951 in San Diego, California, aged 78 years.
Interment: Memorial Park Cemetery, Evanston, Illinois

Their Children:

*449 i John Rush
born 2 June 1901 in Chicago, Illinois

450 ii Eldred Francis
born 11 November 1903 in Chicago, Illinois; died 11 February 1920 in Wilmette, Illinois, aged 16 years.
Interment: Memorial Park Cemetery, Evanston, Illinois

*451 iii Mary Ellen
born 19 September 1907 in Chicago, Illinois

449 John Rush Bentley[4]

(447 Eldred[3], 441 Ashley[2], Perry[1])

John Rush Bentley (Northwestern University, B.S. 1923) was born 2 June 1901 in Chicago, Illinois, son of Eldred George Bentley (447) and Emily Maria Rush (81). He was the eldest of their three children.

After completing his education he spent fifteen years in sales work with the American Seating Company. Then for the following ten years he managed a small West Coast hardware manufacturing firm in which he acquired an interest.

In 1949 John Rush Bentley organized Austin-Bentley Co., Los Angeles, in which he has the majority interest. The firm presently maintains (1965) branch offices in San Francisco and San Diego, California, and specializes in the sale and installation of library and laboratory furniture and gymnasium seating equipment. It represents Eastern companies as their franchised territorial distributors.

John Rush Bentley married Elizabeth Virginia Kendall 9 October 1925 in Los Angeles, California. She was born 30 August 1899 in Louisville, Kentucky, daughter of James Shouse Kendall and Lena Rivers Wiseheart.

John Rush Bentley and his wife live in Santa Monica, California.

Their Children:

452 i Mary Jane
born 9 April 1929 in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
She married Gerald Simonds Storrs 5 August 1955 in Santa Monica, California. He was born 3 February 1932 in Los Angeles, California, son of Leslie Simonds Storrs and Helen Elizabeth Catlin.
Their Children:

(a) Patricia Jane
(b) Russel Leslie

453 ii Virginia Kendall
born 1 October 1935 in Hollywood, California
She married Joseph Edgar Williams 29 March 1955 in Santa Monica, California. He was born 1 March 1930 in Detroit, Michigan, son of Joseph Elmer Williams and Helen Margaret Wade.
Their Children:

(a) Janice Kendall
(b) Joy Lisbeth

451 Mary Ellen Bentley[4]

(447 Eldred[3], 441 Ashley[2], Perry[1])

Mary Ellen Bentley (University of Chicago, B.S. 1930) was born 29 September 1907 in Chicago, Illinois, daughter of Eldred George Bentley (447) and Emily Maria Rush (81). She was the youngest of their three children.

She matriculated at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Two years later she transferred to the University of Chicago.

Mary Ellen Bentley married Thomas Douglas Napier (United States Naval Academy, B.S. 1924) 18 October 1930 in Wilmette, Illinois. He was born 10 February 1903 in Chicago, Illinois, son of Thomas Theodore Napier and Annie Cowan.

Her husband resigned his Navy Commission in 1926 to enter private industry in the engineering field. During World War II he was commissioned Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy and served as Executive Officer of the Ammunition Depot at Lualualie, Hawaii. Since 1955 he has supervised construction work in many parts of the world, including Newfoundland, Liberia and Guam. He is now in South Korea where for several years he has served in a civilian capacity for the United States Army, supervising and being responsible for the successful completion of several construction projects (1967).

Mary Ellen Bentley Napier made her home in Washington, D.C. after World War II. Her husband returned there whenever it was possible to leave his overseas assignments. In 1964 she joined him in South Korea.

Their Children:

454 i Kathleen Bentley
born 19 May 1933 in Oak Park, Illinois
She married William Hogan 6 September 1958 in Washington, D.C. He was born 20 August 1928 in Leominster, Massachusetts, son of James Patrick Hogan and Alice Mary Daly.
She is with the Society of Automotive Engineers in New York (1968).
They have no children.

455 ii Brian Thomas
born 11 March 1936 in Oak Park, Illinois
He married Sarah Ann Latier 8 June 1959 in

Sinclair, Wyoming. She was born 3 September 1936 in Chicago, Illinois, daughter of Harold Edwin Latier and Rhuea Pearl Bateman.
He is associated with a San Francisco investment securities firm (1968).
They have no children.

There seems a voice that awakes my soul.
It is the voice of years that are gone;
they roll before me with their deeds.

Ossian

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